



South Australian
YEAR BOOK



1997

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South Australian Year Book

No. 31 : 1997

P.M. GARDNER

*Regional Director
South Australia*

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICE

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COVER: Southern Flinders Ranges

*Photo: ABC TV News Weather Program
Taken by Robyn Mitchell*

Preface

This is the thirty-first issue of the *South Australian Year Book*, which is the major reference publication prepared by the South Australian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It provides a detailed statistical profile of the State and reflects its social, demographic and economic development in geographical and historical context. The *South Australian Year Book* utilises the wide range of social and economic data available from the ABS to produce a comprehensive picture of contemporary South Australian society.

Detailed, or more recent, statistics may be available in other ABS publications. The more significant of these publications are listed at the end of the relevant chapters of the Year Book, while the ABS *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0) lists all current publications of the ABS.

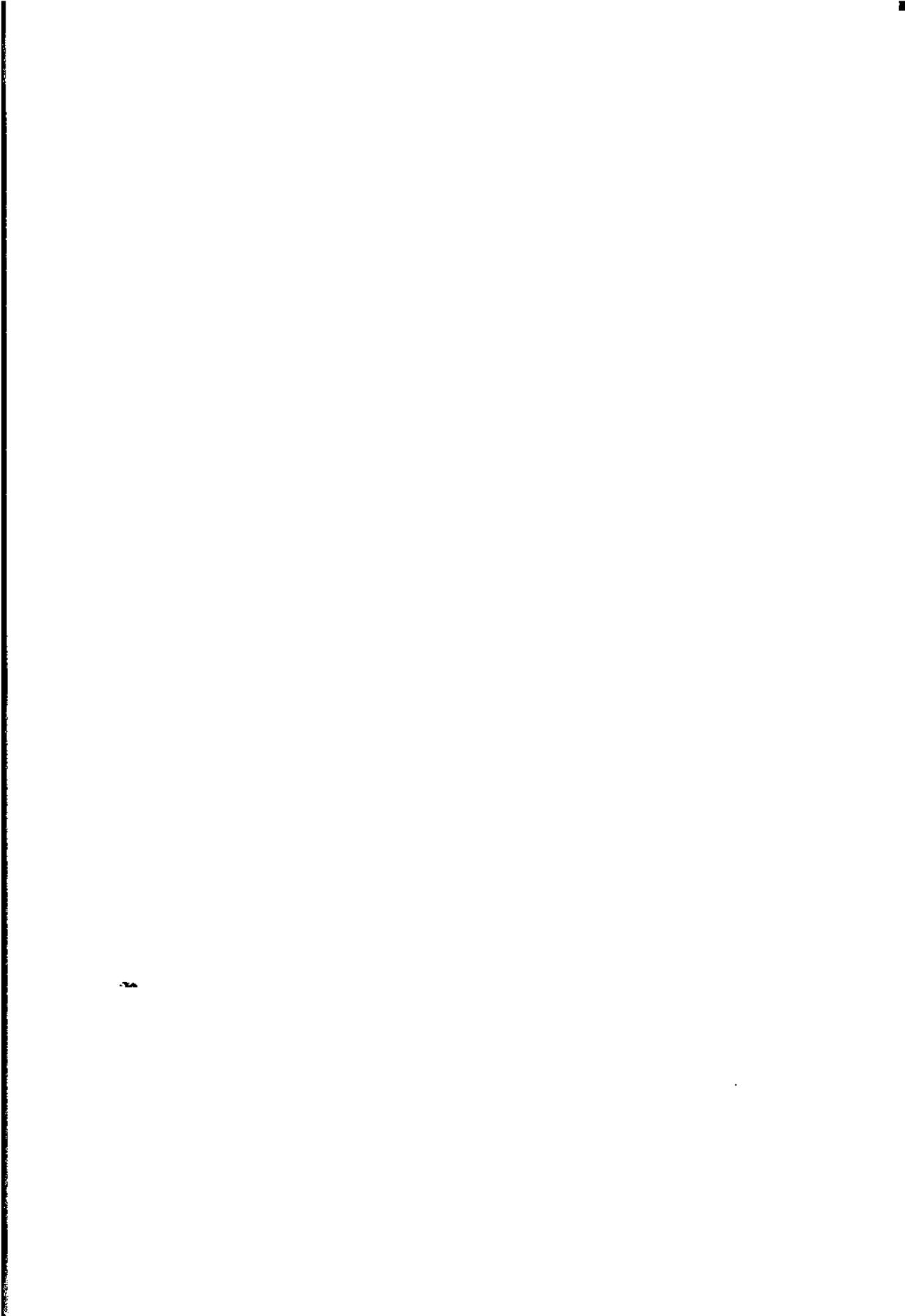
This issue includes an article (with a pictorial section) on the Barossa Region (an ongoing series presenting detailed studies of various regions of the State) and an article on the Aboriginal Lands in South Australia.

It also features the important events that occurred in the State during 1995-96 and cameos on the Festival of Arts, the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra and Aquaculture are special features of this edition.

I extend my thanks and appreciation to all those staff involved in the preparation of the *South Australian Year Book* and the organisations who have kindly supplied material for inclusion in this edition.

P.M. GARDNER
Regional Director
South Australia

November 1996



Note of Appreciation

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available for general use by the community. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the Census and Statistics Act.



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General Information

Symbols used	n.a.	not collected
	n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
	n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
	n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
	n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
	n.y.a.	figures not yet available
	p	preliminary
	..	not applicable
	-	nil or less than half the final digit shown
	—	break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)

Other forms of usage Yearly periods shown as 1995 refer to the year ended 31 December 1995; those shown as 1995-96 refer to the year ended 30 June 1996. Other periods are specifically indicated.

In general, statistics in this volume relate to South Australia. A few tables, which are appropriately footnoted, include details for the Northern Territory.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$ or SA).

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals. Adjustments are made randomly to data from the Population Census to protect the confidentiality of individuals and may not add to totals.

Citation of Acts Acts of the South Australian Parliament are cited in italics e.g. *Planning Act 1982*. Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament are cited in italics immediately followed by jurisdiction (abbreviated) in parentheses e.g. *Census and Statistics Act 1905* (Cwlth).

Services provided by ABS A comprehensive range of statistics is made available to clients in published form. Some statistics, including those which are not published, may be available in the form of microfiche, photocopy, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulation, floppy disk, magnetic tape and compact disk. A wide range of statistics can also be accessed electronically.

The *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0) shows the range of ABS products. These products are available for sale from the ABS Bookshop. The library holds copies of ABS publications and is open to the public.

The ABS has a publication subscription service. Readers are encouraged to subscribe to ensure they receive them on a regular and timely basis.

The Information Consultancy Service, which operates on a fee for service basis, has specialist staff to assist and advise clients with their statistical inquiries.

For more information about these services telephone the Information Officer on Adelaide (08) 8237 7100 or call at the ABS, 55 Currie Street or write to Information Services, ABS, GPO Box 2272, Adelaide 5001.



**A STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
AND COMPARISON WITH AUSTRALIA**

Item	Unit	Period	South Australia	Australia	% (a)
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT					
Total area	'000 km ²		984	7 682	12.8
Length of coastline	km		3 700	36 735	10.1
POPULATION					
Estimated resident population	'000	June 1995p	1 474	18 054	8.2
Estimated resident population aged 0-14	no.	June 1995p	300 906	3 867 611	7.8
Estimated resident population aged 75 and over	no.	June 1995p	83 341	870 302	9.6
Rate of population growth	%	1994-95p	0.31	1.21	..
Projected population (Series A)	'000	2051	1 607	26 074	6.2
Indigenous population	no.	Census 1991	16 232	265 459	6.1
SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT					
Victims of robbery	no.	1995	1 462	16 466	8.9
Households: victims of crime	'000	April 1993	53.8	522.0	10.3
Homicides committed	no.	1995	81	966	8.4
EDUCATION					
Full-time school students	no.	1995	244 792	3 109 337	7.9
Students at universities	no.	1995	49 432	604 177	8.2
Traineeships completed	no.	1994-95	2 409	31 843	7.6
Total outlay on education	\$m	1994-95	1 773	19 873	8.9
LABOUR					
Employed	'000	1995-96	657	8 300	7.9
Unemployed	'000	1995-96	69	767	9.0
Labour force	'000	1995-96	726	9 066	8.0
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	'000	1995-96	1 173	14 236	8.2
Unemployment rate	%	1995-96	9.5	8.5	..
Unemployment rate 15-19 year olds looking for full-time work	%	1995-96	26.8	27.8	..
Participation rate	%	1995-96	61.9	63.7	..
Trade union members	no.	June 1995	257 600	2 756 300	9.3
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	days	1995	28	79	..
Average weekly earnings (full-time adults; ordinary time)	\$	1995-96	623	663	..
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES					
Area of crops	'000 ha	1992-93	3 073	17 297	17.8
Area of vines	hectares	Mar. 1995	32 359	72 708	44.5
Barley production	'000 t	1995-96p	1 955	6 252	31.3
Wheat production	'000 t	1995-96p	2 887	17 196	16.8
Sheep numbers	'000	Mar. 1996p	13 951	126 320	11.0
Cattle numbers	'000	Mar. 1996p	1 206	27 012	4.5
Grape production	tonnes	1994-95	326 849	766 922	42.6
Estimated gross value of agricultural commodities produced	\$m	1995-96p	3 300	27 596	12.0
Total red meat production	tonnes	1995-96p	208 607	2 586 724	8.1
Total wool production	'000 t	1992-93	98.9	712.0	13.9

**A STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
AND COMPARISON WITH AUSTRALIA (continued)**

Item	Unit	Period	South Australia	Australia	% (a)
HOUSING AND BUILDING					
Private dwellings	no.	Census 1991	569 163	6 449 964	8.8
Non-private dwellings	no.	Census 1991	41 923	581 624	7.2
Dwelling unit commencements	no.	1995	7 135	135 165	5.3
Buildings: value of work done	\$m	1995	1 283	27 870	4.6
Engineering construction, value of work done	\$m	1995	669.6	13 793.7	4.9
MANUFACTURING					
Employment	'000	June 1995p	86.9	932.1	9.3
Manufacturing turnover	\$m	1994-95p	17 787	193 823	9.2
Machinery and equipment turnover	\$m	1994-95p	7 173	38 189	18.8
Food, beverages and tobacco turnover	\$m	1994-95p	3 270	41 010	7.8
MINING AND ENERGY					
Mining establishments turnover	\$m	1994-95p	967.0	29 102.1	3.3
Minerals metallic value	\$m	1993-94	300.8	10 884.7	2.8
Mineral exploration expenditure	\$m	1994-95	20.9	893.3	2.3
COMMERCE					
Imports	\$m	1995-96	3 114	77 807	4.0
Exports	\$m	1995-96	4 481	75 951	5.9
Exports of road vehicles, parts and accessories	\$m	1995-96	254	1 189	21.4
Exports of wine	\$m	1995-96	316	466	67.8
Exports to Japan	\$m	1995-96	674	16 403	4.1
Turnover of retail establishments (1989-90 prices)	\$m	1995-96	7 792	102 600	7.6
Consumer price index: change from previous year	%	1995-96	3.7	4.2	..
TRANSPORT					
New motor vehicle registrations	no.	1995-96	42 891	636 539	6.7
Road traffic accidents: deaths	no.	1994	163	1 959	8.3
PUBLIC FINANCE					
Gross domestic product (i)	\$m	1994-95	33 219	455 616	7.3
Wages, salaries and supplements	\$m	1994-95	16 422	223 960	7.3
Private final consumption expenditure:					
Current prices	\$m	1994-95	21 728	283 983	7.7
1989-90 prices	\$m	1994-95	18 881	250 193	7.5
Private gross fixed capital expenditure	\$m	1994-95	4 874	76 511	6.4
STATE FINANCE					
Secured housing finance commitments to individuals	\$m	1995-96	3 223	47 129	6.8
Personal finance commitments	\$m	1995-96	2 212	32 369	6.8
Lease finance commitments	\$m	1995-96	265	7 405	3.6
Commercial finance commitments	\$m	1995-96	6 516	138 541	4.7
Private new fixed capital expenditure	\$m	Y.E. Mar. 1996	1 765	36 136	4.9

(a) South Australia as a percentage of Australia.

Natural Environment

7

1.1 DESCRIPTION

Size and location

The State of South Australia has the Southern Ocean to the south and is flanked on the other sides by land. It lies south of the 26th parallel of south latitude and has as a western boundary the 129th meridian of east longitude. The eastern boundary, north of the River Murray, corresponds with the 141st meridian, while to the south, between the river and the sea, the boundary lies approximately three kilometres to the west of this meridian.

The State is approximately 1,201 kilometres from east to west at the northern boundary and 1,139 kilometres at the head of the Great Australian Bight; from north to south it varies from 630 kilometres near the western extremity to approximately 1,336 kilometres near the eastern boundary; its coastline, excluding islands, measures approximately 3,700 kilometres. South Australia covers a total area of 984,377 square kilometres (one-eighth of the area of the Australian continent); however, approximately one-third of this area has no significant economic use and more than one-half is devoted to extensive pastoral pursuits. Approximately 99% of the population live south of the 32nd parallel.

A comparison of the areas, length of coastline and standard time of the various States and Territories is shown in the following table.

Area, coastline and standard times, Australia

State or Territory	Estimated area (a)			Standard time	
	Total '000 km ²	Percentage of total area	Length of coastline (a) km	Meridian selected	Ahead of GMT hours
New South Wales	802	10.43	1 900	150°E	(b)10.0
Victoria	228	2.96	1 800	150°E	(b)10.0
Queensland.	1 727	22.48	7 400	150°E	10.0
Western Australia	2 526	32.87	12 500	120°E	8.0
South Australia	984	12.81	3 700	142°30'E	(b)9.5
Tasmania	68	0.88	3 200	150°E	(b)10.0
Northern Territory	1 346	17.52	6 200	142°30'E	9.5
Australian Capital Territory	2	0.03	35	150°E	(b)10.0
Australia	7 682	100.00	36 735		..

(a) As determined by the Survey and Land Information Group. (b) Because of 'daylight saving' an hour should be added from late October to late March.

Distances between Adelaide and other capital cities (Kilometres)

Method of travel	Canberra	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Hobart	Darwin
Road (a)	1 178	1 388	729	2 116	2 716	..	3 042
Rail	1 595	1 692	776	2 641	2 661	..	..
Sea . . . . .	..	1 833	949	2 761	(b)2 509	1 436	(c)5 799
Air	988	1 196	660	1 967	2 216	1 283	2 766

(a) RAA recommended routes. (b) To Fremantle. (c) Via Fremantle.

Physical features

South Australia is a land of generally low relief, the inland area being largely covered by featureless plains, or sand and gibber deserts. Approximately 50% of the State is less than 150 metres above sea level and over 80% is less than 300 metres. Even the dominant mountains, the Mount Lofty-Flinders Ranges system, nowhere exceed 1,200 metres and have at no point proved difficult barriers to communications.

Kangaroo Island, approximately 480 kilometres in circumference and covering 4,350 square kilometres, is the predominant island off the South Australian coastline. There are, however, approximately 100 islands in all, relatively few of which are utilised.

The most important mountains are the Mount Lofty-Flinders Ranges system. Kangaroo Island structurally belongs to these ranges which, together with parallel subsidiary ranges, extend north from Cape Jervis some 800 kilometres to the northern end of Lake Torrens. In the south the rounded hills of the Mount Lofty Ranges are of comparatively low altitude with Mount Lofty, the highest peak, being 727 metres. The western side of these ranges presents steep scarps to the Adelaide Plains while on the eastern side more gentle slopes merge into the Murray Basin.

To the north the Flinders Ranges are of greater height and sharper outline than their southern counterpart. St Mary Peak of 1,168 metres is the highest point. North of Peterborough there is a divergence from the main range which stretches *via* the Olary Ridges to the Barrier Range and Broken Hill. In the far north the ranges again diverge; one spur circling the northern end of Lake Torrens and the other ending north of Lake Frome. The Flinders Ranges contain some unusual basins of which Wilpena Pound is perhaps the best known.

The western half of the State is largely occupied by a low plateau over which an intermittent series of low ranges, including the Warburton, Stuart, Denison, Peake, and Everard Ranges, stretch from the Flinders to the somewhat higher Musgrave Ranges in the far north-west. Mount Woodroffe (1,435 metres), the highest point in the State, is located in the Musgrave Ranges.

The comparatively low hills of the Gawler Ranges form the northern side of the Eyre Peninsula triangle, and to the west of Whyalla lie the economically important Middleback Ranges. Isolated peaks of volcanic origin are found in the extreme south-east of the State.

The River Murray, which drains approximately one-seventh of Australia, enters the sea in South Australia and is the State's only major river. The fall of the Murray is very slight, dropping less than twenty-two metres over the 642 kilometres between the border and the sea. For the 216 kilometres to Overland Corner the river occupies a wide valley and then passes through a narrower steeper-sided valley to Lakes Alexandrina and Albert at its heavily silted mouth.

Surrounding the northern Flinders Ranges is a series of vast lakes which are in reality lakes only after particularly heavy rainfall, normally appearing as shallow depressions with a salt or clay encrusted surface. Lake Eyre, the largest of these, is sixteen metres below mean sea level and is fed by a series of intermittently flowing rivers, including the Finke, the Diamantina and Cooper Creek, which traverse the plains of the north-east, constituting one of the largest areas of internal drainage in the world. To the south of Lake Eyre are Lakes Gairdner, Frome and Torrens, the last named being 240 kilometres in length.

1.2

CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

The weather at mid-latitudes in the southern hemisphere is generally not as extreme as the northern hemisphere. This is because the southern hemisphere has extensive ocean areas and no large land masses linking the polar regions to mid-latitudes. The ameliorating effect of land-sea distribution is particularly noticeable in southern South Australia.

Briefly, the basic features of the South Australian climate are hot, dry summers with relatively mild nights, and cool but not severe winters with most rainfall occurring during the months of May, June, July and August.

Rainfall

Average annual rainfall

South Australia is by far the driest of the Australian States with about four-fifths of the State normally receiving less than 250 millimetres of rain annually. By comparison only about one-third of the continent receives less than 250 millimetres.

As can be seen from the annual rainfall map, isohyets generally show highest annual averages along the Flinders and Mount Lofty Ranges and near the southern coast. Averages fall off rapidly to less than 250 millimetres within 150 to 250 kilometres inland. They then decrease more gradually to below 150 millimetres near Lake Eyre. This area is the driest part of Australia: there have been protracted periods when the annual rainfall here has been less than 75 millimetres.

Seasonal distribution of rainfall

In the settled areas of the State, rainfall has a marked winter maximum. Rainfall from November to March is generally light and unreliable. A high evaporation rate during these months means that these rains are generally not significant from the agricultural point of view. The first significant rains generally arrive during late April or May; winter (June to August) is usually the wettest period, with rains tending to show a marked decrease during September and October. By contrast, the occurrence of rainfall over the interior of the State is quite erratic, but a trend towards a slight winter maximum is discernible in southern parts of this area.

Snow and hail

The occurrence of snow in South Australia is infrequent and is mainly confined to the Mount Lofty and southern Flinders Ranges. Most falls are very light and do not persist. Hail has been reported in all parts of the State but falls most frequently about the southern coasts and ranges during winter. Although hail is more frequent in winter, summer thunderstorms produce the largest hailstones.

Droughts

When dry conditions persist over wide areas for long periods of time, drought, the worst of all Australian climatic hazards, is experienced. The worst drought years in the settled areas of South Australia were 1863–67, 1896–98, 1901–03, 1913–16, 1926–30, 1939–40, 1943–45, 1959–62, 1965, 1982–83 and 1990–91 and in the interior, 1859–60, 1884–86, 1895–98, 1911–15, 1928–29, 1943–45, 1959, 1967, 1976–77, 1982–83, 1987–88, 1990–91 and 1994–95.

Humidity

In the north of the State the mean relative humidity in summer is under 35%, this increases to about 50% in winter. Most southern parts of the State have an average humidity of 45 to 55% in summer, increasing to 70 to 80% in winter.

Since relative humidity depends not only on the actual water vapour content of the air but also on air temperature, there is a tendency for highest relative humidities to be associated with low temperatures during the early morning hours. Conversely, the lowest values tend to occur during the warmest part of the afternoon.

Sunshine and cloud

The annual average sunshine as determined from records of sunshine (and average cloudiness) ranges from about 2,000 hours along parts of the southern coastal fringe to 3,500 hours near the northern border of the State.

Wind

The prevailing winds across South Australia are generally south-easterly during the summer months. A well defined sea-breeze is common along the whole of the coastal fringe from October through to April or May. During the winter months north-westerly winds predominate, but the proportion of west to south-west winds is also high.

Temperature

Because of the ocean's moderating effects daily variations in temperatures tend to increase with distance from the coast. However, the Mount Lofty and Flinders Ranges are cooler than the surrounding country due to their altitude. During summer mean maximum temperatures range from less than 25°C along the southern coasts to more than 37°C in the far north. In winter minimum temperatures are generally greater than 7°C along the coasts and over the north-west of the State. Most of the inland has values higher than 3°C. However, mean minima of less than 3°C are found on the higher parts of the ranges. The highest temperature recorded in South Australia was 50.7°C at Oodnadatta on 2 January 1960, and the lowest -8.2°C at Yongala on 20 July 1976.

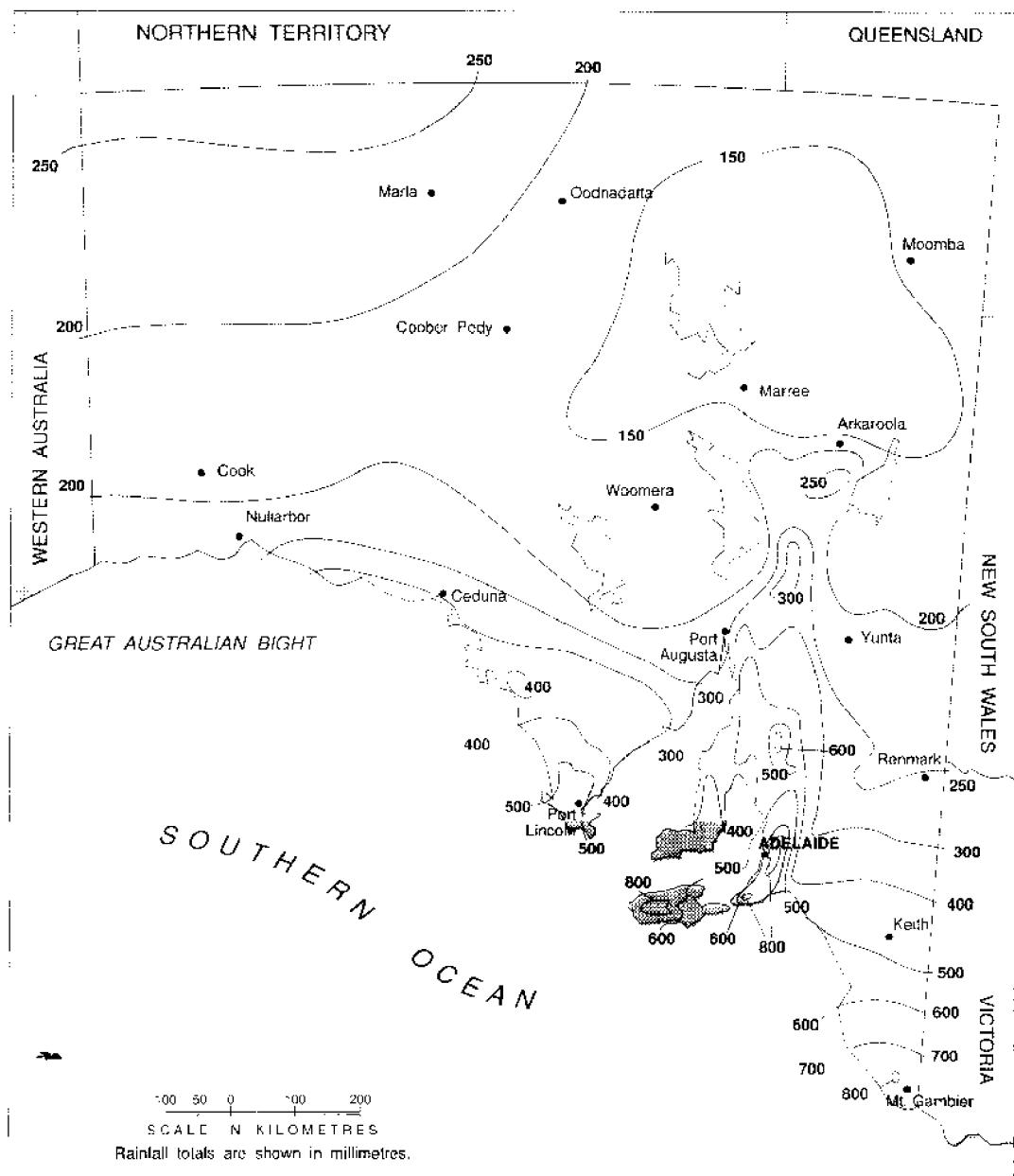
Evaporation

Evaporation is determined by measuring the amount of water evaporated from an exposed free water surface in a standard tank or pan. The annual average evaporation varies from below 1,500 millimetres in parts of the Mount Lofty Ranges and the lower South East to greater than 3,500 millimetres over an area around and north east of Oodnadatta in the far north of the State. About half the State has an average evaporation rate exceeding 3,000 millimetres which is all the more significant when it is considered that the average annual rainfall over most of the northern half is less than 175 millimetres.

Climate of Adelaide

Adelaide weather observations were originally taken at a site on West Terrace, Adelaide. In February 1977 the South Australian Regional Office moved to College Road, Kent Town. Data presented here are for Kent Town unless otherwise specified.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Rainfall

Adelaide is the driest Australian capital city. Summer rainfall is light and unreliable; completely rainless months are not uncommon. Monthly rainfall averages over 50 millimetres from May to September and is fairly reliable. June, the wettest month, averages under 80 millimetres. The annual average rainfall for Adelaide, at Kent Town, is 585 millimetres. At West Terrace the average was 528 millimetres, based on 139 years of records. Annual rainfall totals for Adelaide have ranged from a high of 882.4 millimetres (Kent Town 1992) to the lowest fall of 257 millimetres (West Terrace 1967).

Wind

The prevailing wind during the day in summer is south-easterly with a south-westerly sea-breeze. During summer evenings another common wind, known locally as the 'Gully Wind', blows from the east across the Adelaide Hills. These winds can be very strong and gusty at times. In winter the prevailing wind is north-westerly with a high proportion of south-westerlies.

Temperature

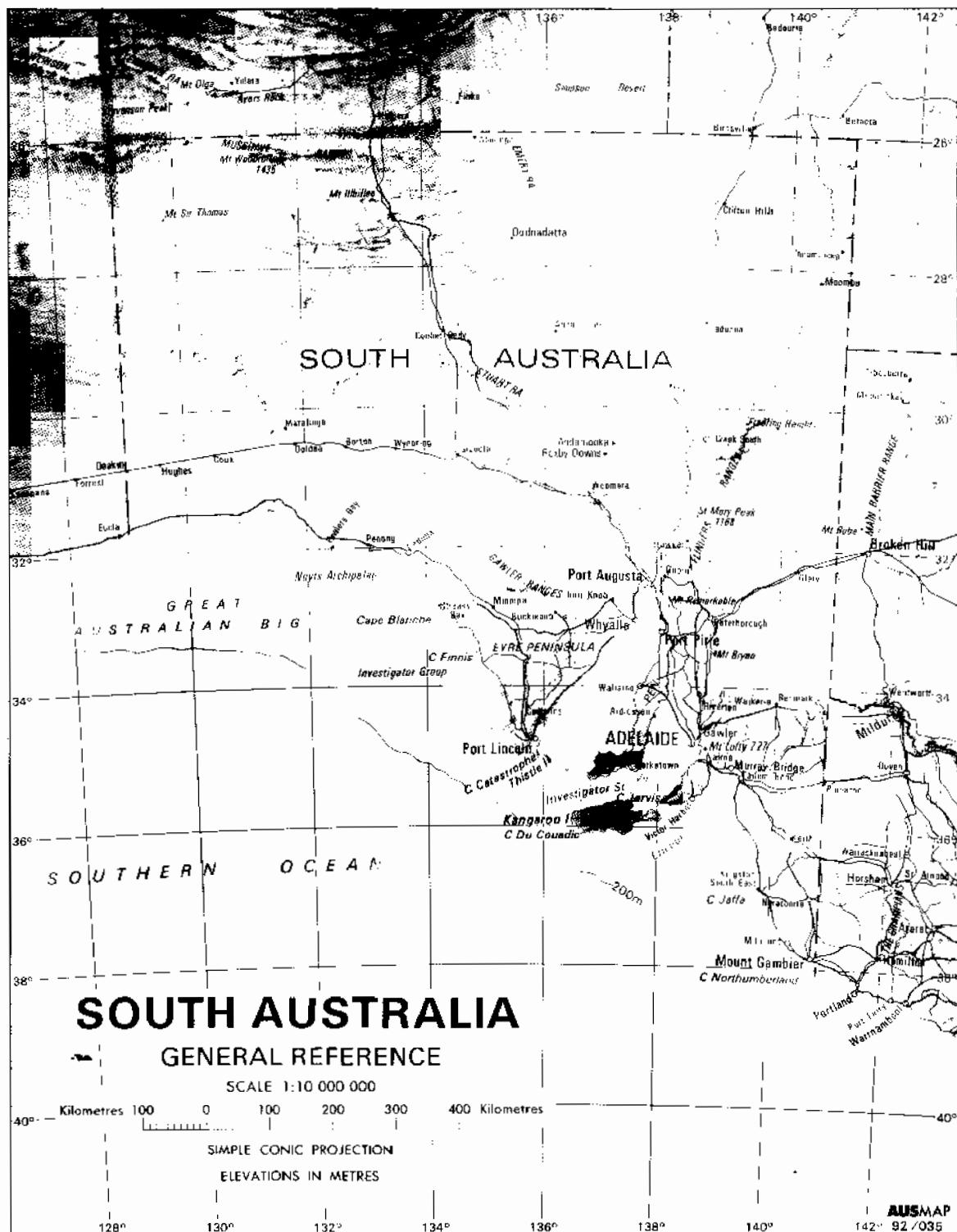
In January and February, Adelaide's warmest months, the mean maximum temperature is around 29°C. On average, temperatures in excess of 40°C are recorded on about three days each year. July is the coldest month with a mean maximum of 15°C.

Climatological data, Kent Town, Adelaide
Temperature and rainfall based on a composite record of Greenwich Stand
and Stevenson Screen observations

Month	Temperature				Rainfall	
	Maximum		Minimum		Mean	Highest monthly and yearly total
	Mean	Highest recorded	Mean	Lowest recorded		
January.....	28.5	44.2	16.7	9.2	22	40
February.....	29.0	43.4	16.8	9.5	22	27
March.....	26.2	41.9	15.3	7.2	26	106
April.....	22.5	36.7	12.3	5.5	47	105
May.....	18.8	28.7	10.2	1.5	76	128
June.....	16.0	23.9	8.0	-0.4	79	175
July.....	15.1	22.6	7.4	0.4	75	160
August.....	16.5	27.8	8.2	1.6	69	129
September.....	18.5	34.3	9.4	2.6	57	151
October.....	21.7	39.0	11.4	4.9	51	105
November.....	24.6	42.0	13.7	6.6	33	107
December.....	26.8	42.0	15.5	8.0	28	73
Year.....	22.0	44.2	12.1	-0.4	585	882

Humidity

Relative humidity in Adelaide is at its lowest in January when the average 9 a.m. reading (which approximates the average for the whole 24 hours) is 41%. This low value alleviates the stress associated with heat waves in Adelaide. In fact, the relative humidity is very low for most months of the year, only becoming higher in winter, with the average at 9 a.m. reaching 75% in June.



History and Chronology

2

1627 The first recorded sighting of the South Australian coast by Europeans, when Dutch ship *Gulden Zeepaard* examined the coastline from Cape Leeuwin to the islands of St Francis and St Peter in the far west of South Australia.

1792 The next recorded sighting of South Australia made by the French explorer RearAdmiral D'Entrecasteaux while searching for the lost French explorer La Perouse. In December he sighted land south of Cape Leeuwin and examined the cliffs of the Great Australian Bight.

1800 Lieutenant James Grant was the first British explorer to sail along the South Australian coast. He sighted the extreme easterly shores of South Australia and named Cape Banks, Cape Northumberland, Mount Schank and Mount Gambier.

1802 Matthew Flinders in the *Investigator* thoroughly explored the coast of South Australia in waters between Nuyts Archipelago and Encounter Bay. He discovered the Gulfs and Central Highlands and reported a very promising country for settlement.

1804 - A number of further discoveries took place at various parts of South Australian coastline by Captains Dillon (1815-16), Gould (1827-28), Hart (1831-33), and Jones (1833-34).

1836

1829 While imprisoned in Newgate Gaol, Edward Gibbon Wakefield produced a number of writings including the now famous *A Letter from Sydney* series which contained his radical ideas for the colonisation of South Australia.

1830 Captain Charles Sturt explored the River Murray from New South Wales to its mouth; traversed Lake Alexandrina and located the Goolwa Channel, reaching the western shore of the Murray mouth on 12 February.

1833 Charles Sturt's *Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia* was published. This glowing report of South Australia was welcomed by those in England seeking a suitable site to establish a colony where the Wakefield Plan could be applied without restriction.

1834 The South Australian Colonisation Act was assented to on 15 August. The territory allotted under the Act embraced 802,508 square kilometres, with the western boundary the 132nd meridian of east longitude and the other boundaries virtually as they are today. The colony was to be opened to settlement by British subjects, but under no condition were convicts to be admitted, making South Australia the only State to be settled entirely by free persons.

1836 First migrants landed at Kangaroo Island on 27 July. First South Australian newspaper published in London. Colony's first school opened on Kangaroo Island. The Surveyor-General, Colonel Light arrived in November and commenced survey of Adelaide. Governor Hindmarsh arrived in HMS *Buffalo* and proclaimed South Australia a Province on 28 December.

1837 Colonel Light completed survey of Adelaide and designed the city's present layout. First Adelaide land allotments made. First newspaper published in South Australia. South Australian Supreme Court established. First hospital opened on North Terrace, Adelaide.

1838 First overland cattle and sheep drives from New South Wales. First export from South Australia, a small clip of wool, dispatched. First German settlers under the leadership of Pastor Kavel arrived in South Australia. Formation of first police force.

1839 Colonel Light died at Thebarton and buried in Light Square. First road in South Australia built between Adelaide and Port Adelaide. Adelaide Chamber of Commerce founded.

1840 Eyre started overland journey to Western Australia. The Municipality of Adelaide incorporated, the first in Australia. McLaren Wharf, Port Adelaide, opened by Governor Gawler.

1841 First South Australian mine (silver-lead) opened near Glen Osmond. Assisted migration suspended because of depression. Following financial crisis Governor Gawler recalled and succeeded by Governor Grey. Eyre arrived at Albany in Western Australia.

1842 Registration of births, deaths and marriages commenced. Portions of South Australia divided for first time into counties. Copper discovered at Kapunda. Legislative Council constituted. The South Australian Board of Colonisation Commissioners abolished by the British Government.

1843 Agricultural stripper invented by Ridley. A flour mill built at Hindmarsh.

1844 First Colonial Census held, and showed a population of 17,366.

1845 Copper discovered at Burra. Sturt explored the north-eastern part of the State. Gold found in South Australia, near Montacute. Assisted migration resumed.

1846 First pastoral leases granted.

1847 First winery in the Barossa Valley commenced operation. St Peters College established.

1848 Opening of The Savings Bank of South Australia. First ferry across the River Murray commenced operations at Wellington.

1849 The Central Board of Main Roads established.

1850 An Act granting representative government to South Australia passed by the British Parliament.

1851 The Central Board of Education established.

1852 First overland gold escort arrived in Adelaide.

1853 W.R. Randell's *Mary Ann* and Francis Cadell's *Lady Augusta* initiated the navigation of the River Murray.

1854 State's first railway (horse-drawn) built from Goolwa to Port Elliot.

1855 First South Australian postage stamps issued.

1856 First telegraph line opened from Adelaide to Port Adelaide. The new Constitution Act embodying the principle of responsible government proclaimed; it provided for Parliament to consist of two Houses; a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. First steam railway from Adelaide to Port Adelaide constructed. Population of the State passed 100,000.

1857 Railway to Smithfield and Gawler opened.

1858 The Real Property Act, which embodied the principles of conveyancing formulated by Torrens, came into operation. First telegraph line to Melbourne opened.

1859 A jetty over 350 metres in length constructed at Glenelg. Copper discovered at Wallaroo.

1860 Water supplied to the City of Adelaide by means of a main connected with the reservoir at Thorndon Park.

1861 Copper discovered at Moonta. Water laid on to houses in Adelaide. John McDouall Stuart set out to cross the continent from south to north. The South Australian boundary shifted west to coincide with the boundary of Western Australia.

1862 Stuart reached Chambers Bay on the coast of the Northern Territory.

1863 Administration of the Northern Territory taken over by South Australia. Shops of Adelaide lit for the first time with gas.

1865 Annual leases of pastoral lands sold by auction for first time. The Bank of Adelaide founded.

1866 Camels introduced by Sir Thomas Elder for the purpose of exploration. The Adelaide Town Hall opened.

1867 Visit of H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who laid the foundation stone of the General Post Office.

1869 Foundation stone of St Peters Cathedral laid. Prince Alfred College opened. Adelaide Chamber of Manufacturers founded.

1870 Construction of the transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin commenced. John Forrest and party made first of two journeys of exploration from Perth.

1872 Transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin completed and first direct telegram from London received.

1873 Eight-hour working day adopted. First Health Act, establishing a Central Board of Health, passed. First official cricket match played on Adelaide Oval.

1874 The University of Adelaide founded.

1875 The State Education Act passed. First Forestry Board established.

1876 Telegraph communication with New Zealand established. The Smith brothers invented the 'stump jump' plough. South Australia became first State to give legal recognition to trade unions.

1877 Overland telegraph line from Port Augusta to Eucla completed and first telegram from Perth transmitted. The Adclaide Bridge completed.

1878 Provisions of the Education Act relating to compulsory school attendance brought into force in the Adclaide school district. First tramway (horse-drawn) in any Australian city commenced carrying passengers to Kensington and North Adelaide. The State's population passed 250,000.

1879 Foundation stonc of the University of Adelaide laid. First bridge across River Murray in South Australia opened at Murray Bridge.

1881 First reclamation of swamp areas of River Murray. Art Gallery opened by H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor. Construction of the weir which created the Torrens Lake completed.

1882 Fire Brigades Board established.

1883 The Telephone Exchange commenced operations. Roseworthy Agricultural College opened to students.

1884 Largs Bay Fort opened. Adelaide Trades and Labor Council, the first delegates society, inaugurated.

1885 Broken Hill silver mines opened. Column erected on Mount Lofty summit as a prominent landmark for mariners.

1887 Act authorising payment to members of Parliament passed. Renmark Irrigation Colony established. First express trains ran between Adelaide and Melbourne. The Jubilee Exhibition opened. Stock Exchange of Adelaide formed by amalgamation of Adelaide Stock Exchange and Stock Exchange of South Australia.

1888 Totalisator legally authorised by an Act of Parliament.

1889 The School of Mines and Industries opened. Smelting of silver-lead ore from Broken Hill commenced at Port Pirie.

1890 First South Australian built locomotive completed.

1892 Education made free to the compulsory age.

1894 Act granting the franchise to women passed. Inauguration of industrial arbitration by the establishment of Boards of Conciliation.

1896 State Bank of South Australia opened. Women voted for the first time at the general election. Happy Valley Reservoir opened. One of Adelaide's most severe droughts commenced, and continued for several years.

1899 Second referendum concerning the establishment of Federation held. In South Australia, 65,990 electors voted for Federation and 17,053 against. First military contingent left South Australia for the Boer War.

1900 Adelaide lit for the first time with electric light. The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act received Royal Assent and a Proclamation was issued uniting the States as the Commonwealth of Australia from 1 January 1901. Conservatorium of Music opened. First Workmens Compensation Act passed.

1901 Early closing of shops introduced. First Commonwealth Parliament elected. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in the *Ophir*. The Customs Act came into force. The Electric Light Works was opened. Iron Knob connected to Whyalla by railway.

1902 Flinders column, at Mount Lofty, dedicated to the public by the Governor, Lord Tennyson.

1905 First kindergarten in South Australia opened.

1906 Military cadet system inaugurated.

1907 High schools were established in a number of country centres. Municipal Tramways Trust incorporated. First Federal basic wage judgment — the 'Harvester' award — made.

1908 Penny savings bank accounts for children established. The Outer Harbor opened. Adelaide High School established.

1909 Adelaide electric tramways commenced operations. Payment of age pensions by the Commonwealth Government commenced.

1910 Payment of invalid pensions by the Commonwealth Government commenced. First recorded monoplane flight in Australia made by F.C. Custance at Bolivar.

1911 'Penny Postage' to all parts of the British Empire introduced. The Federal Defence Act came into operation. Administration of the Northern Territory transferred to the Commonwealth Government.

1913 Medical inspection of school children introduced. Commonwealth Bank formally opened. Metropolitan Abattoirs established.

1914 First South Australian military expeditionary force embarked at Outer Harbor. South Australia experienced its most severe drought.

1915 Prices of commodities fixed by a commission. A referendum approved the closing of liquor bars at 6 p.m. Women appointed as justices of the peace for the first time. First shipment of iron ore made from Whyalla to steelworks in Newcastle. First women police appointed. Opal discovered at Coober Pedy.

1916 Referendum proposing compulsory military service abroad defeated. First Public Service Commissioner appointed. First State living wage with general application declared.

1917 German private schools in South Australia were closed. East-West transcontinental railway completed and the first train ran to Perth. Mr R.G. Carey, in a Bleriot 60, made the State's first airmail flight from Enfield to Gawler.

1919 Captain Butler flew from Adelaide across Gulf St Vincent carrying air mail to Minlaton. Soldier Settlement Bill passed by the South Australian Parliament. First Lord Mayor of Adelaide elected.

1920 Sir Ross Smith and party arrived at Adelaide by non-stop flight from Melbourne. Peace Exhibition held at the Jubilee Exhibition buildings. H.R.H. Edward, Prince of Wales visited South Australia.

1921 The State's population passed 500,000.

1922 First lock on the River Murray completed and opened at Blanchetown.

1923 The Government approved an extensive re-organisation of the railway system.

1924 Public Debt Commissioners were appointed. Air mail between Adelaide and Sydney inaugurated. Waite Agricultural Research Institute established. First radio stations commenced broadcasting.

1925 Showgrounds at Wayville opened. The first Federal election at which voting was compulsory took place. Foundation stone of Adelaide Teachers Training College laid.

1926 The South Australian barley exhibit won all prizes at the Brewers Exhibition in London. The State Bank opened for general banking business. Construction of a narrow gauge railway from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs approved. State petrol tax declared invalid following a Commonwealth Government writ against the State.

1927 Extension of the North-South railway commenced. The first train arrived at Renmark following the opening of the Paringa Bridge. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in South Australia.

1929 The first air mail left Adelaide for Perth. The first train to Alice Springs left Adelaide. Compulsory military training abolished and replaced by a voluntary system. Electric tram service to Glenelg commenced.

1930 All officers of the South Australian public service over the age of sixty-five years were compulsorily retired. The South Australian basic wage was reduced by 18c to \$1.25 a day. Transport Control Board, State Finance Committee and Unemployed Relief Council established.

1931 City Bridge opened. Financial Plan formulated at the Premiers' Conference adopted and Financial Emergency Act passed. Federal basic wage reduced by 10% for twelve months but was to be adjusted in accordance with a retail price index. State basic wage reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.05 a day. Basic wage for females reduced, first from \$3.95 to \$3.50 and later to \$3.15 a week.

1932 Boundaries and names of a number of local government areas changed and others abolished following the report of a commission.

1933 The Farmers Assistance Board, the Betting Control Board and the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board established.

1934 Water restrictions in force from May until the following January.

1935 The Nomenclature Act of 1935 restored the former German names to a number of towns, the names of which had been changed in 1917.

1936 Centenary year of the State's foundation celebrated. Contract signed for the completion of Parliament House and the foundation stone laid by the Governor, Sir Winston Dugan.

1937 South Australian Housing Trust established. New Federal basic wage of \$7.40 per week, which incorporated a 'prosperity' loading, declared. First trolley bus service inaugurated. Mount Bold Reservoir with a capacity of 30,000 megalitres filled, almost doubling Adelaide's water storage. Schools closed and other precautions taken as a result of an epidemic of poliomyelitis.

1938 First South Australian Housing Trust dwelling completed.

1939 State's worst heat wave and disastrous bushfires experienced during the first two months of the year. Record high temperature of 47.6°C recorded in Adelaide. New Parliament House opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie.

1940 Goolwa Barrage completed at a cost of \$1,400,000. Birkenhead Bridge opened. A rapid development of secondary industry took place as munition annexes were added to existing factories and new factories were opened.

1941 Scriptural instruction in State schools commenced. First naval vessel built in South Australia launched. First blast furnace to be built at Whyalla went into operation. Child endowment payments inaugurated. Payroll tax commenced.

1942 Daylight saving of one hour introduced for almost three months. Wages and prices pegged and profits and interest rates restricted. Racing and bookmaking prohibited. Rationing of tea and clothing commenced. Widows pension instituted. The uniform Income Tax Act came into force. First coal obtained from Leigh Creek.

1943 Price stabilisation legislation came into force. Butter rationing commenced. Wage and price subsidies were introduced and the prices of tea, potatoes and other commodities were reduced in order to bring price indexes and wages to a lower level. Racing resumed but betting shops remained closed.

1944 Rationing of meat began. Morgan-Whyalla pipeline officially opened. The first State election with compulsory voting took place. Severe water restrictions imposed. First output of Leigh Creek coal for electricity generation.

1945 Unemployment and sickness benefits came into operation. Restrictions imposed on the use of gas and electricity for domestic and industrial purposes.

1946 Commonwealth Government munition factories leased to various private firms. Payment of government subsidies to hospitals commenced. Restrictions on the use of gas and electricity again imposed. The Electricity Trust of South Australia took over the property and functions of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company.

1947 Fruit fly detected in metropolitan orchards and efforts made to eliminate it by stripping gardens and orchards. Sugar rationing abolished. Conciliation commissioners appointed following an amendment to the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Severe restrictions imposed on imports from North America.

1948 Restrictions on the use of gas and electricity imposed on a number of occasions during the year because of the shortage of coal. Preparation of the Woomera rocket range commenced. Forty-hour working week introduced by Arbitration Court award. Serious bushfires occurred in January. Severe storms during April resulted in widespread damage including the destruction of the Glenelg jetty. The free medicine scheme came into operation. Clothing and meat rationing abolished. Full scale production of the 'Holden' car commenced.

1949 Petrol rationing by the Commonwealth Government declared illegal but resumed later in the year under a State Act. An extended national coal strike occurred. Water pipeline to the Woomera rocket range completed. The Commonwealth and South Australian Governments ratified an agreement for the standardisation of railway gauges.

1950 Petrol, butter and tea rationing discontinued. Federal free drugs scheme came into operation. Water restrictions imposed in December and remained in force until June 1951.

1951 Serious bushfires occurred in January. Wool prices reached a record high level. Distribution of free milk to school children introduced.

1952 The hospital benefits scheme came into operation. Price control on clothing removed in South Australia. Severe import restrictions gazetted. Installations for the bulk handling of grain opened at Ardrossan. Compulsory chest X-rays introduced.

1953 Remaining controls on building removed. Port Pirie became the first country town to be proclaimed a city. The medical benefits scheme came into operation. Automatic quarterly cost-of-living adjustments to the basic wage discontinued. Size of the State Cabinet increased from six to eight Ministers.

1954 A severe earthquake occurred in Adelaide on 1 March. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II visited South Australia. First unit of Port Augusta power station opened. Construction of dwellings in Elizabeth commenced. Water from the River Murray pumped into metropolitan reservoirs through the Mannum pipeline.

1955 Adelaide Airport at West Beach opened. The new satellite town at Elizabeth officially opened.

1956 River Murray flooded for several months and caused considerable damage in irrigation and reclaimed areas. Town Planning Committee established. Atomic device exploded at Maralinga. Salk Poliomyelitis vaccination program commenced.

1957 Centenary of responsible government in South Australia celebrated. Long service leave legislation passed by the South Australian Parliament.

1958 Visit of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, to South Australia. Introduction of parking meters to Adelaide. South Para Reservoir opened and connected to Adelaide water supply. Final run by a street tram in Adelaide, following conversion to diesel bus transport.

1959 South Australia ceased to be a claimant State for special grants from Grants Commission. Full-scale television transmission commenced. Sir Thomas Playford created record term as Premier in a British country (26 years 125 days). Aboriginals became eligible for age, invalid and widows pensions.

1960 First Adelaide Festival of Arts held (March 12–26). Completion of second unit and formal opening of Thomas Playford power station at Port Augusta.

1961 First United Kingdom Trade Commissioner appointed to South Australia. Compulsory driving tests introduced. The trailer ship *Troubridge* made its first run from Port Adelaide to Kingscote and Port Lincoln. Sturt's Desert Pea declared State's official floral emblem.

1962 Myponga Reservoir completed and linked to Happy Valley Reservoir. Duplication of Morgan–Whyalla pipeline commenced.

1963 Population of the State passed 1,000,000 mark. Port Stanvac oil refinery 'on stream'. School leaving age increased to fifteen years. Three weeks annual leave for employees governed by State awards and determinations introduced. First direct dialling for an overseas telephone call from South Australia. Major gas flow from Gidgealpa No. 2 well. Royal visit by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

1964 Work commenced on conversion of Port Pirie–Broken Hill railway to standard gauge. First gas from Port Stanvac refinery piped for use in Adelaide's gas supply. Record wind gust (148 km/h) registered at Adelaide on 12 July. New world land speed record set by Donald Campbell on Lake Eyre.

1965 Election of first Labor State Government since 1933. First country television station opened at Port Pirie. Steel works including a basic oxygen steel making plant opened at Whyalla. First woman judge in Australia appointed to Supreme Court of South Australia. Size of the State Cabinet increased from eight to nine Ministers.

1966 Women sworn in for jury service for the first time. The Flinders University of South Australia at Bedford Park officially opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. New outlet tunnel 2,700 metres long from Happy Valley Reservoir completed. ELDO rocket *Europa-1* launched at Woomera. The Aboriginal Lands Trust Act was the first in Australia to provide for Aboriginal people in the State to hold titles to the existing Aboriginal Reserves.

1967 Totalisator Agency Board operated off-course in South Australia for the first time. First South Australian lottery drawn. Federal Basic Wage superseded by Total Wage concept. Liquor trading hours extended to 10 p.m. WRESAT-1, first Australian orbital satellite launched from Woomera. New record low annual rainfall for Adelaide (257 mm). Torrens Island power station commenced operations. First off-shore drilling rig — *Ocean Digger* — constructed and launched at Whyalla.

1968 State Elections held. Labor Government returned but subsequently defeated on the floor of the House at the first meeting of the new Parliament. New Liberal Premier, R.S. Hall sworn in. Four weeks leave for State Government employees introduced. Sealed highway from Broken Hill to Adelaide opened. Sir James Harrison first Australian-born Governor of South Australia sworn in.

1969 Work begun on second major pipeline to bring River Murray water to Adelaide. Electricity Trust signed \$120 million contract for supply of natural gas. Natural gas flowed through completed 832 kilometre pipeline from Moomba—Gidgealpa to Adelaide.

1970 Abortion law reformed in South Australia. First direct telecast from England to Australia *via* satellite. Hairy-nosed wombat adopted as State's faunal emblem.

1971 Fluoridation of Adelaide water supply commenced. Age of majority reduced from twenty-one to eighteen. Commonwealth Government transferred power to levy payroll tax to the States. Daylight saving introduced in South Australia for the first time since the 1939–45 War. Death of South Australian Governor Sir James Harrison in office. Sir Mark Oliphant, the first South Australian born Governor, sworn in. Wearing of seat belts in motor vehicles made compulsory.

1972 New Stirling to Verdun freeway opened. New laws regulating door-to-door selling and used car dealing introduced. University of Adelaide's educational radio station VL5UV commenced broadcasting. Weather temperature reports changed to degrees Celsius. Daylight saving re-introduced for 1972–73 and subsequent summers. South Australian Film Corporation commenced operation. South Australia's first ombudsman appointed.

1973 New long service leave provision for three months leave after ten years service came into force. New \$11 million hospital opened at Modbury. Dunstan ALP Government returned at State election to become the first ALP Government to retain office after a general election in South Australia since 1910. Cross Lotto game introduced by State Lotteries Commission. Adelaide Festival Theatre opened by the Prime Minister. Legislation enacted for adult franchise and proportional representation for the Legislative Council. Compulsory blood tests for road accident victims introduced. \$50 note issued for the first time.

1974 World Gliding Championships held at Waikerie. H.R.H. Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, visited South Australia. First match held at the new South Australian National Football League headquarters at West Lakes. Conversion of road signs to metric measurements undertaken. Judgment handed down making four weeks annual leave standard for workers under State awards. Legislation allowing hotel trading to 12 midnight on Fridays and Saturdays came into force.

1975 Transmission of colour television commenced. International Equestrian Exposition held in Adelaide, attended by H.R.H. Princess Anne. State Election held on 12 July, after the Legislative Council failed to pass the Railways (Transfer Agreement) Bill; the Dunstan ALP Government returned with a reduced majority, Bill subsequently passed. Medibank commenced operations in South Australia. Legislation for the redistribution of House of Assembly electoral boundaries passed.

1976 A new commercial radio station (5AA) went to air, Adelaide's first for forty-six years. A new political party, the New Liberal Movement formed. Sir Douglas Nicholls appointed as Governor of South Australia from 1 December 1976. A total eclipse of the sun occurred in parts of South Australia on 23 October. Large deposits of copper ore discovered at Roxby Downs. Law passed making rape within marriage a criminal offence. Capital punishment abolished in South Australia.

1977 Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh visited South Australia. \$5.8 million Southern Plaza at the Adelaide Festival Centre officially opened by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. South Australia's first million dollar lottery, the Celebration Lottery, drawn by the Lotteries Commission. A major deposit of sub-bituminous coal discovered near Lock. The South Australian Health Commission came into operation. Keith Seaman sworn in as the new Governor of South Australia. Adelaide first water filtration plant at Hope Valley commenced operations. Late night shopping in city and suburbs commenced.

1978 A Royal Commission held into the dismissal of Police Commissioner Salisbury. Last ship built at Whyalla shipyards, the *Denis O'Malley*, launched. Adelaide tramways held centenary celebrations. Lotteries Commission introduced Instant Money Game. South Australian Heritage Committee was formed.

1979 A new public transport zone-fare system introduced. D.A. Dunstan, Premier, resigned for health reasons. Santos legislation passed, limiting maximum permissible single shareholdings to 15%. State elections held; D.O. Tonkin, new Liberal Premier. Merger of Bank of Adelaide with ANZ Banking Group approved. Charles Moore retail group ceased operating in South Australia.

1980 Norwood by-election, ordered by Court of Disputed Returns, won by ALP candidate G. Crafter. Bushfire destroyed thirty-five houses in Adelaide Hills, causing \$6 million damage. New 'Series 2000' railcars began service. Mitsubishi Motor Corporation purchased control of Chrysler Australia Ltd. New slogan 'The Festival State' for South Australian motor vehicle number-plates. Constitutional Museum opened. H.R.H. Princess Alexandra and her husband, Mr Angus Ogilvy, visited South Australia. Tarcoola–Alice Springs rail link opened.

1981 On 15 February, Adelaide had its hottest day since 1948. Temperature reached 43.4°C. H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales visited South Australia. On 1 June, Adelaide recorded its lowest barometric pressure ever (979 millibars). The Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act was passed granting Anangu Pitjantjatjara freehold title to 103,000 square kilometres in the far north west of the State.

1982 Commencement of Moomba–Stony Point liquids pipeline. An Australian register of ships established. Lt-Gen. Sir Donald Dunstan, KBE, CB, sworn in as the State's new Governor. Mr Mario Feleppa, AM, became the first Italian-born migrant to enter the South Australian Parliament. On 8 June, Adelaide experienced its coldest minimum temperature since records began in 1857: -0.4°C. Licensing Act amended, some hotels in 'tourist areas' began trading on Sundays, for one or two 2-hour periods. State elections; J.C. Bannon, new Labor Premier. International air services commenced through Adelaide.

1983 First twins born in South Australia under Queen Elizabeth Hospital's *in vitro* fertilisation program. Large bushfires in February claimed 28 lives in South Australia, damage over \$200 million. Fires at nine separate locations, including Clare, Adelaide Hills, and South-East. Adelaide recorded lowest maximum March daytime temperature, 14.9°C (on 22 March) for 104 years. The State was visited by H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales. Mrs Wendy Chapman elected Adelaide's first woman Lord Mayor. Liquids pipeline from Moomba to Port Bouython completed.

1984 Maralinga Land Rights Bill passed by State Parliament, returning 76,000 square kilometres of South Australia's Far North to the traditional Aboriginal owners. Australian National's new Adelaide Rail Passenger Terminal at Keswick began operating. Australia's new \$100 note and \$1 coin released for the first time. State Bank and Savings Bank of South Australia amalgamated. Snow fell in the Mount Lofty Ranges, in the Mid North, and at Peterborough.

1985 The Adclaide Station and Environs Redevelopment (ASER) Property Trust continued construction of 400-room international hotel, a convention centre, a new office block and two parking stations. ASER, a partner in the company which operates the casino established in the railway station building. Australian Formula One Grand Prix motor race (in Adelaide's East Parklands) won by Keke Rosberg of Finland, driving a 'Williams'. Bannon Government re-elected in December. State Government appointed Australia's first Commissioner for the Ageing.

1986 Jubilee Celebrations, commemorating the 150th Anniversary of European settlement. Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh. Sixth World Three Day Equestrian Event Championships held at Gawler in May. Visit by Pope John Paul II. South Australian Maritime Museum in Port Adelaide opened.

1987 River Murray Commission replaced by the Murray Darling Commission. Entry fees to Belair and Para Vista National Parks introduced. Tall ships visited Port Adelaide in December en-route to Hobart. A substantial part of the submarine construction contract for RAN awarded to South Australia. Home Detention Scheme introduced which allows selected prisoners to complete their sentence at an approved residence.

1988 Bushfire in January burnt 70% of Wilpena Pound. World Fireball Championship at Glenelg. Visit by H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales. Red-light cameras installed at selected traffic light sites. Mitsubishi Motors Australia Ltd commenced exports of cars to Japan. \$2 coin issued for the first time. Poll Merino ram sold for \$188,000, a world record price. East End Market closed, replaced by new complex at Pooraka. Australia's first hospitality industry training hotel opened. Police Air Wing facility opened at Adelaide Airport.

1989 Apprenticeship scheme, the Retail Traineeship Scheme, launched. Stage one of Wilpena Pound tourist resort development approved. Construction of new metropolitan hospital at Noarlunga commenced. National Crime Authority Office opened in Adelaide. Natural gas supplied to Whyalla and BHP steelworks. Highest rainfall in South Australia in one day (273 mm) recorded at Motpena Station. Extensive flooding in the north of the State. Lakes Eyre and Torrens filled, Lake Torrens for the first time this century. Adelaide Childrens Hospital and Queen Victoria Hospital amalgamated to become the Adelaide Medical Centre for Women and Children. Submarine facilities opened at Osborne. Botanic Gardens tropical conservatory opened.

1990 Club Keno, the world's only on-line computer generated Keno game commenced. Free travel on STA services for children and students introduced. \$1.3 million pipe organ unveiled in the Adelaide Town Hall. Exhibition Hall, the final stage of the Adelaide Plaza opened. Adelaide recommended as a preferred site for the Multi Function Polis (MFP). The five-millionth Holden rolled off Elizabeth's production line. Police introduced radar speed cameras.

1991 University of South Australia formed by merging South Australian Institute of Technology and three Colleges of Advanced Education. Electoral reform referendum held in February, approved by 89.9% of voters. Dame Roma Mitchell, AC, DBE, sworn in as new Governor. Commonwealth Government gave go-ahead for Australia's first Multi Function Polis. The \$40 million Adelaide Entertainment Centre opened in July.

1992 Hackney Bus Depot site to be developed by the Botanic Gardens. Australia's last metropolitan afternoon newspaper, Adelaide's *The News*, closed. The Hanson Centre for Cancer Research officially opened. The University of Adelaide commercial precinct opened giving commercial enterprises access to research. South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) introduced. The oldest rock carvings in the world discovered in the Olary region. Final marker on the 1,500 kilometre Heysen Walking Trail positioned. Wettest year on record with 882.4 millimetres of rain.

1993 Tantanoola's paper pulp mill opened. Seagrass from Kingston (SE) exported to Japan for use in fertiliser manufacture. The 888-kilometre border between South Australia and New South Wales marked with concrete marker slabs. First Collins class submarine, HMAS *Collins*, launched. Arid Lands Botanic Gardens at Port Augusta opened. Final report of the Royal Commission into the State Bank of South Australia and the State Bank Group of Companies released. Liberal Party won State election by a substantial margin. New gas plant at Ballera in Queensland and a new gas pipeline from Ballera to Moomba in South Australia jointly opened. Poker machines introduced into South Australia. River Murray floods reached South Australia.

1994 A new bank, Adelaide Bank Ltd, launched. The Centenary of Women's Suffrage recognised by commemorative \$5 coin. Art Gallery of South Australia purchased a \$1 million 375-year old portrait by Sir Anthony Van Dyck. The driest March since 1870. Poker machines came into operation in hotels and clubs in South Australia on 25 July 1994. The Whale Centre opened at Victor Harbor. Victoria Fossil Cave at Naracoorte announced as Australia's eleventh World Heritage listed property. Shops in the central business district open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday from 1 November 1994. Adelaide-based National Jet Systems won a \$300 million contract to run Australia's Coastwatch Service for nine years. State Government appointed Victorian hospital operator Healthscope Ltd to manage Modbury Hospital. A new high speed ferry service from Glenelg to Kingscote commenced. Skin bank opened at the Royal Adelaide Hospital's burn unit. Replica Vickers Vimy flew into Adelaide.

1995 Responsibility for Repatriation General Hospital was transferred from the Commonwealth to the South Australian Health Commission. A \$30 million plant research centre was opened at Adelaide University's Waite Campus. New \$760,000 St Kilda Mangrove Trail Visitor Centre opened. A whale sanctuary of 17,500 hectares proclaimed at the head of the Great Australian Bight. Sale of BanksSA to Advance Bank for \$730 million. New cat and dog laws came into force on 1 July 1995.

IMPORTANT EVENTS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1995-96

The following important events occurred in South Australia in 1995-96. They are listed under broad category headings and by chronological order within their group.

GOVERNMENT

September 1995 The motorcycle police of South Australia were issued with laser speed guns. These high-tech laser guns can detect a speeding car from up to 1.8 kilometres away.

October 1995 The State Government announced that United Water was awarded the \$1,500 million contract to manage Adelaide's water and sewerage systems. United Water is a consortium formed by French water 'Compagnie Generale des Eaux', British water company 'Thames Water' and Adelaide's engineering company 'Kinhill Engineers'.

November 1995 The State Government contracted out its computer networks to American computer company, Electronic Data Systems(EDS) in a \$565 million agreement. EDS is to operate and manage computer systems covering such government operations as schools, hospitals, prisons, police stations and courts.
The State Government Insurance Commission, SGIC, was sold for \$170 million with the Western Australian SGIO acquiring the health insurance, and Legal and General purchasing the life insurance.

December 1995 The *Local Government(Boundary Reform) Act 1995* was passed to encourage voluntary amalgamations of councils and achieve a more efficient Local Government Sector.

January 1996 British-owned company Serco won the contract for bus services to Adelaide's outer north. Services covering the southern suburbs of Adelaide were won by TransAdelaide.

May 1996 Prominent former business executive Sir Eric Neal was appointed South Australia's new governor.

August 1996 South Australia passed tough gun laws (instigated by the Port Arthur massacre) as part of a national gun law reform. All automatic and semi-automatic weapons are banned. It provides a scheme for current gun owners to 'sell' their guns to the Government.

GENERAL

October 1995

Calicivirus disease, the virus being used in biological trials on controlled rabbit populations on Wardang Island, escaped and within a year had spread to sites in every mainland State. The deadly virus was being tested for its suitability in controlling rabbit numbers on mainland Australia. The virus was subsequently approved for widespread release in the spring of 1996.

Australia's new \$50 note released featuring South Australian David Unaipon, an inventor and Australia's first published Aboriginal author.

A tiny weevil the size of a ladybird was released to destroy the weed Salvation Jane. The larvae of the Mediterranean weevil kills the weed by feeding on its stem and roots. The weevil is unable to travel large distances and must be spread with human help.

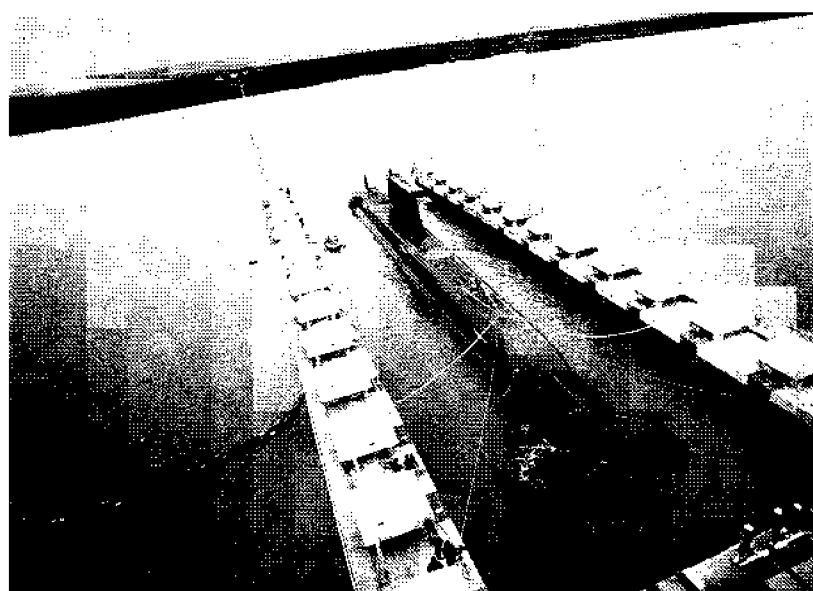
December 1995

The Barker Inland Wetlands at Dry Creek, were opened to complete phase one of environmental developments at the MFP site. The wetlands, a haven for birdlife, will filter the stormwater run-off for Adelaide's northern suburbs. Information walks offer the opportunity to view the wetlands and birdlife.

The \$500 million submarine HMAS *Farncomb*, the second of six, was launched by the Australian Submarine Corporation.

HMAS *Farncomb*

Photo:
The Advertiser



December 1995 Boneseed beetles were introduced to feed on the foliage of the boneseed weed, an introduced shrub from South Africa growing at an alarming rate in the Outback and Adelaide Hills.

January 1996 Granite Island, Victor Harbor, opened its new kiosk, souvenir shop, bistro and penguin interpretative centre, completing Phase One in an \$11 million upgrade of tourist facilities on the island.

February 1996 Loftia Recreation Park in Heathfield was renamed Mark Oliphant Conservation Park after the scientist and former South Australian Governor. The fossilised bones of *Zygomaturus trilobus*, a giant relative of the wombat and koala, were discovered on Kangaroo Island. These 14,000 year old bones represent one of the youngest megafauna sites in Australia and may provide insights into the extinction process of these large marsupials.

A \$130 million upgrading of the Mount Barker Freeway commenced with the construction of a pilot tunnel beneath the Eagle-On-The-Hill. This upgrading will create an 8.3 kilometre six-lane highway from Glen Osmond to Crafers, replacing the existing winding road.

Pilot tunnel beneath
Eagle-On-The-Hill

Photo:
The Advertiser



March 1996 Cleland Wildlife Park opened the biggest bird aviary in South Australia, costing \$380,000. The Clipsal Forest Aviary is a significant development in eco-tourism and aims to house 28 different species of birds.

History and Chronology

April 1996 Loss was experienced by South Australian tuna farmers in Port Lincoln, when freak winds and tides caused many fish to die because of silt in the gills. The storm incurred losses representing millions of dollars to the tuna industry and South Australia's developing aquaculture industry.

May 1996 The State Government proclaimed a marine park within the Great Australian Bight, to protect the habitat and breeding grounds of southern right whales. This permanent sanctuary covers 175 square kilometres at the head of the Bight. An additional zone 250-kilometres long and 3 nautical miles out-to-sea will protect the whales between mid-May and mid-November during the breeding season.

June 1996 Adelaide's South Road connector was completed with the opening of the new bridge. The 6 kilometre South Road extension connects the North-Eastern suburbs with the Western suburbs. The new highway, costing \$40 million, was first opened in May 1995 without the bridge.

August 1996 Telephone numbers changed to eight digit numbers with the addition of an '8' or '84' (depending on the area) in front of the original number.

After many areas of South Australia experienced their driest autumn on record (Adelaide 73.2 mm of rain, normal of 149 mm), Adelaide recorded a winter rainfall of 260.4 mm over 50 mm above the winter average and recorded 60 wet days, the highest since 1981. Parts of South Australia, including the Adelaide Hills, experienced light snowfalls in August.

Snow in the
Adelaide Hills

Photo:
The Advertiser



SPORT

October 1995 The South Australian Suns won the women's national hockey title after a drought of 25 years by defeating the New South Wales Arrows 3-2.

Port Adelaide unveiled their new guernsey design, colours and logo as Port Power for their entry into the AFL..

November 1995 Adelaide's last Grand Prix was won by British driver Damon Hill, with record breaking crowds of 530,000 over the four day event.

February 1996 Greg Norman won his third South Australia Open with an exciting win at Adelaides Kooyonga Golf Course.

April 1996 The South Australian Redbacks won the Sheffield Shield cricket final by holding off Western Australia in a last-wicket partnership. South Australia needed only to draw the cricket match to be victorious after finishing top of the ladder. The two tailenders survived 59 balls scoring only 15 runs in the last two hours to deny Western Australia victory. South Australia's last premiership was in 1983-84.

July/August 1996 South Australian athletes successful at the Atlanta Olympic Games were: Juliet Haslam, gold, women's hockey; Gillian Rolton and Wendy Schaeffer, gold, team equestrian; Kate Slatter, gold, women's coxless pairs; Mark Woodforde, gold, tennis doubles; Sarah Ryan, silver, 4 x 100m medley relay; Brett Aitken, Stuart O'Grady and Tim O'Shannessy, bronze, men's cycling teams pursuit; Carla Boyd, Michelle Brogan, Rachael Sporn, bronze, women's basketball; Paul Lewis, Michael York, bronze, men's hockey; Kerri Pottharst, bronze, beach volleyball; Phil Rodgers, bronze, 4 x 100m medley relay.

South Australia's 17-member paralympic team contributed to Australia's medal tally of 42 gold, 37 silver and 27 bronze. South Australian athletes successful at the Atlanta Paralympics were: Troy Andrews, David Gould, Tim Maloney, Richard Oliver, gold, men's basketball; Anthony Clarke, gold, men's 95 kg judo; Kerry Golding, Kieran Modra, gold, mixed 200m cycling sprint tandem; Neil Fuller, gold, men's 4x100m relay, silver, men's 100m and 200m; Katrina Webb, gold, women's 100m and 200m, silver, women's long jump; Pauline Cahill, bronze, lawn bowls.

September 1996 South Australia women's basketball team, Adelaide Lightning, won the Women's National Basketball League for the third time in a row by defeating the Sydney Flames 80-65.

Contax defeated Garville in the State League Netball Grand Final with an exciting win of 55-52.

October 1996 Port Adelaide won their 34th premiership, defeating Central Districts by 36 points in the 1996 SANFL Grand Final.

ARTS/CULTURE

September/
October The Barossa Valley hosted the fifth International Barossa Music Festival, offering a combination of quality music, wine and food in a unique environment. Talented artists performed their music in historic settings such as wineries, churches and heritage buildings.

November/
December 1995 Adelaide's first International Tattoo was held in Glenelg, with over 25,000 people attending the 10-day event experiencing the Scottish traditions of bag-pipes, drums, highland dancing and military drills. The event, based on the world-famous Edinburgh Tattoo in Scotland, included many international performances along with Australian bands.

January 1996 The PS *Marion*, which had been a static museum in a Mannum dry dock for over thirty years, recommenced journeying the Murray. The PS *Marion* was rehabilitated by community effort and offers tourists one-hour cruises from Mannum.

February 1996 The Art Gallery of South Australia received fifteen European masters paintings worth \$3.1 million and became the new home of one drawing and twenty Auguste Rodin sculptures in time for the opening of the new extensions to the Gallery.

May 1996 The State's million dollar Co-operative Multimedia Centre (CMC) opened for business and was named Ngapartji. The CMC represents a collaboration of government, education and business interests. The main focus of Ngapartji is to provide the multimedia industry with education and training, encourage research and development, and promote business support services.

February/
March 1996 Adelaide hosted the 19th Adelaide Festival directed by Barric Kosky. The main feature of the Festival was the Westpac Red Square, a spectacular amphitheatre comprising of 120 sea containers stacked seven storeys high. Adelaide also hosted the Fringe Festival and audiences were entertained by professional and amateur performers.

Government

3

3.1

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

South Australia is one of the six Australian States (originally constituted by Acts of the Imperial Parliament) which at Federation in 1901 ceded many of their powers on matters of national importance (e.g. international affairs and defence) to the Commonwealth of Australia.

From time to time other powers on matters of local importance have been delegated to local governing bodies. As a result the people of South Australia are subject to the laws of a three-tier system of government. In addition, statutory powers within specified fields are exercised by certain public corporations such as the ETSA Corporation, the South Australian Housing Trust and the South Australian Meat Corporation.

Both the Commonwealth and the South Australian Parliaments are bi-cameral; in each the leader of the Government (the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premier of South Australia) is seated in the Lower House and in each the Upper House has restricted powers concerning money Bills.

Cabinet and Executive Government

Both the Commonwealth and South Australian executive government is based on the system which evolved in Britain in the eighteenth century and which is generally known as 'cabinet' or 'responsible' government. Its main principles are that the head of the State, Her Majesty the Queen (or her representative, the Governor-General or Governor, acting on her behalf) should perform governmental acts on the advice of her Ministers; that she should choose her principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party or coalition of parties commanding a majority in the popular House; that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The cabinet system operates chiefly by means of constitutional conventions, customs or understandings and through institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of government at all. The executive power of the Commonwealth is exercisable by the Governor-General and that of South Australia by the Governor, each being advised by an executive council which meets only for formal purposes. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by some or all of the Ministers of State, meeting without the Governor-General or Governor under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister or Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Cabinet

As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls not only the general legislative program of Parliament, but the whole course of Parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. In summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General or the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered by the Cabinet through the Prime Minister or Premier, although legally the discretion is vested in the Office of the Governor-General or Governor.

Executive Council

The Executive Council is usually presided over by the Governor-General or Governor, the members holding office during the Governor's pleasure. All Ministers of State must be members of the Executive Council. Commonwealth Ministers remain members of the Executive Council on leaving office, but are not summoned to attend its meetings, for it is an essential feature of the cabinet system that attendance should be limited to the Ministers of the day.

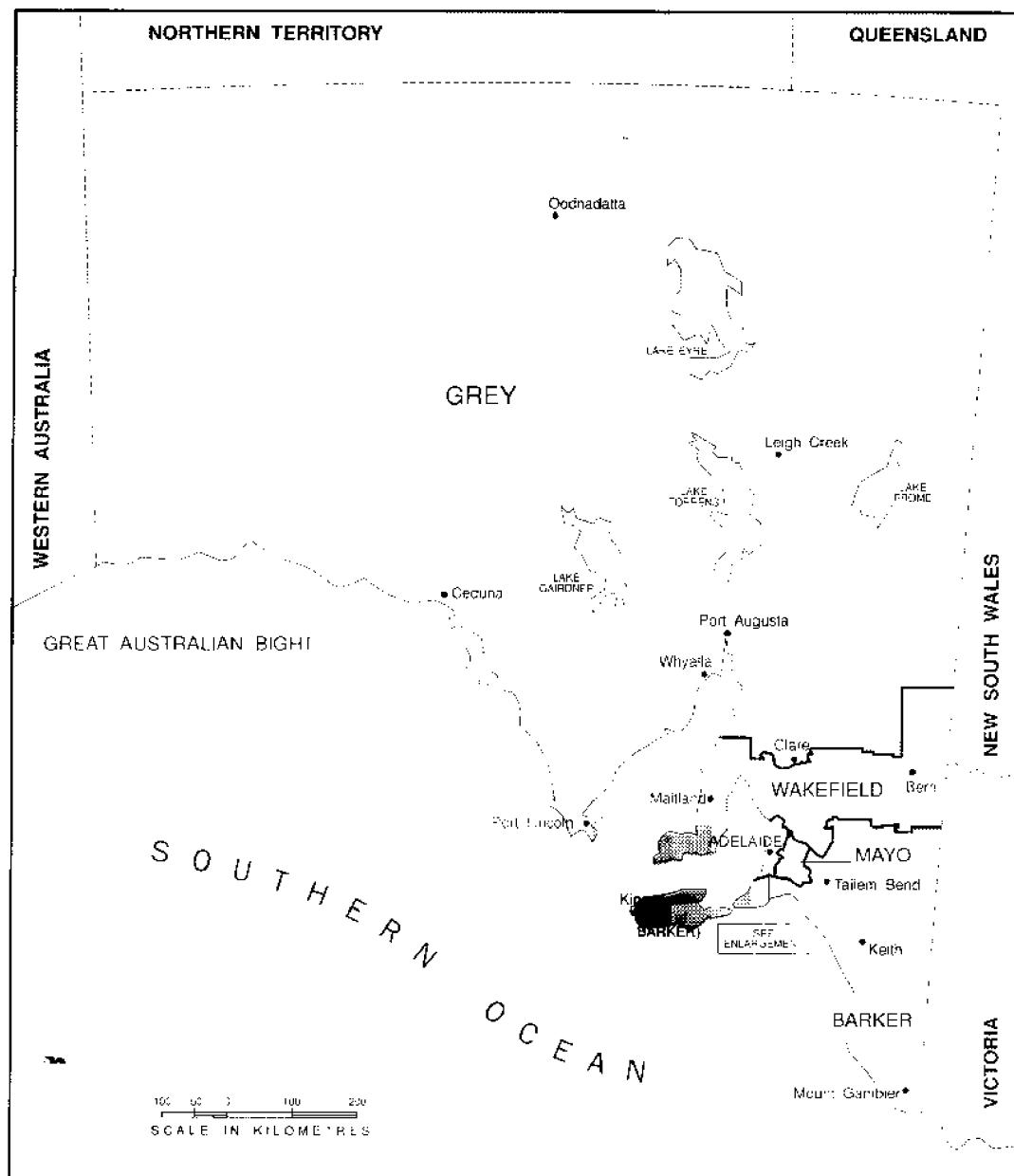
Appointment of Ministers	Legally, Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General or Governor, but in practice the discretion of the Queen's representative in the choice of Ministers is limited by the conventions on which the Cabinet system rests. When a Ministry resigns it is the custom of the Crown to send for the leader of the party which commands, or is likely to be able to command, a majority in the popular House and to commission that person, as Prime Minister or Premier, to 'form a Ministry' — that is, to nominate other persons to be appointed as Ministers of State and to serve as colleagues in the Cabinet.
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3.2

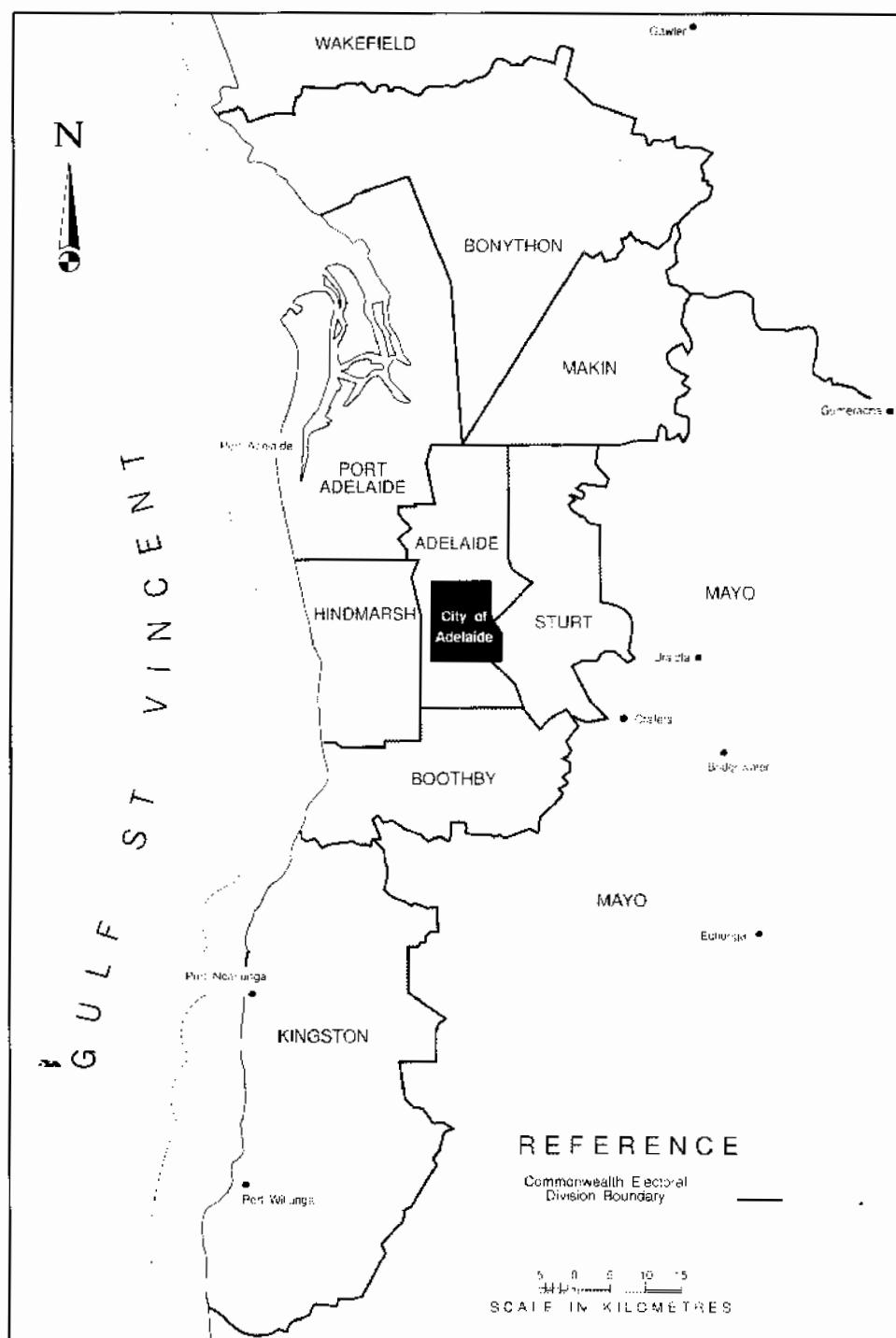
COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

<i>Federation</i>	The Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed on 1 January 1901 in 'An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia', a statute of the Imperial Parliament, which received Royal Assent in July 1900. The draft Constitution, which was enacted with only minor amendment, had been prepared at intercolonial conferences during 1897, 1898 and 1899, and was accepted at referendums during 1899 by South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, and in 1900 by Western Australia.
<i>Separation of powers</i>	The Constitution provides, in Sections 52, 69, 86, 90 and 115, for certain powers to be vested exclusively in the Commonwealth Government and, in Section 51, for certain specified fields of interest to be common to both the Commonwealth and State Governments until amendment is made to the Constitution Act or until the State Parliaments cede particular powers.
<i>Financial resources</i>	Since Federation the distribution of financial resources between the Commonwealth and State Governments has been an almost constant problem. Under the original terms of the Constitution three-quarters of the net revenues from the duties of customs and excise, for ten years, was returned to the States; provision also existed for general and particular grants to the States. Significant changes have been made in the distribution of financial resources since 1910. Current information is contained in Chapter 15 Public Finance.
<i>Commonwealth legislature</i>	The Constitution provides that 'the legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives'. Provision for constitutional amendment includes a requirement that a proposed amendment must be submitted to a referendum.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS**



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS



<i>Franchise</i>	Qualifications for franchise are possessed by any Australian citizen, or any British subject who on 25 January 1984 was enrolled on a Commonwealth electoral roll. The person must be not under eighteen years of age and not disentitled on other grounds. (A person may enrol at seventeen years of age but is not entitled to vote until the eighteenth birthday.) Residence in a division for a period of one month before enrolment, is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory although compulsory enrolment provisions did not apply to Aborigines before 21 February 1984.
	Persons of unsound mind, or convicted of treason or treachery and not pardoned, or convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for five years or longer, or persons who are holders of temporary entry permits under the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> (Cwlth) or are prohibited non-citizens under that Act are excluded from the franchise.
<i>Membership</i>	Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any qualified elector who is an Australian citizen of the full age of eighteen years.
	The principal reasons for disqualification of persons otherwise eligible as members of either House are; membership of the other House, allegiance to a foreign power, being attainted of treason, being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service of the Commonwealth except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons.
Executive government	
<i>Governor-General</i>	On 16 February 1996 His Excellency the Honourable Sir William Patrick Deane, AC, KBE was sworn in as the twenty-second Governor-General of the Commonwealth. His authority as the Queen's representative is derived from Letters Patent, instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, and the relevant sections of the Commonwealth Constitution.
<i>Executive Council</i>	Members of the Federal Executive Council are chosen, summoned and sworn by the Governor-General and hold office during his pleasure. All Ministers are members. Councillors usually retain membership for life but it is customary for attendance at meetings to be limited to Ministers of the day.

The Senate

The Senate is the Upper House. Originally it was intended that this House should protect the rights and interests of the States, but with the growth of the parliamentary system of party-line voting, its role has become mainly that of a house of review.

Elections for the Senate : voting

Date of election	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
		Number	Percentage of electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of votes recorded
18 May 1974	750 308	722 434	96.28	82 191	11.38
13 Dec. 1975	789 004	759 369	96.24	75 540	9.95
10 Dec. 1977	824 205	783 669	95.08	81 451	10.39
18 Oct. 1980	849 899	806 695	94.92	70 359	8.72
5 Mar. 1983	880 455	836 699	95.03	73 350	8.77
1 Dec. 1984	906 278	862 369	95.16	46 399	5.38
11 July 1987	942 880	890 556	94.45	33 514	3.76
24 Mar. 1990	966 431	931 561	96.39	23 438	2.52
13 Mar. 1993	1 014 400	968 365	95.46	22 390	2.31
2 Mar. 1996	989 885	965 328	97.52	31 552	3.27

Representation

At present the Senate consists of seventy-six members, twelve from each State, two from the Australian Capital Territory and two from the Northern Territory. The original provision was that each State, voting as a single electorate, should elect six Senators but by the Representation Act of 1983, which was effective for the 1984 elections, the number was raised to twelve. By the *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973* (Cwlth), two Senators were added from both the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The Territories were represented in the Senate for the first time following the general election of 13 December 1975. Except in extraordinary circumstances each Senator is elected for a term of six years. Six Senators from each State and all Territory Senators retire every three years.

The members representing South Australia in the Senate are:

To Retire 30 June 1999:

Vanstone, Amanda (LP)
Bolkus, Hon. Nick (ALP)
Minchin, Nick (LP)
Foreman, Dominic (ALP)
Ferguson, Alan (LP)
Lees, Meg (AD)

To Retire 30 June 2002:

Hill, Robert (LP)
Crowley, Hon. Rosemary (ALP)
Schacht, Hon. Chris (ALP)
Chapman, Grant (LP)
Ferris, Jeannie (LP)
Stott Despoja, Natasha (Dem)

The House of Representatives

Representation

The members of the House of Representatives (the Lower House) are elected in single-member electorates. The number of electorates into which a State is divided is determined by the proportion that the population of the State bears to the population of the Commonwealth as a whole. The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cwlth) provides for the redrawing of electoral boundaries from time to time.

Section 24 of the Constitution provides that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as possible twice the number of Senators and prescribes the formula to be used, 'until the Parliament otherwise provides', for allocating to each State its share of the available seats but stipulates that no original State shall have less than five members in the House. In addition one member is elected from the Northern Territory and two members are elected from the Australian Capital Territory. Preferential voting is used for elections for the House of Representatives.

Elections for the House of Representatives : voting

Date of election	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
		Number	Percentage of electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of votes recorded
18 May 1974	750 308	722 434	96.28	20 311	2.81
13 Dec. 1975	789 004	759 369	96.24	18 201	2.40
10 Dec. 1977	824 205	783 669	95.08	26 461	3.38
18 Oct. 1980	849 899	806 695	94.92	22 491	2.79
5 Mar. 1983	880 455	836 699	95.03	22 380	2.67
1 Dec. 1984	906 278	859 629	94.85	74 719	8.69
11 July 1987	942 880	884 418	93.80	60 536	6.84
24 Mar. 1990	966 431	927 897	96.01	34 143	3.68
13 Mar. 1993	1 014 400	962 763	94.91	39 088	4.06
2 Mar. 1996	989 885	959 891	96.97	39 172	4.08

Division 3 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cwlth) complements Section 24 of the Constitution in determining the level of representation of the States and Territories in the House of Representatives.

House of Representatives, 1996 election
voting and party representation in South Australian electorates

Electorate	Electors on roll	Electors voting	Successful candidates		
			Name	Party	First preference votes
Adelaide	80 671	77 295	Worth, P.M.	LP	35 285
Barker	83 382	81 506	McLachlan, Hon. F.M.	LP	49 204
Bonython	75 911	74 021	Evans, M.J.	ALP	34 926
Boothby	80 802	78 015	Southcott, A.J.	LP	40 487
Grey	82 364	79 414	Wakelin, B.H.	LP	41 623
Hindmarsh	83 120	80 374	Gallus, C.A.	LP	40 054
Kingston	84 777	83 047	Jeanes, S.B.	LP	34 023
Makin	86 757	84 493	Drapor, P.	LP	35 762
Mayo	87 451	84 934	Downer, Hon. A.J.G.	LP	46 920
Port Adelaide	81 261	78 584	Sawford, R.W.	ALP	35 939
Sturt	77 456	74 642	Pyne, C.M.	LP	38 810
Wakefield	85 933	83 566	Andrew, J.N.	LP	48 937

3.3

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The *Constitution Act 1855*, which inaugurated the system of responsible government in South Australia, was passed and came into force on 24 October 1856. A summary of early constitutional history and the introduction of responsible government was included on pages 60–2 of the *South Australian Year Book 1971*.

Vice-regal representation

Sir Eric James Neal, AC, CVO, was sworn in as the Queen's representative in South Australia on 22 July 1996.

The role of the vice-regal representative has changed significantly over the past one hundred and fifty years. When South Australia was founded, the Governor determined matters of policy, made laws and was responsible to the United Kingdom Government for the management of the Colony. In time, policy matters were left increasingly to elected Members of Parliament, self-government was achieved and the Governor's links with the United Kingdom Government diminished.

Today, vice-regal approval is still required to give legislation, regulations and appointments the force of law. However, the Governor invariably relies on the advice of Ministers or follows established conventions and does not become involved in political debate.

Following the passage of the Australia Act in 1986 by the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom at the request of the States, no constitutional links remain between State Governors and the United Kingdom Government.

Nevertheless, the Crown, personified by the Governor, continues to symbolise the ongoing rule of law and the unity of the State, irrespective of the rise and fall of governments. The Governor retains important discretionary powers and is thus enabled to maintain something of a safeguard against malpractice and injustice, particularly in extreme circumstances. The Governor has a responsibility to ensure the maintenance of lawful parliamentary government in South Australia.

Governors of South Australia

Name	Term of Office
Captain John Hindmarsh, RN, KH	28 December 1836 16 July 1838
Lt-Col. George Gawler, KH	17 October 1838 15 May 1841
George Grey	15 May 1841 25 October 1845
Lt-Col. Frederick Hot Robe	25 October 1845 2 August 1848
Sir Henry E.F. Young	2 August 1848 20 December 1854
Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, CB	8 June 1855 4 March 1862
Sir Dominick Daly	4 March 1862 19 February 1868
Rt Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart	16 February 1869 18 April 1873
Sir Anthony Musgrave, KCMG	9 June 1873 29 January 1877
Lt-Gen. Sir Wm F.D. Jervois, GCMG, CB	2 October 1877 9 January 1883
Sir Wm C.F. Robinson, GCMG	19 February 1883 5 March 1889
Rt Hon. the Earl of Kintore, PC, GCMG	11 April 1889 10 April 1895
Sir Thomas F. Buxton, Bart, GCMG	29 October 1895 29 March 1899
Rt Hon. the Lord Tennyson, KCMG	10 April 1899 17 July 1902
Sir George R. Le Hunte, KCMG	1 July 1903 18 February 1909
Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, GCVO, KCB	18 February 1909 22 March 1914
Lt Col. Sir Henry L. Galway, KCMG, DSO	18 April 1914 30 April 1920
Lt-Col. Sir Wm E.G. Archibald Weigall, KCMG	9 June 1920 30 May 1922
Lt-Gen. Sir George T.M. Bridges, KCB, KCMG, DSO	4 December 1922 4 December 1927
Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Sir A.G.A. Hore-Ruthven, VC, KCMG, CB, DSO	14 May 1928 26 April 1934
Maj.-Gen. Sir W.J. Dugan, KCMG, CB, DSO	28 July 1934 23 February 1939
Sir Charles M. Barclay-Harvey, KCMG	12 August 1939 26 April 1944
Lt-Gen. Sir C.W.M. Norrie, KCMG, CB, DSO, MC, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert A. George, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB, MC	19 December 1944 19 June 1952
Lt-Gen. Sir Edric M. Bastyan, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB	23 February 1953 7 March 1960
Maj. Gen. Sir James W. Harrison, KCMG, CB, CBE	4 April 1961 1 June 1968
Sir Mark L. Oliphant, KBE	4 December 1968 16 September 1971
Sir Douglas R. Nicholls, KCVO, OBE	1 December 1971 30 November 1976
Sir Keith D. Seaman, KCVO, OBE	1 December 1976 30 April 1977
Lt-Gen. Sir Donald B. Durstan, KBE, CB	1 September 1977 28 March 1982
The Hon. Dame Roma Mitchell, AC, DBE	23 April 1982 5 February 1991
Sir Eric James Neal, AC, CVO	6 February 1991 19 July 1996

The Governor is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the South Australian Premier. Vice-regal authority derives from the South Australian Constitution, the Australia Act, Letters Patent signed by the Queen on the advice of her South Australian Government, and convention. Essentially, the Governor exercises the authority of the Sovereign in respect of South Australia. The Governors direct relationship to the Queen, which is independent of that of the Governor-General, reflects the sovereignty of South Australia within the Australian Federation.

An amount is appropriated from Consolidated Revenue for the Governor's salary and an allowance is used to meet the Governor's expenses in performing his duties. The *Governors' Pensions Act 1976* provides for a pension to be paid to former Governors and to the spouses of deceased Governors.

The duration of a Governor's appointment is indeterminate, but it is expected that he or she will serve for up to five years. The appointment may be extended for a further period.

Pending the appointment of a Governor or, in the event of the Governor's absence from the State, or incapacity, the above functions would be performed by the Lieutenant-Governor acting either as Administrator or the Governor's Deputy, depending on the circumstances. The present Lieutenant-Governor is Dr Basil Hetzel, AC. If the Lieutenant-Governor were unable to act, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court usually would become Administrator or Governor's Deputy.

Cabinet and Executive Government

In South Australia every Minister must be a member of either the Legislative Council or the House of Assembly. All Ministers are members of the Cabinet and all Ministers are *ex officio* members of the Executive Council. Although the Governor may, subject to any law enacted by the Legislature, appoint other persons to the Executive Council, membership is in practice limited to Ministers of the day.

The maximum number of Ministers has been varied from time to time. In 1856 the number was five; in 1873, six; 1901, four; 1908, six; 1953, eight; 1965, nine; 1970, ten; 1973, eleven; 1975, twelve and 1978, thirteen. In 1908 it was specified that no more than four Ministers were to be in the House of Assembly, but in 1953 this limit was increased to five, in 1965 to six, in 1970 to seven and in 1973 to eight. This restriction on the number of Ministers from the Lower House was removed by the *Constitution Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1975* and now it is permissible for all Ministers to be selected from the House of Assembly. Since 1978, ten Ministers have been selected from the House of Assembly and three from the Legislative Council.

Cabinet, as such, has no legal powers. Some Cabinet decisions result in the initiation and subsequent enactment of legislation; other decisions become legally binding through ratification by Executive Council or through powers vested in individual Ministers for the administration and control of their respective departments of government. In addition to government departments, statutory authorities also come under some degree of ministerial or parliamentary oversight.

Premiers

Since 1856 the following forty-one persons have held the office of Premier.

Premiers of South Australia

Names	Dates of Office	Total period in Office	
		Years	Days
Hon. Boyle T. Finnis	24/10/1856 – 21/8/1857	—	301
Hon. John Baker	21/8/1857 – 1/9/1857	—	11
Hon. Robert R. Torrens	1/9/1857 – 30/9/1857	—	29
Hon. Richard D. Hanson	30/9/1857 – 9/5/1860	2	222
Hon. Thomas Reynolds	9/5/1860 – 8/10/1861	1	152
Hon. G.M. Waterhouse	8/10/1861 – 4/7/1863	1	269
Hon. Francis S. Dutton	4/7/1863 – 15/7/1863; 22/3/1865 – 20/9/1865	—	193
Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, KCMG	15/7/1863 – 4/8/1864; 20/9/1865 – 23/10/1865; 3/5/1867 – 24/9/1868; 13/10/1868 – 3/11/1868; 22/1/1872 – 22/7/1873	4	35
Hon. Arthur Blyth	4/8/1864 – 22/3/1865; 10/11/1871 – 22/1/1872; 22/7/1873 – 3/6/1875	2	254
Hon. John Hart, CMG	23/10/1865 – 28/3/1866; 24/9/1868 – 13/10/1868; 30/5/1870 – 10/11/1871	1	339
Hon. James P. Boucaut, QC	28/3/1866 – 3/5/1867; 3/6/1875 – 6/6/1876; 26/10/1877 – 27/9/1878	3	11
Hon. H.B. Strangways	3/11/1868 – 30/5/1870	1	208
Hon. John Colton	6/6/1876 – 26/10/1877; 16/6/1884 – 16/6/1885	2	142
Hon. William Morgan	27/9/1878 – 24/6/1881	2	270
Hon. John C. Bray	24/6/1881 – 16/6/1884	2	358
Hon. Sir J.W. Dower, KCMG, QC	16/6/1885 – 11/6/1887; 15/10/1892 – 16/6/1893	2	239
Hon. Thomas Playford	11/6/1887 – 27/6/1889; 19/8/1890 – 21/6/1892	3	323
Hon. J.A. Cockburn	27/6/1889 – 19/8/1890	1	53
Hon. F.W. Holder	21/6/1892 – 15/10/1892; 8/12/1899 – 15/5/1901	1	274
Rt Hon. C.C. Kingston, QC	16/6/1893 – 1/12/1899	6	168
Hon. V.L. Solomon	1/12/1899 – 8/12/1899	—	7
Hon. J.G. Jenkins	15/5/1901 – 1/3/1905	3	290
Hon. Richard Butler	1/3/1905 – 26/7/1905	—	147
Hon. Thomas Price	26/7/1905 – 5/6/1909	3	314
Hon. A.H. Peake	5/6/1909 – 3/6/1910; 17/2/1912 – 3/4/1915;	—	
	14/7/1917 – 8/4/1920	6	312

Premiers of South Australia (continued)

Names	Dates of Office	Total period in Office	
		Years	Days
Hon. John Verran	3/6/1910 - 17/2/1912	1	259
Hon. Crawford Vaughan	3/4/1915 - 14/7/1917	2	102
Hon. Sir H.N. Barwell, KCMG	8/4/1920 - 16/4/1924	4	8
Hon. John Gunn	16/4/1924 - 28/8/1926	2	134
Hon. Lionel L. Hill	28/8/1926 - 8/4/1927;		
	17/4/1930 - 13/2/1933	3	160
Hon. R.L. Butler	8/4/1927 - 17/4/1930;		
	18/4/1933 - 5/11/1938	8	210
Hon. R.S. Richards	13/2/1933 - 18/4/1933		64
Hon. Sir Thomas Playford, GCMG	5/11/1938 - 10/3/1965	26	125
Hon. F.H. Walsh	10/3/1965 - 1/6/1967	2	83
Hon. D.A. Dunstan, QC	1/6/1967 - 17/4/1968;		
	2/6/1970 - 15/2/1979	9	210
Hon. R.S. Hall	17/4/1968 - 2/6/1970	2	47
Hon. J.D. Corcoran	15/2/1979 - 18/9/1979		216
Hon. D.O. Tonkin	18/9/1979 - 10/11/1982	3	49
Hon. J.C. Bannon	10/11/1982 - 4/9/1992	9	300
Hon. L.M.F. Arnold	1/10/1992 - 14/12/1993	1	101
Hon. D.C. Brown	14/12/93 -		

Parliament

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved, by proclamation issued by the Governor. The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the House of Assembly (Lower House). The following table gives the dates and the number of House of Assembly sitting days for Parliamentary sessions in recent years.

Parliamentary session	Period	House of Assembly sitting days
1988-89	4/8/88 - 13/4/89	48
1989	3/8/89 - 19/10/89	24
1990	8/2/90 - 11/4/90	21
1990-91	2/8/90 - 11/4/91	56
1991-92	8/8/91 - 6/5/92	58
1992-93	6/8/92 - 6/5/93	62
1993	3/8/93 - 4/11/93	23
1994	10/2/94 - 16/6/94	28
1994-95	2/8/94 - 27/7/95	70

Voting system

Members of both Houses are elected by secret ballot using the preferential system of voting. To be elected to the House of Assembly, a candidate must receive an absolute majority of votes, that is, more than 50% of the formal votes cast. If no candidate receives an absolute majority of first preference votes, the second preferences of the candidate receiving the least number of first preference votes are examined and distributed to the remaining candidates. The distribution of next available preferences

from the candidate with the fewest votes is repeated until one candidate receives an absolute majority and is elected. Voting for Members of the Legislative Council is also preferential. The whole State acts as one multi-member electoral district, and to be elected, a candidate must obtain a certain proportion or quota, currently around 8.3%, of the formal vote. The quota may be reached by a combination of first preference votes, surplus votes from elected candidates and/or preferential votes from candidates excluded from the count.

Members, qualifications and privileges

Election to the South Australian Parliament is open to those eligible to vote. However, under the *Constitution Act 1934*, certain people are not eligible to sit in Parliament, for example, judges, members of the Commonwealth Parliament, holders of certain government contracts and occupants of some offices of profit under the Crown. Members are required to take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance to the Crown before taking their seat in Parliament.

Franchise

The franchises for the separate Houses are shown on page 48. South Australia was the first of the Australian States, at the general election of 25 April 1896, to give voting rights and eligibility to stand for Parliament to women, and the existence of this provision contributed to the decision to include full adult franchise in proposals for Federation.

Enrolment and voting

For eighty-five years of responsible government, voting for both Houses of Parliament was voluntary. The Electoral Act Amendment Act of 1942 made voting for the House of Assembly compulsory for persons whose names appear on the Assembly Electoral Roll while obligatory voting for the Legislative Council was introduced under the 1985 Electoral Act. Enrolment to vote for State Parliamentary elections is voluntary; once enrolled an elector must vote.

Numbers of members and electorates

Alterations to the number of members and electorates for each of the two Houses are shown in the following table.

Date	Members and electorates			
	Legislative Council		House of Assembly	
	Members	Electorates	Members	Electorates
1856	18	1	36	17
1863	18	1	36	18
1875	18	1	46	22
1882	24	4	46	22
1884 (a)	24	4	52	26
1890	24	4	54	27
1902	18	4	42	13
1912 (b)	18	4	40	12
1915	20	5	46	19
1938	20	5	39	39
1970	20	5	47	47
1975	21	1	47	47
1979	22	1	47	47

(a) Separate representation for Northern Territory. (b) Cession of Northern Territory to Commonwealth Government control.

Functions of Parliament

The function of Parliament is to legislate for the peace, order, and good government of the State. Principal among the tasks of Parliament is the raising of revenue and the appropriation of funds for the development and maintenance of the State through its public services.

Legislation, other than money Bills, may be initiated by any member in either House. Money Bills must be initiated by Ministers of the Crown in the House of Assembly, and the Legislative Council may only suggest amendments to them. Most Bills are initiated by the Government as a result of the deliberations of Cabinet.

The Opposition and independent members usually confine their activities to examination, criticism, and amendment of Government measures. Legislation, other than to alter the constitution of either House, may be passed by a simple majority of the votes of the members present.

An alteration to the constitution of either House requires, at the second and third readings of the Bill, acceptance by a majority of all the members (not only those present or voting) of each House voting separately.

Deadlocks

A deadlock results from the refusal by the Legislative Council to pass the same (or substantially the same) Bill during two consecutive Parliaments, provided that a general election for the House of Assembly has been held between the refusals and that on the second occasion an absolute majority of all the members of the House of Assembly voted in favour of the Bill at its second and third readings. In the event of a deadlock between the Houses, the Governor may proclaim the dissolution of both Houses.

Cost of parliamentary government

The following table shows, in broad groups, the expenditure incurred in the operation of the parliamentary system in South Australia, comprising the Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, House of Assembly and electoral activities.

Cost of parliamentary government
(\$'000)

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Governor's establishment	994	1 190	1 251	1 311	1 455
Ministry	1 565	1 725	1 662	1 610	1 798
Parliament:					
Legislative Council (a)	3 668	4 152	4 339	4 255	4 491
House of Assembly (a)	7 385	8 072	8 570	8 358	8 866
Other (b)	12 621	14 030	13 919	16 235	15 041
Total Parliament	23 674	26 254	26 828	28 849	28 398
Electoral (c)	4 602	1 779	2 328	6 045	2 207
Royal Commissions, Select Committees etc.	263	257	195	190	277
Total	31 097	31 205	32 263	38 006	34 135

(a) Allowances to members, travelling and other expenses. (b) Government contribution to members' superannuation funds, printing, reporting staff, library etc. (c) Excludes the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral matters, as it is not considered to be a cost of parliamentary government.

Life of Parliament The term of office of each Parliament is four years from the day on which it first meets for the dispatch of business and Parliament may not be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor before the expiration of three years from the day it first met unless the House passes a motion of no confidence in the Government; a Bill of 'special importance' is rejected by the Legislative Council, or the Governor acts in the settlement of a deadlock.

Legislative Council

Members and electorates The *Constitution and Electoral Acts Amendment Act 1973*, assented to on 22 November 1973, increased the number of members in the Legislative Council from twenty to twenty-two, with the whole State comprising a single electoral district. This amendment did not become fully effective for two general elections as only half the Legislative Councillors retire at each election. Eleven members are now elected at each general Legislative Council election and casual vacancies are filled by persons chosen at a joint sitting of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

Franchise Under the *Constitution Acts Amendment Act 1973*, all electors whose names were on the House of Assembly electoral roll were included on the Legislative Council electoral roll.

President At the first meeting of the Council in each Parliament the members choose one from among their number to fill the position of President. The person so selected is then entitled to a casting vote only.

House of Assembly

Seat of Government The Government of the day holds its position for as long as it has majority support in the House of Assembly. When it fails to command such a majority on vital issues the Government must resign or go to the polls. Once defeated in the Lower House on a money Bill, the Government is unable to finance the administration of the State.

Franchise An Australian citizen aged eighteen and over, of sound mind, who has lived at his or her present address for at least one month before enrolling to vote for Commonwealth and State elections, is entitled to vote at all elections.

A British citizen who was enrolled on a Commonwealth or State electoral roll at some time between 26 October 1983 and 25 January 1984, and fulfils the other criteria above, is also entitled to vote.

Enrolment for South Australian State elections is not compulsory but, in practice, as there is a joint Commonwealth and State electoral roll, most voters are enrolled for both.

Membership

Subject to the provisos mentioned on page 46, election to the South Australian Parliament is open to those eligible to vote in elections.

The forty-seven members of the House of Assembly, each elected to represent a particular geographical area or district, serve a minimum of three, maximum of four years. If a seat becomes vacant through the resignation, death or disqualification of a member, it is usually filled at a by-election.

Officers and their functions

The election of a Speaker is the first business of the House of Assembly when a new Parliament meets. The Speaker presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary and applies its procedures. The Speaker may exercise a casting vote only. A Chairman of Committees is also elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament: the Chairman presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee and acts as Deputy Speaker when required.

Other officers of the Parliament include the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Opposition in either House and party whips whose function is to ensure that their party members are present in the House for divisions and other important business.

Electoral boundaries

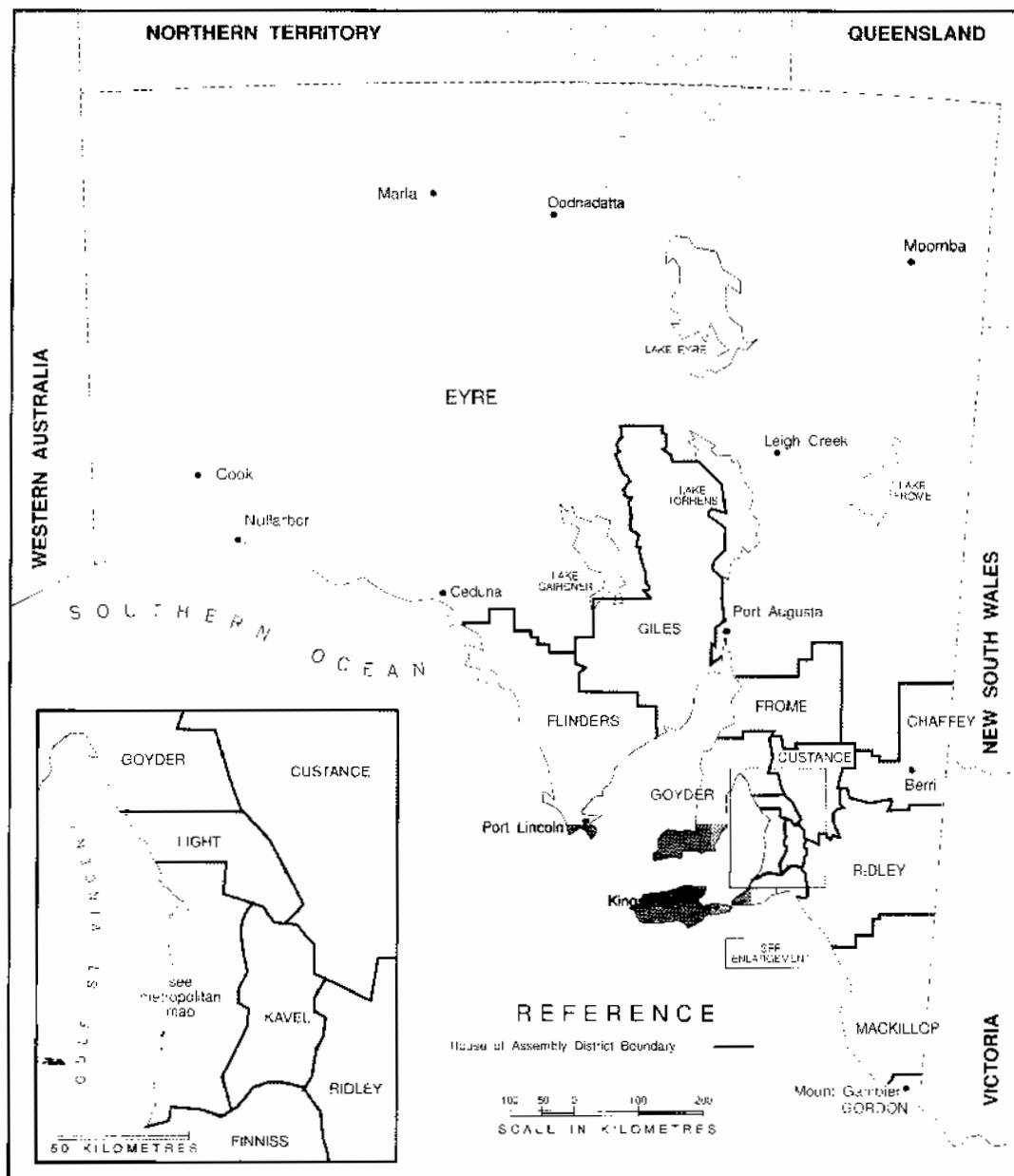
The Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission was established in 1975 by an amendment to the Constitution Act. The Commission comprises a senior puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, the Electoral Commissioner and the Surveyor-General and is responsible for adjusting House of Assembly district boundaries after every general election or an alteration to the number of Assembly members. Before commencing proceedings, the Commission invites, by public advertisement, representations from persons interested in the proposed redistribution.

The *Constitution (Electoral Redistribution) Amendment Act 1991* requires the Commission to ensure, as far as practicable, that if candidates of a particular group attract more than 50% of the popular vote, they will be elected in sufficient numbers to form a government (referred to as the electoral fairness clause). The legislation removed the requirement for the Commission to leave the boundaries undisturbed as far as possible.

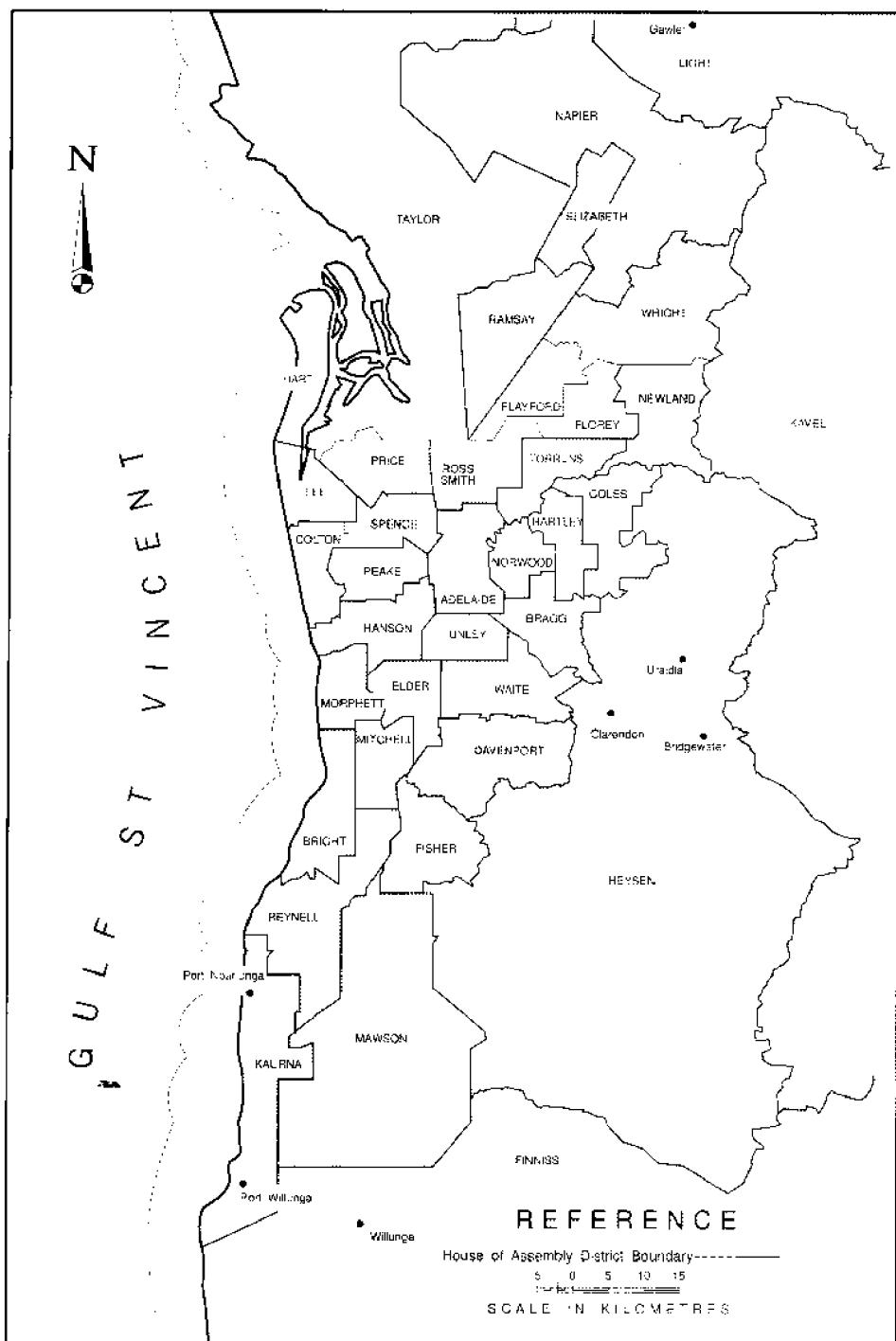
In its deliberations, the Commission also considers communities of interest, topography, demographic changes and the necessity for the number of electors in each district to vary from a predetermined quota by no more than 10%. The quota is calculated by dividing the total number of electors in South Australia by the number of Assembly districts.

The 1994 Boundaries Commission prescribed boundaries for the Lower House districts which will become effective at the next State elections. Maps of the current State Electoral districts are included in this section of the South Australian Year Book.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



**Elections
and party
representation**

The following tables give details of the numbers of electors enrolled and voting in contested electorates for all general elections, and Party representation from 1973 to 1993.

South Australian Parliament : voting at elections, 1973 to 1993

Date	Contested electorates		
	Electors enrolled	Electors voting	%
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL			
10 March 1973	383 758	357 971	93.28
12 July 1975	771 414	719 753	93.30
17 September 1977 . . . . .	..	..	..
15 September 1979	826 586	765 033	92.55
6 November 1982	871 215	808 363	92.79
7 December 1985	905 507	846 250	93.46
25 November 1989	941 368	889 896	94.53
11 December 1993	1 006 035	941 864	93.62
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY			
10 March 1973	696 290	655 937	94.20
12 July 1975	771 414	721 770	93.56
17 September 1977	818 335	764 072	93.37
15 September 1979	826 586	768 985	93.03
6 November 1982	871 215	811 758	93.18
7 December 1985	905 507	846 289	93.46
25 November 1989	941 368	888 918	94.43
11 December 1993	1 006 035	941 306	93.57

South Australian Parliament : party representation at elections, 1973 to 1993

Date	Legislative Council			House of Assembly		
	ALP	LP	Other	ALP	LP	Other
10 March 1973	6	13	1	26	18	3
12 July 1975	10	9	2	23	20	4
17 September 1977	10	11	—	27	18	2
15 September 1979	10	11	1	19	25	3
6 November 1982	9	11	2	24	21	2
7 December 1985	10	10	2	27	16	4
25 November 1989	10	10	(a)2	(c)22	22	(b)(c)3
11 December 1993	9	11	(a)2	(d)10	(d)37	—

(a) Australian Democrats. (b) 1 National Party, 2 Independent Labor. (c) On 3 February 1992 one ALP member became Independent Labor and representation became 21 ALP, 4 Other. (d) Following by-elections in Elizabeth (9 April 1994) and Torrens (7 May 1994) the composition of the House of Assembly in June 1994 became ALP 11, LP 36.

ALP Australian Labor Party LP Liberal Party of Australia

Following the general election held on 11 December 1993, representation and results for each of the forty-seven House of Assembly districts are shown in the following table.

House of Assembly : party representation, 1993

Electorate	Electors on roll	Electors voting	Name	Successful candidate	
				Party	First preference votes
Adelaide	21 355	19 417	Armitage, Hon. M.H.	LP	11 045
Bragg	22 064	20 451	Ingerson, Hon. G.A.	LP	14 584
Bright	21 125	20 066	Matthew, Hon. W.A.	LP	12 573
Chaffey	21 951	20 394	Andrew, K.A.	LP	8 109
Coles	21 370	20 200	Hall, J.	LP	10 891
Colton	21 663	20 322	Condous, S.G.	LP	8 609
Custance	21 255	19 935	Venning, I.V.	LP	13 550
Davenport	21 848	20 586	Evans, I.F.	LP	11 691
Elder	21 164	19 860	Wade, D.E.	LP	9 098
Elizabeth	19 796	18 512	Evans, M.J. (a)	ALP	8 392
Eyre	21 088	18 296	Gunn, Hon. G.M.	LP	8 040
Finniss	21 579	20 016	Brown, Hon. D.C.	LP	13 527
Fisher	21 674	20 540	Such, Hon. R.B.	LP	12 892
Flinders	20 829	19 546	Penfold, E.M.	LP	10 353
Florey	21 938	20 760	Bass, R.P.	LP	10 981
Frome	22 268	20 922	Korin, R.G.	LP	10 615
Giles	20 643	19 151	Blevins, Hon. F.T.	ALP	7 298
Gordon	20 964	19 825	Allison, Hon. H.	LP	13 401
Goyder	21 219	20 350	Meier, E.J.	LP	13 960
Hanson	22 119	20 426	Leggett, S.R.	LP	9 086
Hart	20 678	19 368	Foley, K.O.	ALP	7 506
Hartley	21 799	20 344	Scalzi, G.	LP	11 338
Heysen	21 115	19 795	Wotton, Hon. D.C.	LP	12 753
Kaurna	20 223	19 010	Rosenborg, L.	LP	8 230
Kavel	20 659	19 388	Olsen, Hon. J.W.	LP	12 521
Lee	21 599	20 328	Rossi, J.P.	LP	9 138
Light	20 510	19 224	Buckby, M.R.	LP	11 482
MacKillop	21 889	20 840	Baker, Hon. D.S.	LP	14 133
Mawson	23 251	22 060	Brokenshire, R.L.	LP	11 208
Mitchell	20 975	19 828	Caudell, C.J.	LP	9 905
Morphett	21 341	19 714	Oswald, Hon. J.K.G.	LP	12 523
Napier	21 795	20 448	Hurley, A.K.	ALP	6 110
Newland	21 623	20 510	Kotz, D.C.	LP	12 256
Norwood	21 246	19 487	Cummins, J.G.	LP	9 669
Poake	21 333	20 004	Becker, H.	LP	9 005
Playford	20 785	19 731	Quirke, J.A.	ALP	8 329
Price	21 566	20 010	De Laine, M.R.	ALP	10 098
Ramsay	21 998	20 664	Rann, Hon. M.D.	ALP	10 800
Reynell	20 444	19 207	Greig, J.	LP	8 575
Ridley	21 302	20 199	Lewis, I.P.	LP	13 955
Ross Smith	20 943	19 463	Clarke, R.D.	ALP	7 786
Spence	21 398	19 869	Atkinson, M.J.	ALP	9 542
Taylor	20 767	19 289	Arnold, Hon. L.M.F. (b)	ALP	9 501
Torrens	21 424	20 187	Tiernan, P. (c)	LP	9 368
Unley	22 394	20 518	Brindal, M.	LP	11 321
Waite	22 280	20 590	Baker, S.	LP	12 622
Wright	22 786	21 651	Ashenden, E.	LP	10 510

(a) By-election for the seat of Elizabeth 9 April 1994, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. M.J. Evans (ALP), was won by Ms L. Stevens (ALP). (b) By-election for the seat of Taylor 5 November 1994, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. L.M.F. Arnold (ALP), was won by Ms P.L. White (ALP). (c) By-election for the seat of Torrens 7 May 1994, made vacant by the death of Mr P.J. Tiernan (LP), was won by Ms R.K. Geraghty (ALP).

ALP Australian Labor Party LP Liberal Party of Australia

The members of the Legislative Council at June 1996 were as follows:

Cameron, Hon. T.G. (ALP)	Levy, Hon. J.A.W. (ALP)
Crothers, Hon. T. (ALP)	Lucas, Hon. R.I. (LP)
Davis, Hon. L.H. (LP)	Nocella, Hon. P. (ALP)
Dunn, Hon. H.P.K. (LP)	Pfitzner, Hon. B.S.L. (LP)
Elliott, Hon. M.J. (AD)	Pickles, Hon. C.A. (ALP)
Griffin, Hon. K.T. (LP)	Redford, Hon. A.J. (LP)
Hollaway, Hon. P. (ALP)	Roberts, Hon. R.R. (ALP)
Irwin, Hon. J.C. (LP)	Roberts, Hon. T.G. (ALP)
Kanck, Hon. S.M. (AD)	Schaefer, Hon. C.V. (LP)
Laidlaw, Hon. D.V. (LP)	Stefani, Hon. J.F. (LP)
Lawson, Hon. R.D. (LP)	Weatherill, Hon. G. (ALP)

Referendums

Since the inception of responsible government in South Australia in 1856 nine referendums have been held on nine occasions with twelve proposals being submitted.

Three proposals related to education (1896) of which only one was approved; three were constitutional (1898, 1899) — all were approved; one related to Parliamentary salaries (1911) which was not approved; one related to bar-room closing hours (1915) — 6 p.m. Closing was favoured; establishment of a lottery (1965) was approved; extended shopping hours in the metropolitan area (1970) was not approved; daylight saving (1982) was approved. The last referendum, held on 9 February 1991 asked House of Assembly electors 'Do you approve the *Constitution (Electoral Redistribution) Amendment Bill 1991*?'. Of the 882,650 who voted, 649,906 voted 'Yes' and 197,244 voted 'No'.

Overseas representation

South Australia is represented in Europe by the Agent General for South Australia, from the State of South Australia's offices, 115 Strand, London. As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent General to keep the State Government informed of political and economic developments in Europe; promote industrial development and investment in South Australia; encourage immigration to the State and foster trade on a sectoral basis e.g. Wine, with the European Union countries; and to support the promotion of the State as a destination for European tourists.

**State
emblems**

The State Coat of Arms gazetted on 19 April 1984 replaced an earlier Coat of Arms conferred by King George V in 1936.

The State Flag, which is flown from Government buildings, comprises the Blue Ensign with the State Badge in the fly. The State Badge is a drawing of a Piping Shrike or White Backed Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen leuconota*) standing on a staff of a gum tree.

On 23 November 1964, the Government adopted Sturt's Desert Pea (*Swainsona Formosa*) as the Floral Emblem of South Australia and the Hairy-Nosed or Plains Wombat (*Lasiorhinus latifrons*) was adopted as the faunal emblem of the State on 27 August 1970.

Opal was adopted as the gemstone emblem on 15 August 1985.

The official colours of South Australia are Red, Blue and Gold.

3.4**PUBLIC CORPORATIONS**

A public corporation is defined, for statistical purposes, as a body (other than a local government authority or body whose receipts and payments are included in the public accounts of the Commonwealth, a State, or a Territory) created by or under legislation to carry out an activity or activities on behalf of a government, or a body in which a government has a controlling interest.

Most public corporations have independent powers for the recruitment of staff. All possess greater administrative and financial autonomy than government departments but there is a wide variation in the degree of autonomy accorded, in various aspects, to different authorities.

Many of the public corporations are large government-owned businesses (State trading enterprises) and entities involved in the provision of financial services (State financial enterprises). Activities carried out by public corporations include tertiary education, hospital services, power supply, public transport, fire control, irrigation and drainage in rural areas, regulation of milk supply, slaughtering of animals for human consumption, housing development, off-course totalisators and lotteries, and investigation of problems relating to the development of mineral resources.

In appropriate parts of this Year Book reference is made to the activities of most of the public corporations which operate in South Australia.

3.5**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES**

At 1 January 1996, there were 118 local government authorities in South Australia. Each local government area is controlled by a Council consisting of members elected by residents and property owners and exercising powers under the *Local Government Act 1934*.

While around 99% of the State's population resides within the 118 incorporated areas, only 15% of the State is covered by them — the remaining parts are served by the Outback Areas Community Development Trust, Anangu Pitjantjatjara and Maraling Tjarutja, and the three Lands Trust communities of Gerard, Yalata and Nepabunna.

Boundaries

Local government areas are defined by proclaimed boundaries. Changes to boundaries can be initiated by proposals of the councils affected, or by 10% or more of electors in the council areas affected, or by 25% or more of electors in the parts of the council areas affected. Panels constituted by the Local Government Association of South Australia oversee the preparation of reports on proposals and consultation with local communities. The panels also make recommendations as to whether proposals should be carried into effect. Polls of local electors must be held in respect of recommendations about proposals if 10% or more of electors petition within a fixed period.

Most council areas contain wards which are essentially electoral districts. Ward boundaries are also defined by proclamation and must be reviewed at least every seven years to ensure that electors are adequately and fairly represented.

Amalgamations

Council amalgamations have been on-going, voluntarily, over a number of years although the actual number of amalgamations has been relatively small. The State Government passed the Local Government (Boundary Reform) Amendment Act in December 1995, which established the Local Government Boundary Reform Board with the objective of a significant voluntary reduction in the number of councils. The Government is hopeful that the number of councils will be reduced significantly from 118 at 1 January 1996 to about 60 by September 1997. Many councils are currently carrying out merger discussions.

Functions

Broadly speaking the role of councils is to act as an elected accountable decision maker for the local community; a provider, coordinator and information disseminator for facilities, programs and services at a local level; an upholder of standards set down in legislation e.g. the Development Act; a catalyst, facilitator and coordinator of local effort and organiser for external resources (i.e. grants); and an advocate and representative for the local community to other governments and the wider society.

There are more than 45 Acts of State Parliament which prescribe the powers and authorities which each council exercises in the management of its area. The *Local Government Act 1934* is the major legislation which affects local government. It prescribes the structure of councils, the timing and running of meetings, the voting procedures at local government elections, how councils can raise income and allocate their funds. Each council is constituted as a corporate body.

Each council provides different services to meet the needs of its community. Providing these services is part of the council's duty of representing and making decisions for the community.

The most common services councils provide are libraries, road and footpath building and maintenance, environmental health services, traffic control, street lighting, street signs, street seats and trees, litter bins, public toilets, community halls, town planning, building and planning approvals, rubbish collection, community care workers, citizenship ceremonies, information provision, parking inspection, dog control, maintenance of foreshores, playgrounds, playing fields and recreation parks.

Services which are provided by some councils, depending on local needs and circumstances include recycling, swimming pools, child care, aged housing, immunisation, maintenance of cemeteries and community buses. Beyond this councils may, if they wish, provide other services and facilities.

Membership

The local government electorate is represented by a council whose membership comprises a mayor or chairman, aldermen and councillors. The mayor or chairman is the principal member of the council. A mayor is elected by the area as a whole while a chairman is chosen from among the members of the council. The Mayor of the City of Adelaide is entitled to be called Lord Mayor. A small number of councils have aldermen who are elected representatives of the area as a whole. There may not be more aldermen than half the number of councillors. Councillors are elected by the electors of the area as representatives of the area as a whole, where there are no wards. In the case where wards exist, councillors are elected by the electors of those wards.

A person is eligible to nominate for local government office if an elector for the area, provided that person is not an undischarged bankrupt, liable to imprisonment, disqualified from holding public office, or an officer or employee of the council. Furthermore, members of other councils and persons who have nominated for offices in other councils are also ineligible. A person elected to the office of mayor or alderman must have been a member of a council for at least twelve months.

A member of council receives an annual allowance for expenses and reimbursement and other prescribed expenses. The allowances are fixed at the first meeting after an election and may not be less than \$500 per annum or more than \$2,025 per annum.

Franchise A person of or above the age of majority may vote if he or she is an elector in the area for the House of Assembly, lives in the area and has lodged a declaration with the council, or is a ratepayer by virtue of being the sole owner or occupier of rateable property. A body corporate may be enrolled as an elector if it is a ratepayer by virtue of being the sole owner of rateable property. A group of persons is able to vote if all the members are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area, the members are joint owners or occupiers of the ratcable property, and at least one member is not enrolled on the relevant voters roll.

Population

4

4.1 POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

Population

Before 1971, the main measure of the population of South Australia was the census count. Since 1971, figures have been compiled on the basis of the estimated resident population. For Census dates, this is derived by adding estimates of Australians temporarily overseas and estimates of census under-enumeration to the count of persons at their usual place of residence. Between population censuses, the number of persons is estimated by adding to the Census estimated resident population the recorded natural increase (births minus deaths), net overseas migration and interstate movement.

The count of persons in South Australia (excluding Australia's indigenous people) had reached 17,366 persons at the first census on 26 February 1844. In 1861, twenty-five years after the first settlers arrived, the count was 126,830 and this figure had more than doubled by the Census in 1881. By 1921 the Census counted almost half a million persons and the population of South Australia was estimated to have reached a million in January 1963.

The population at 6 August 1991 was estimated to be 1,447,400 persons.

The following table shows the number of persons in South Australia at censuses to 1966 and the estimated resident population from 30 June 1971 to 30 June 1995.

Date	Population ^{(a)(b)}			Average annual increase	
	Males	Females	Persons	Number	%
1844 26 February . . .	9 686	7 680	17 366	..	..
1846 26 February . . .	12 670	9 720	22 390	2 512	14.47
1851 1 January . . .	35 302	28 398	63 700	8 262	36.90
1855 31 March . . .	43 720	42 101	85 821	5 530	8.68
1861 8 April	65 048	61 782	126 830	6 835	7.96
1866 26 March	85 334	78 118	163 452	7 324	5.78
1871 2 April	95 236	90 189	185 425	4 395	2.69
1876 26 March	109 841	102 687	212 528	5 421	2.92
1881 3 April	145 113	130 231	275 344	12 563	5.91
1891 5 April	161 920	153 292	315 212	3 987	1.45
1901 31 March	180 485	177 861	358 346	4 313	1.37
1911 3 April	207 358	201 200	408 558	5 021	1.40
1921 4 April	248 267	246 893	495 160	8 660	2.12
1933 30 June	290 962	289 987	580 949	7 149	1.44
1947 30 June	320 031	326 042	646 073	4 652	0.80
1954 30 June	403 903	393 191	797 094	21 574	3.34
1961 30 June	490 225	479 115	969 340	24 607	3.09
1966 30 June	<u>550 196</u>	<u>544 788</u>	<u>1 094 984</u>	<u>25 129</u>	<u>2.59</u>
1971 30 June (c) . . .	597 572	602 542	1 200 114	..	..
1976 30 June	635 152	638 918	1 274 070	14 791	1.23
1981 30 June	653 940	664 829	1 318 769	8 940	0.70
1986 30 June	687 764	694 786	1 382 550	12 756	0.97
1991 30 June	717 622	728 677	1 446 299	12 750	0.92
1992 30 June	723 533	734 062	1 457 595	11 296	0.78
1993 30 June	726 225	736 669	1 462 894	5 299	0.36
1994 30 June	729 480	739 891	1 469 371	6 477	0.44
1995 30 June	731 707	742 259	1 473 966	4 595	0.31

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before the 1966 Census. (b) Until 1891 included the Northern Territory. (c) Estimated resident population from 1971.

Population growth

From the table of growth rates below, it can be seen that the State's rate of population increase was slower than the Australian rate in every period from 1881 to 1947.

From 1947 the steep rise in the rate of net migration enabled an above-average growth rate to be achieved and this was maintained until 1966. Since 1966 however, the State's growth rate has been below the Australian rate.

Intercensal compound annual population growth rates
South Australia and Australia, 1861–1991^(a)

Period	% growth rate per annum	
	South Australia (b)	Australia
1861–71	3.88	n.a.
1871–81	4.03	n.a.
1881–91	1.36	3.51
1891–1901	1.29	1.74
1901–11	1.32	1.67
1911–21	1.94	2.01
1921–33	1.32	1.65
1933–47	0.76	0.96
1947–54	3.05	2.46
1954–61	2.83	2.26
1961–66	2.47	2.00
1966–71	1.85	2.41
1971–76	1.20	1.44
1976–81	0.69	1.24
1981–86	0.95	1.43
1986–91	0.91	1.53

(a) Estimated resident population from 1971. (b) Includes Northern Territory before 1881.

Events which have influenced South Australia's growth rate include:

- (a) the net migration, especially of males, away from South Australia following the mineral discoveries in other States in the 1880s and early 1890s;
- (b) the slow growth during the economic depression of the 1930s when natural increase fell to a particularly low level;
- (c) the high rate of migration in the post 1939–45 War period up to 1960; and
- (d) the post 1939–45 War baby boom.

During the 1986–91 intercensal period, population gains from overseas migration were partly offset by losses due to interstate migration while low levels of natural increase (births minus deaths) were maintained. The average annual rate of population growth during 1986 to 1991 for the State was 0.91%, continuing the trend of growth rates below 1% present since the mid-1970s.

Components of population change since 30 June 1991

Year ended 30 June	Natural increase		Estimated overseas migration		Estimated interstate migration		Population increase	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1991.....	8 767	0.61	4 619	0.32	1 545	0.11	14 931	0.99
1992.....	8 532	0.59	2 897	0.20	-133	-0.01	11 296	0.78
1993.....	8 403	0.58	1 546	0.11	-4 650	-0.32	5 299	0.36
1994.....	7 949	0.54	1 994	0.14	3 466	-0.24	6 477	0.44
1995p.....	8 022	0.55	3 102	0.21	6 529	-0.44	4 595	0.31

The annual rate of population growth in South Australia decreased from 0.14% in 1993-94 to 0.31% in 1994-95. During the year ended 30 June 1995, the State's population grew by 4,595 persons to 1,473,966.

Natural increase

South Australia has the lowest rate of natural increase of all States and Territories because of low fertility and high mortality rates associated with the older structure of its population. At the 1991 Census South Australia had the oldest age profile (median age 33.6 years), the smallest proportion of children under 15 years of age (21%), and the largest proportion of elderly people (13% aged 65 years and over). By 30 June 1995 the median age had risen to 35.1 years, the proportion of the population under 15 years had fallen to 20% and the proportion of people aged 65 and over was 14%.

Geographical distribution

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification divides the State into seven statistical divisions. Each of these is further divided into statistical subdivisions which consist of a number of statistical local areas.

In South Australia the statistical local areas are the same as local government areas with the exception of Enfield which is divided into two statistical local areas. Estimated resident populations for these areas are prepared annually.

Estimated resident population of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions^(a)

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Persons at 30 June		
	1986	1991	1995p
Adelaide:			
Northern	295 675	321 287	336 826
Western	214 020	213 035	210 121
Eastern	213 928	216 562	217 069
Southern	279 925	306 277	316 956
<i>Total Adelaide</i>	1 003 548	1 057 161	1 080 972
Outer Adelaide:			
Barossa	33 686	38 425	41 824
Kangaroo Island	4 224	4 134	4 064
Onkaparinga	22 852	26 146	30 256
Fleurieu	21 329	24 495	28 510
<i>Total Outer Adelaide</i>	82 091	93 200	104 654
Yorke and Lower North:			
Yorke	23 772	24 322	24 628
Lower North	19 445	19 559	19 733
<i>Total Yorke and Lower North</i>	43 217	43 881	44 361
Murray Lands:			
Riverland	33 427	34 426	34 094
Murray Mallee	32 158	33 017	32 407
<i>Total Murray Lands</i>	65 585	67 443	66 501
South East:			
Upper South East	19 706	19 374	18 446
Lower South East	43 420	43 481	43 104
<i>Total South East</i>	63 126	62 855	61 550

Estimated resident population of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions(a) (continued)

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Persons at 30 June		
	1986	1991	1995p
Eyre:			
Lincoln	28 101	26 817	26 193
West Coast	6 826	6 348	6 082
Total Eyre	34 927	33 165	32 275
Northern:			
Whyalla.	28 899	26 891	24 614
Pirie	28 587	28 014	26 957
Flinders Ranges.	24 341	22 998	21 709
Far North	8 229	10 691	10 373
Total Northern.	90 056	88 594	83 653
Total State	1 382 550	1 446 299	1 473 966

(a) Some boundaries have been adjusted because of changes.

Estimated resident population of Statistical Local Areas
Adelaide Statistical Division

STATISTICAL DIVISION Subdivision and statistical local area	Persons at 30 June		
	1986	1991	1995p
ADELAIDE	1 003 548	1 057 161	1 080 972
Northern	295 675	321 287	336 826
Elizabeth (C)	31 432	29 754	28 241
Enfield (C) Pt A	47 506	46 378	45 499
Gawler (M)	12 803	15 596	17 068
Munno Para (C)	28 462	32 755	37 505
Salisbury (C)	99 271	109 326	112 307
Tea Tree Gully (C)	76 201	87 478	96 206
Western	214 020	213 035	210 121
Enfield (C) Pt B	16 703	16 621	16 780
Henley and Grange (C)	15 166	14 726	14 377
Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	90 067	89 814	88 234
Port Adelaide (C)	38 368	39 448	39 161
Thebarton (M)	8 730	7 874	7 883
West Torrens (C)	44 986	44 552	43 686
Unincorporated		Included with Port Adelaide (C)	
Eastern	213 928	216 562	217 069
Adelaide (C)	11 661	11 322	11 843
Burnside (C)	38 303	39 391	39 563
Campbelltown (C)	44 896	45 527	45 915
East Torrens (DC)	5 968	6 791	6 901
Kensington and Norwood (C)	9 200	9 058	9 053
Payneham (C)	16 483	15 965	16 242
Prospect (C)	18 975	19 191	19 139
St Peters (M)	8 495	8 351	8 216
Stirling (DC)	15 739	17 095	17 055
Unley (C)	37 146	36 837	36 284
Walkerville (M)	7 062	7 034	6 858

Estimated resident population of Statistical Local Areas
Adelaide Statistical Division (continued)

STATISTICAL DIVISION Subdivision and statistical local area	Persons at 30 June		
	1986	1991	1995 ^p
Southern	279 925	306 277	316 956
Brighton (C)	19 723	19 457	19 104
Glenelg (C)	13 315	13 089	12 652
Happy Valley (C)	29 488	36 192	38 252
Marion (C)	72 380	77 348	77 037
Mitcham (C)	63 000	63 604	62 153
Noarlunga (C)	71 795	83 752	93 164
Willunga (DC)	10 224	12 835	14 594

(C) Municipality with city status (DC) District Council (M) Municipality

**Urban centres
and rural
localities**

Census counts are available for urban centres and rural localities. These consist of one or more adjoining census collection districts with urban characteristics (based on *Linge* criteria).

Urban centres are defined as population clusters of 1,000 or more people (including known holiday resorts of smaller size) and rural localities are defined as population clusters of between 200 and 999 people. Between 1986 and 1991 most urban centres beyond the Adelaide Statistical Division experienced population growth. This was most evident in towns within 100 kilometres of Adelaide. In the 'Iron Triangle', Port Pirie increased slightly while Port Augusta and Whyalla declined.

Persons in urban and rural areas

Census	Urban		Rural	Total (including migratory)
	Adelaide (a)	Other (b)		
1971	809 482	183 187	179 148	1 173 707
1976	857 196	198 777	187 546	1 244 756
1981	882 520	207 934	193 628	1 285 033
1986	917 000	221 036	205 625	1 345 945
1991	957 480	235 088	207 535	1 400 622

(a) Urban Adelaide is a subset of the Adelaide Statistical Division. (b) 'Other Urban' comprises clusters of 1,000 or more persons and a number of holiday resorts which are regarded as urban on a dwelling density basis.

**Population in
other urban
centres**

Only 16.8% of the South Australian population is located in urban centres outside the capital city. This is low compared with New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. In each of these States, there are at least six centres outside the capital city with a population in excess of 20,000, whereas in South Australia only Whyalla and Mount Gambier meet this criterion.

Persons in urban centres^(a)

Urban centre	1986	1991	Urban centre	1986	1991
Adelaide	917 000	957 480	Millicent	5 075	5 118
Aldinga Beach	3 041	3 541	Moonta	2 199	2 723
Angaston	1 823	1 819	Mount Barker	5 370	6 239
Ardrossan	963	1 008	Mount Gambier	20 813	21 153
Balaklava	1 365	1 439	Murray Bridge	11 893	12 725
Barmera	1 912	1 859	Nairne	889	1 346
Berri	3 502	3 733	Naracoorte	4 636	4 711
Bordertown	2 318	2 235	Nuriootpa	3 209	3 321
Burra	1 187	1 191	Penola	1 222	1 147
Ceduna	2 877	2 753	Peterborough	2 239	2 138
Clare	2 591	2 575	Port Augusta	15 291	14 595
Coober Pedy	2 103	2 491	Port Elliot	1 050	1 203
Crafers-Bridgewater	11 222	11 887	Port Lincoln	11 552	11 345
Crystal Brook	1 294	1 282	Port Pirie	13 960	14 110
Gawler	11 354	13 835	Quorn	1 079	1 056
Goolwa	2 359	3 018	Renmark	3 489	4 256
Hahndorf	1 688	1 661	Roxby Downs	492	1 999
Jamestown	1 372	1 359	Strathalbyn	1 924	2 623
Kadina	3 263	3 536	Taiilem Bend	1 542	1 502
Kapunda	1 622	1 979	Tanunda	2 856	3 087
Keith	1 189	1 176	Tumby Bay	996	1 147
Kingscote	1 403	1 443	Victor Harbor	5 318	5 930
Kingston (SE)	1 367	1 425	Walkerie	1 593	1 748
Leigh Creek	1 967	1 378	Wallaroo	2 224	2 465
Lobethal	1 580	1 521	Whyalla	26 900	25 526
Loxton	3 372	3 322	Willunga	826	1 164
Maitland	1 103	1 066	Woodside	853	1 085
Mannum	2 056	2 025	Woomera	1 805	1 600
McLaren Vale	1 196	1 469			

(a) Urban centres are clusters of 1,000 or more persons. The figures are Census counts.

Projections of the population

Projections of the population of South Australia for the years 1995 to 2051 have been prepared by the ABS and are published in *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1995 to 2051* (3222.0).

The technique employed for the projections is the cohort-component method, i.e. a basic population in single years of age is brought forward year by year by applying a number of assumptions about future levels of mortality and migration. Assumed age-specific fertility rates are applied to the female populations of child-bearing ages to provide the new cohort of births. The base population for the current series of projections is the estimated resident population for South Australia at 30 June 1995 by age and sex.

Projected population (including migration)^(a)
('000)

At 30 June	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
2001	1 519.0	1 512.3	1 524.8	1 516.4
2011	1 581.0	1 556.9	1 603.1	1 568.1
2021	1 623.9	1 580.4	1 663.9	1 600.0
2031	1 645.5	1 581.2	1 704.8	1 608.1
2041	1 635.8	1 549.4	1 715.6	1 581.1
2051	1 606.8	1 498.1	1 707.2	1 533.5

(a) Based on final estimated resident population at 30 June 1995.

The South Australian population is projected to rise from a base of 1,474,000 in 1995, and reach a peak between 1,584,600 (Series B) in 2026 and 1,715,700 (Series C) in 2040. The population will then begin to fall, as deaths exceed births and the total population declines. However the population in 2051 is expected to be above the base figure (1,474,000) in 1995.

The only State to show a fall below the base figure by 2051 is Tasmania. Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory are projected to overtake Victoria and Tasmania respectively.

The median age of the South Australian population is expected to reach 40 years by the year 2011 and to be 46 years in 2051.

A detailed explanation of the parameters behind the series are included in ABS Catalogue No. 3222.0.

Projected age group proportions (including migration)
(%)

Age group (years)	At 30 June	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
0 - 14	2001	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.2
	2051	15.5	15.3	15.7	14.5
15 - 64	2001	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.6
	2051	58.8	58.2	59.2	58.5
65 and over	2001	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.2
	2051	25.7	26.5	25.1	27.0
Median age	2001	37.1	37.2	37.0	37.2
	2051	45.1	45.8	44.6	46.7

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 2730.4 *Census Counts for Small Areas : South Australia*
- 2822.0 *Population Growth and Distribution in Australia*
- 3101.0 *Australian Demographic Statistics*
- 3204.4 *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, South Australia*
- 3218.0 *Regional Population Growth, Australia*

4.2

THE CENSUS

Early 'musters'

Population returns in one form or another have existed from a very early period in the history of Australia. The earliest enumerations were known as 'musters', and although the actual results of very few of them have been preserved, it is probable that during the early days of colonisation they were of frequent occurrence. The first official 'muster' was taken in 1788 soon after the settlement of Sydney Cove.

Development of the Census

The first regular census in Australia was taken in New South Wales in November 1828, and the first recognised census in South Australia was taken in 1844. The 1881 Census was the first census taken simultaneously in all the States of Australia and formed part of the first simultaneous census of the British Empire.

Since the passing of the empowering legislation, the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* (Cwlth), all censuses of Australia have been taken under this authority. The first Australian census collected under the Act was that of 1911. The last Census was conducted on 6 August 1996 and results will be available from July 1997.

Scope of the Census

The census is intended to count all people and dwellings in Australia. In 1986 the census was extended to include people in Australia's external territories: Cocos (Keeling), Christmas and Norfolk Islands.

Diplomatic representatives of other governments, their staff and families having diplomatic immunity are excluded from censuses.

Before the 1971 Census, particulars of full-blood indigenous people were not included in census results.

The census is taken using a household form delivered to every private dwelling seeking information about all inhabitants and the dwelling. Private dwellings include houses, flats, maisonettes, townhouses and caravans in caravan parks. Census forms are delivered to ships in port or those travelling between Australian ports on Census night; and to non-private dwellings such as boarding schools, gaols, hotels, hospitals and nursing homes.

4.3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The data in this section are Census counts at place of enumeration i.e. where people were on Census night. A full listing of data items collected from the 1991 Census is included in the *1991 Census Dictionary* (2901.0).

Marital status

In August 1991, 27.6% of all persons aged 15 years and over claimed to have never married, compared with 26.9% in 1986. Married persons in 1991 represented 57.2% of all persons aged 15 years and over, compared with 59.0% in 1986. In 1991, 81.4% of widowed persons were females. The proportion of divorced persons increased from 3.7% to 5.7% over the ten year period from 1981 to 1991.

Marital status, persons aged 15 years and over

Marital status	Census 30 June 1986		Census 6 August 1991	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Never married	158 634	124 023	169 195	135 505
Married	309 308	309 909	313 989	317 006
Separated, not divorced	12 174	14 286	14 342	16 319
Widowed	12 155	58 564	13 942	60 915
Divorced	22 114	28 692	27 302	35 178
Total	514 385	535 474	538 770	564 923

Religion

The proportion of persons reporting affiliation to Christian denominations has decreased from 74.5 to 70.3% and adherents of non-Christian religions grew from 7,128 (0.6%) in 1981 to 18,118 (1.3%) in 1991.

Religious affiliation

Religious denomination	Census 1981	Census 1986	Census 1991
Christian:			
Anglican	260 919	242 722	251 268
Baptist	22 287	21 415	27 395
Brethren	1 099	1 398	1 491
Catholic (a)	255 332	267 137	294 611
Church of Christ	18 657	16 629	11 517
Congregational	2 834	1 524	250
Jehovah's Witnesses	5 461	6 539	6 907
Latter Day Saints (Mormons)	3 617	3 515	3 364
Lutheran	63 860	64 851	71 866
Methodist	85 935	(b)	(b)
Orthodox	36 423	37 149	40 594
Pentecostal (c)	11 232	14 997	19 361
Presbyterian	21 725	18 566	27 247
Salvation Army	8 079	8 268	7 363
Seventh Day Adventist	3 139	2 944	2 536
Uniting Church	108 857	(d) 176 980	199 886
Other Christian	47 815	52 234	19 253
Total	957 271	936 868	984 909

Religious affiliation (continued)

Religious denomination	Census 1981	Census 1986	Census 1991
Non-Christian:			
Buddhist	2 229	5 847	8 529
Hindu	n.a.	1 171	1 629
Jewish	1 114	1 144	1 341
Islamic (Moslem)	1 456	2 486	3 110
Other non-Christian	2 329	3 195	3 509
Total	7 128	13 843	18 118
Non-theistic	n.a.	289	129
Inadequately described	6 529	5 458	3 540
No religion (so described)	178 136	227 275	243 150
Not stated	135 970	162 212	150 776
Total	1 285 034	1 345 945	1 400 622

(a) Includes 'Roman Catholic' and 'Catholic'. (b) Included with Uniting Church from 1986. (c) Includes Assemblies of God. (d) Includes Methodist from 1986.

**Aboriginal and
Torres Strait
Islanders**

Indigenous persons comprise almost 1.2% of the State's population. For information on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, see Part 4.7.

**Country of
birth**

In South Australia at the 1911 Census, 85.7% of persons were Australian born; this had risen to 93.3% by 1947. Overseas migration lowered the proportion to 86.1% in 1954, and 76.1% in 1991. The proportion of persons in South Australia born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) has decreased steadily from 12.7% in 1976 to 10.4% in 1991. Persons born in Asian countries have increased from 2.0% in 1986 to 2.6% in 1991.

Country of birth

Country of birth	Census 30 June 1986		Census 6 August 1991		Increase
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Australia	1 029 470	522 803	542 481	1 065 284	35 814
New Zealand	8 287	5 211	4 876	10 087	1 800
Europe:					
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	146 404	71 439	74 433	145 872	-532
Germany	14 664	6 906	7 442	14 348	-316
Greece	13 456	7 056	6 573	13 629	173
Italy	29 607	15 372	13 590	28 962	-645
Netherlands	10 198	5 014	4 848	9 862	336
Poland	7 936	4 375	3 983	8 358	422
Yugoslavia	8 774	5 003	4 041	9 044	270
Other	20 824	11 486	10 511	21 997	1 173
Total Europe	251 863	126 651	125 421	252 072	209

Population

Country of birth (continued)

Country of birth	Census 30 June 1986		Census 6 August 1991		Increase Persons
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Asia:					
India	2 642	1 508	1 471	2 979	337
Malaysia	3 055	2 031	2 156	4 187	1 132
Vietnam	6 986	4 944	4 327	9 271	2 285
Other	14 730	9 126	10 744	19 870	5 140
Total Asia	27 413	17 609	18 698	36 307	8 894
Other countries	12 181	7 148	7 080	14 228	2 047
Total born outside Australia	299 744	156 619	156 075	312 694	12 950
Total (including not stated)	1 345 945	690 768	709 854	1 400 622	54 677

Educational qualifications

The table below shows details concerning the highest level of educational qualifications obtained reported in the 1991 Census.

Educational qualifications : highest level obtained, persons 15 years of age and over, Census 1991

Level of qualification	Males	Females	Persons	%
Higher degree	6 385	2 139	8 524	0.8
Postgraduate diploma	3 575	4 999	8 574	0.8
Bachelor degree	29 052	24 004	53 056	4.8
Undergraduate diploma	11 204	33 122	44 326	4.0
Associate diploma	8 248	5 027	13 275	1.2
Skilled vocational	97 560	13 016	110 576	10.0
Basic vocational	15 282	21 126	36 408	3.3
No qualification	308 480	398 048	706 528	64.0
Not stated, inadequately described	58 508	63 518	122 026	11.1
Total	538 294	564 999	1 103 293	100.0

The data highlight significant differences in the qualifications obtained by males and females. Males have more Bachelor and Higher degrees, while females have gained a larger number of undergraduate diplomas. Persons with no qualifications comprised 64.0% of the population aged 15 years and over.

Family structures

For Census purposes, a family is a group of related (by birth or marriage/relationship) individuals, where at least one person is aged 15 years and over.

There were 374,715 families in South Australia at the 1991 Census. Of these 128,737 (34.4%) were two parent families with dependent children only; 36,625 (9.8%) were two parent families with non-dependent offspring; 27,545 (7.4%) were one parent families with dependent children only; 14,302 (3.8%) were one parent families with non-dependent offspring and 129,619 (34.6%) were couples without offspring.

Family types by number of dependent children, 1991 Census

Family type	Number of dependent children			Total
	None	One	Two or more	
One parent	14 752	17 706	15 701	(a) 48 159
Two parent	37 364	52 255	100 992	(b) 190 611
Total	52 116	69 961	116 693	238 770

(a) Includes the family combination of one parent, children and other related individuals. (b) Includes the family combination of two parents, children and other related individuals.

In all families with dependent children, 17.9% were single parent families and 82.1% were two parent families. In one parent families with dependent children, 47.2% contained two or more children.

Almost 8.0% of all couples lived in *de facto* relationships (5.5% in 1986) and 41.2% of all *de facto* couples had dependent offspring.

The 1992 Survey of Australian Families indicated that, there were 19,000 step or blended families in South Australia with 39,800 children; 55.4% of persons in *de facto* relationships had never married and 37.2% were divorced.

4.4 MIGRATION

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth makes laws governing migration and these are administered by the Department of Immigration & Ethnic Affairs. Persons wishing to enter Australia as permanent settlers must either:

- (a) have a spouse or fiancé, or parents, children, brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles legally resident in Australia who can sponsor them;
- (b) be refugees or in other special humanitarian need; or
- (c) have skills or personal qualities which will benefit Australia.

New Zealanders may enter Australia without prior authority if they hold a valid New Zealand passport.

Overseas arrivals and departures

The following table gives details for 1995 of overseas arrivals who gave South Australia as their State of intended residence and people leaving for overseas who gave South Australia as their State of residence. Long-term refers to an intended stay of more than twelve months, and short-term as less than twelve months.

Overseas arrivals and departures : category of traveller, 1995

Category of traveller	Males	Females	Total
ARRIVALS			
Permanent settlers	1 848	2 074	3 922
Long-term:			
Australian residents	1 840	2 179	4 019
Overseas visitors	1 659	1 584	3 243
Total permanent and long-term	5 347	5 837	11 184
Short-term:			
Australian residents	62 215	58 557	120 772
Overseas visitors	35 841	38 354	74 195
Total arrivals	103 403	102 748	206 151
DEPARTURES			
Permanent	627	720	1 347
Long-term:			
Australian residents	1 727	2 037	3 764
Overseas visitors	1 150	1 076	2 226
Total permanent and long-term	3 504	3 833	7 337
Short-term:			
Australian residents	61 507	59 302	120 809
Overseas visitors	40 368	39 189	79 557
Total departures	105 379	102 324	207 703

Visitors

Overseas residents are allowed to visit Australia for short periods for tourism, business, to see relatives or friends, or for pre-arranged medical treatment. Visitors are not to undertake a job or formal study while in Australia, and must leave at the end of their authorised period of stay.

Overseas students

Australia accepts foreign students and trainees in order to help build a strong and competitive international education and services sector. This also enables students and trainees to acquire skills and qualifications of benefit to themselves and their countries. Some are sponsored by their governments while others are private students.

Temporary residents

Australian citizens and permanent residents are given first priority for employment, but temporary residence may be granted to people from overseas, who possess expertise not available in Australia to enable them to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons seeking temporary residence for longer than twelve months are required to meet health and character requirements similar to those applying to permanent settlers.

Citizenship	The status of 'Australian Citizen' was created under the <i>Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948</i> (Cwlth), which came into force on 26 January 1949. The relevant Act is now the <i>Australian Citizenship Act 1948</i> (Cwlth) and under its provision all migrants, regardless of origin, are required to satisfy uniform requirements for the granting of citizenship. Citizenship is normally conferred at ceremonies conducted by local government authorities throughout the State.
Community settlement	The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs provides Community Grants Program funding to organisations to employ social welfare workers to assist a number of ethnic groups. Funding can be provided for projects aimed at improving access of immigrants to mainstream services. Services available to newly arrived immigrants include the Adult Migrant English Program and the Translating and Interpreting Service.
Further references	Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications: 3101.0 <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Quarterly) 3401.0 <i>Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia</i> (Monthly) 3412.0 <i>Migration, Australia</i> (Annual)

4.5

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Current legislation on compulsory registration of births and deaths is contained in the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996*. The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

In accordance with international practice, statistics for a period are the births and deaths which were registered during that period. However, numbers registered in a period usually differ from the number of occurrences in the same period and, mainly because of the longer period allowed for registration, such variations generally are more apparent in birth than in death figures. In this section, unless otherwise stated, details of births are on the basis of State of usual residence of the mother and details of deaths are on the basis of State of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the event occurred.

Births

In the following tables births to mothers usually resident in South Australia which took place overseas are excluded, while births to mothers usually resident overseas that occurred in South Australia are included. Similarly, deaths of South Australian residents which occurred overseas are excluded, and deaths of persons usually resident overseas that occurred in South Australia are included. The South Australian crude birth rate (number of births per thousand of mean estimated resident population) during 1994 was 13.2 compared with the Australian rate of 14.5.

Live births

Year	Live births occurred (a)	Live births registered				Sex ratio (c)
		Total	Rate (b)	Males	Females	
1990	19 674	19 863	13.9	10 170	9 693	104.9
1991	19 418	19 640	13.6	10 175	9 465	107.5
1992	19 714	19 311	13.3	9 957	9 354	106.4
1993	19 551	20 078	13.7	10 232	9 846	103.9
1994	19 343	19 409	13.2	9 951	9 458	105.2

(a) Figures are subject to the addition of late registrations. (b) Number per 1,000 of mid-year estimated resident population. (c) Number of male births per 100 female births.

Age specific birth rates

Age-specific birth rates are the live births registered during the year according to age of mother per 1,000 of the female resident population. Rates over the past twenty years reflect a tendency towards smaller families, and are consistent with an increase in the median age of mother at first nuptial confinement.

Age-specific birth rates and total fertility

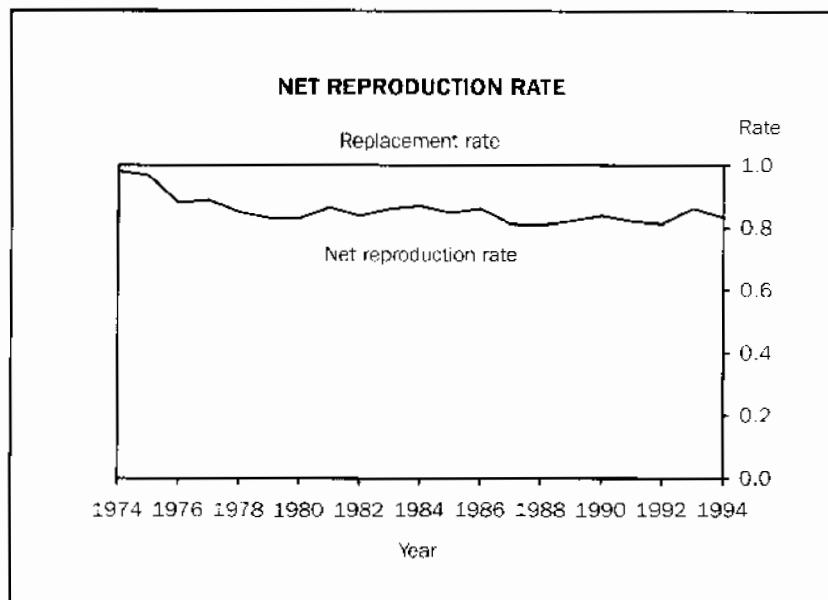
Year	Age group (years)							Total fertility (a)
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1971 (b) ..	42.4	166.3	139.6	70.1	33.3	9.5	0.6	2 309
1976 (b) ..	29.6	126.5	137.4	59.2	17.3	4.2	0.3	1 886
1981 (b) ..	26.3	104.2	139.6	65.0	18.8	3.1	0.2	1 785
1986 (b) ..	21.3	90.1	136.5	79.6	21.5	3.4	0.2	1 763
1991 (b) ..	21.4	72.1	127.5	90.9	29.4	4.0	0.2	1 728
1994 ...	16.1	62.7	125.3	102.9	38.4	6.3	0.2	1 738

(a) The number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experience the rates of the year shown. (b) Census year.

Gross and net reproduction rates

The gross reproduction rate is an indication of the number of live females that can be expected to be born to a woman through her child-bearing years.

The net reproduction rate, which is a measure of the degree to which the population can replace itself, is derived from the gross reproduction rate by adjusting for the females who fail to survive to the end of their child-bearing period.



Deaths

The 11,710 deaths of South Australian residents registered during 1994 represented a crude death rate of 8.0 per thousand of mean population. Although crude death rates in excess of 16.0 were recorded in the 1860s, the rate has not exceeded 9.0 since 1956. Other fluctuations in the number of deaths and the crude death rate over time can be seen in the Statistical Summary.

Deaths

Year	Numbers registered			Crude death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1990	5 833	5 105	10 938	8.2	7.1	7.6
1991	5 924	5 252	11 176	8.3	7.2	7.7
1992	5 812	5 113	10 925	8.0	7.0	7.5
1993	6 015	5 513	11 528	8.3	7.5	7.9
1994	6 241	5 469	11 710	8.6	7.4	8.0

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mid-year estimated resident population.

In recent years male deaths have greatly outnumbered female deaths for persons aged less than 80 years, while for ages in excess of 80 the number of female deaths has been much higher. This is a reflection of the age and sex distribution of the population which has resulted mainly from the greater longevity experienced by females in the population.

Age specific
death rates

The following tables show that age-specific death rates, i.e. deaths in each age group expressed as a rate per 1,000 of population in that age group, have generally fallen for males and females over the last 20 years. Because age composition of the population is known accurately only at censuses, the 3-year periods shown are those with a census year at their centre.

Age-specific death rates : males

Age group (years)	Death rate (a)				
	1970-72	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87	1990-92
0-4	4.66	3.20	2.76	2.33	1.47
5-9	0.43	0.36	0.33	0.23	0.22
10-14	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.22	0.14
15-19	1.48	1.51	1.27	1.23	0.16
20-24	1.55	1.56	1.25	1.36	0.86
25-29	1.12	1.27	1.19	1.20	1.48
30-34	1.41	1.23	1.07	1.16	1.36
35-39	2.04	1.72	1.57	1.32	1.33
40-44	3.15	2.60	2.29	2.20	1.59
45-49	5.49	5.05	4.16	3.17	2.29
50-54	9.37	8.15	7.47	5.72	3.57
55-59	16.01	13.22	12.76	10.87	5.77
60-64	25.10	22.33	19.52	16.09	7.91
65-69	41.00	36.05	31.09	27.54	16.43
70-74	64.42	54.08	49.09	43.45	34.21
75-79	96.09	87.50	78.54	70.14	56.00
80-84	142.39	132.63	117.92	112.19	122.35
85 and over	230.02	211.49	201.85	187.97	388.26
All ages	9.31	8.52	8.36	8.18	8.16

(a) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of population at ages shown. From 1975-77 estimated resident population.

Age-specific death rates : females

Age group (years)	Death rate (a)				
	1970-72	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87	1990-92
0-4	3.39	2.49	2.00	1.84	1.17
5-9	0.32	0.35	0.14	0.17	0.19
10-14	0.29	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.15
15-19	0.65	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.18
20-24	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.52	0.37
25-29	0.60	0.42	0.36	0.51	0.44
30-34	0.91	0.66	0.42	0.58	0.52
35-39	1.18	0.91	0.85	0.70	0.68
40-44	1.86	1.83	1.44	1.22	2.21
45-49	2.95	2.73	2.12	2.19	4.20
50-54	4.60	4.32	3.39	3.54	6.04
55-59	7.41	6.48	5.31	4.97	3.37
60-64	12.16	10.45	8.53	7.82	4.36
65-69	20.32	16.53	14.61	13.61	7.80
70-74	33.42	28.77	24.95	24.02	15.68
75-79	57.60	51.55	42.39	40.69	26.47
80-84	99.42	84.68	75.39	68.88	56.56
85 and over	186.55	176.26	163.02	146.38	233.72
All ages	7.50	7.03	6.69	6.94	7.08

(a) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of population at ages shown. From 1975-77 estimated resident population.

Infant mortality

The infant mortality rate, i.e. the number of deaths of children under one year to every 1,000 live births, has declined markedly in the last century. Rates around 200 were not uncommon in the 1850s and 1860s but by the early 1900s the rate was less than half this. Further rapid declines have been evident throughout this century with the 1994 rate being 4.7. The number of infant deaths and infant death rates since 1851 are shown in the Statistical Summary.

The fall in infant mortality is attributable to many factors, including better pre-natal care and obstetric management, which have led to safer births, and to the neonatal intensive care units at major maternity hospitals which have brought about a high survival rate for small and immature infants.

Perinatal deaths

Perinatal deaths comprise fetal deaths (stillbirths) and neonatal deaths (deaths within twenty-eight days of birth) of children weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least twenty-two weeks gestation.

Live births and perinatal deaths

Year	Live births (a)	Perinatal deaths					
		Fetal		Neonatal		Total perinatal	
		Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)
1990 ..	19 863	115	5.8	89	4.5	204	10.2
1991 ..	19 640	104	5.3	54	2.7	158	8.0
1992 ..	19 311	111	5.7	46	2.4	157	8.1
1993 ..	20 078	96	4.8	58	2.9	154	7.6
1994 ..	19 409	91	4.7	46	2.4	137	7.1

(a) Includes a very small number of live births that do not meet the definition of a perinatal death. These have been excluded from the denominator used to calculate the perinatal death rates.

(b) Fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 of relevant births registered plus fetal deaths. Neonatal death rates are per 1,000 relevant live births registered. Perinatal death rates are per 1,000 relevant live births registered plus fetal deaths.

Expectation of life

Based on the mortality conditions prevailing in South Australia during 1994, the life expectancy at birth for males was 75.1 years and for females 81.3 years (see Part 5.3).

Further references

More detailed information on life expectancy, perinatal deaths and causes of death in South Australia are included in Part 5.3 Health, and additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 3302.0 *Deaths, Australia*
- 3311.4 *Demography, South Australia*
- 3312.0 *Causes of Death, Australia*

4.6

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Marriages

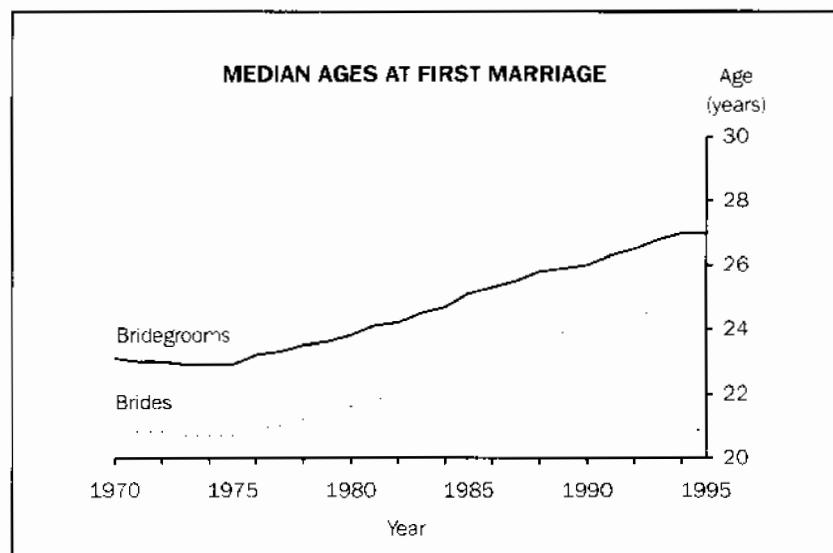
The current legislation relating to marriages in Australia is the *Marriage Act 1961* (Cwlth) and in South Australia this is administered by the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Details of persons marrying classified by previous marital status for the four years to 1995 are shown below. Marriage numbers and rates for selected years from 1846 are shown in the Statistical Summary.

Previous marital status of persons marrying

Year	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages	Rate (a)
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
1992 ..	6 976	263	2 184	7 057	276	2 090	9 423	6.5
1993 ..	6 738	281	2 095	6 848	298	1 968	9 114	6.2
1994 ..	6 551	233	2 125	6 627	279	2 003	8 909	6.1
1995 ..	6 326	226	1 995	6 442	265	1 840	8 547	5.8

(a) Per 1,000 of mid year estimated resident population.

During 1995 the median age of persons marrying for the first time was 27.0 years for males and 25.1 years for females, a difference of 1.9 years. As can be seen from the following graph the median age of both bridegrooms and brides has shown an upward trend for over fifteen years. This trend is apparent for persons who are marrying for the first time and those who have been married previously.



In 1995, slightly less than two-thirds of marriages (65.9%) involved partners both of whom had never been married; one partner had been married previously in 17.5% of marriages, and a remarriage for both partners took place in 16.5% of ceremonies.

Marriage rites

Marriages performed by civil officers in South Australia during the decade from 1960 to 1969 accounted for 10.9% of all marriages. This proportion increased between 1970 and 1984 to plateau around 40% before increasing to 42.8% in 1994. This rise is related to the increasing numbers of divorced persons remarrying.

Marriages : category of authorised celebrant

Rites	Number of marriages			Proportion of total marriages (%)		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
Denomination:						
Anglican	808	815	662	8.6	8.9	7.4
Baptist	180	211	222	1.9	2.3	2.5
Catholic	1 452	1 482	1 374	15.4	16.3	15.4
Churches of Christ	191	154	175	2.0	1.7	2.0
Lutheran	487	399	435	5.2	4.4	4.9
Orthodox	247	301	261	2.6	3.3	2.9
Uniting Church	1 551	1 472	1 393	16.5	16.2	15.6
Other denominations	611	571	571	6.5	6.3	6.4
Total	5 527	5 405	5 093	58.7	59.3	57.2
Civil ceremonies by:						
Official registrars	1 128	967	864	12.0	10.5	9.7
Other civil celebrants	2 768	2 752	2 952	29.4	30.2	33.1
Total	9 423	9 114	8 909	100.0	100.0	100.0

Divorces

The South Australian Registry of the Family Court of Australia has exclusive jurisdiction over divorces under the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth). This Act repealed the *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* (Cwlth) which had granted jurisdiction to hear and determine divorces to the Supreme Courts of the States and Territories.

Under the provisions of the Family Law Act the sole ground for dissolution of marriage is irretrievable breakdown, established by twelve months separation. Prospective applicants are encouraged to seek help from marriage counsellors attached to the Family Court or from voluntary marriage guidance organisations.

Median ages at the time of marriage, separation and divorce continue to rise slowly for both husbands and wives.

The proportion of persons granted divorces who were divorced at the time of their marriage has been increasing steadily in recent years.

The following table gives details of divorces granted for the years 1993 to 1995.

Particulars	Unit	Divorces		
		1993	1994	1995
Divorces granted	No.	4 063	4 192	4 199
Crude divorce rate (a)	%	2.8	2.9	2.8
Median duration of marriage	years	10.9	10.9	11.5
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	8.3	8.2	8.2
Divorces involving children:				
Number	No.	1 999	1 990	(b)
Percentage of total	%	49.2	47.5	(b)
Average issue	No.	1.9	1.9	(b)

(a) The crude divorce rate is the number of divorces granted per 1,000 of the mid-year estimated resident population. (b) Data relating to numbers of children affected by divorce are not available for 1995 decrees absolute.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publication:
3311.4 Demography, South Australia

4.7

INDIGENOUS POPULATION

Statistics of the total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population should be treated with caution as comparisons between numbers obtained from one census to another can be affected by changes in social attitudes, census awareness campaigns relating to Aboriginality and changes to the collection and processing procedures in an attempt to improve coverage and reporting.

There were 16,249 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people counted in South Australia at the 1991 Census, comprising 7,926 males and 8,323 females. This was an increase of 1,958 since 1986. Australia's indigenous people comprise a little over 1% of the State's total population.

In 1991, 59.6% of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population were under 25 years of age compared with 36.5% of the State population. Only 2.7% were aged 65 years and over, while 12.7% of the State population were in this age group.

The following table shows Census counts of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at 1986 and 1991, for the major urban localities and communities.

Location of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

Locality	Census count	
	1986	1991
Adelaide	5 692	6 688
Amata	277	374
Berri	93	101
Cedura	402	406
Coober Pedy	244	162
Gerard	136	104
Iwantja (Indulkana)	238	317
Kaltjiti (Fregon)	268	310
Kooribba	96	137
Mimili	145	213
Mount Gambier	131	168
Murray Bridge	298	345
Nepabunna	91	101
Oodnadatta	94	133
Pipalyatjara	102	142
Point Pearce	182	133
Port Augusta	1 415	1 345
Port Lincoln	394	467
Port Pirie	124	151
Pukatja (Ernabella)	365	471
Quorn	82	115
Raukkan (Point McLeay)	114	124
Umoona	86	119
Whyalla	515	395
Yalata	221	311
Rest of State	2 486	2 915
Total	14 291	16 249

Resident indigenous population

Experimental estimates of the resident indigenous population have been compiled from the census counts, demographic models of fertility and mortality expectations and allowance for a significant undercount in the census. The following table shows the age structure of the estimated resident indigenous population of South Australia in 1994.

Estimated indigenous population: age and sex, 30 June 1994

Age group	Males	Females	Persons
0 - 4	1 348	1 285	2 632
5 - 9	1 235	1 178	2 413
10 - 14	1 064	1 019	2 082
15 - 19	914	882	1 796
20 - 24	927	899	1 826
25 - 29	877	864	1 742
30 - 34	763	770	1 533
35 - 39	593	608	1 200
40 - 44	411	457	868
45 - 49	306	351	657
50 - 54	268	276	544
55 - 59	164	193	357
60 - 64	143	146	289
65 - 69	81	91	172
70 - 74	75	78	154
75 and over	55	105	161
Total	9 223	9 202	18 425

Indigenous population projections

South Australia's indigenous population could grow to between 21,689 and 22,154 by the year 2001, according to experimental projections released in *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, June 1991 to June 2001* (3231.0). The projections were based on an estimated indigenous population of 17,239 at 30 June 1991.

The projections assume an increase in the total indigenous population of between 25.8% and 28.5% for the ten years to 2001, compared with the projected growth of between 5.2% and 5.8% for the total South Australian population over the same period.

NATSIS Survey

A National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey was conducted by the ABS from April to July 1994. Results show that indigenous people in South Australia have a high level of cultural identity and maintenance relative to other States, with 67.9% identifying with a clan, and 23.4% speaking an indigenous language.

Characteristics of the indigenous population

Characteristics	ATSIC Region (a)				
	Adelaide	Ceduna	Port Augusta	South Australia	South Australia
PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS					
Proportion of the indigenous population	20.9	14.2	19.0	19.7	20.6
Identifies with a clan or tribe	62.1	75.6	72.5	65.9	56.3
Suffered from recent illness	31.9	35.0	46.1	37.5	34.3
Smokers	55.8	40.8	50.4	54.1	48.0
Satisfied with dwelling	82.6	63.5	54.7	72.4	67.5
Did not complete Year 10 (b)	27.1	40.3	40.8	33.2	36.3
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INDIGENOUS POPULATION					
Identifies with clan or tribe	60.2	80.4	77.9	67.9	59.8
Suffered from recent illness	40.5	(c)	(c)	44.0	41.2
Smokers	56.3	56.3	53.5	55.7	49.7
Satisfied with dwelling	80.1	74.5	71.2	82.3	77.3

(a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Regions in South Australia are: Adelaide (includes Point Pearce, Berri and Mount Gambier); Ceduna (includes Yalata and Port Lincoln); and Port Augusta (includes the Far North).

(b) Of those who had left school.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Detailed information from the survey on the health, housing, education, employment and income of indigenous people can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings* (4190.0) publication.

Births

In 1994 the total fertility rate for the indigenous population was 2.440 compared with 1.738 for the total South Australian population. Five years ago, the difference was greater, with the total fertility rate for the indigenous population being 3.049 while the rate for the total population was 1.750.

Live births and confinements, indigenous and total

Particulars	Indigenous births and confinements			Indigenous mothers 1994	Total births 1994
	1992	1993	1994		
Births:					
Males	291	257	273	221	9 951
Females	270	262	258	193	9 458
Total	561	519	531	414	19 409
Sex ratio (a)	107.8	98.1	105.8	114.5	105.2
Confinements:					
Median age of mother	24.1	24.5	24.2	23.8	29.2
Median age of father (b)	26.9	27.6	27.4	26.6	31.7

(a) The number of male live births per 100 female live births. (b) Where paternity was acknowledged.

Deaths

The following table shows the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths.

Deaths, indigenous and total

Particulars	Indigenous deaths			Total deaths 1994
	1992	1993	1994	
Persons:				
Males	61	61	69	6 241
Females	46	50	54	5 469
Persons	107	111	123	11 710
Sex ratio (a)	132.6	122.0	127.8	114.1
Median age at death (years):				
Males	37.5	38.5	51.5	74.3
Females	54.0	55.0	49.8	80.9
Infant deaths:				
Number	13	9	4	92
Rate (b)	23.2	17.3	7.5	4.7

(a) The number of male live births per 100 female live births. (b) Per 1,000 live births.

A measure of indigenous mortality can be obtained by the indirect standardisation of death rates, i.e. by applying the age-specific cause of death rates for the total State population to the age distribution of the indigenous population. This calculation shows the number of indigenous deaths that would be expected if indigenous persons were subject to the same conditions of mortality as was the total population during the reference year.

The following table illustrates some major differences between the numbers of observed and expected indigenous deaths in South Australia in 1994.

Indigenous deaths: observed and expected, selected causes, 1994

Cause of death	Male deaths			Female deaths		
	Observed	Expected (a)	Ratio	Observed	Expected (a)	Ratio
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	7	6.2	1.1	2	4.8	0.4
<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders</i>	8	0.8	9.9	4	0.6	6.7
Diabetes mellitus.	6	0.4	14.3	3	0.4	7.5
Mental disorders	—	0.6	0.0	2	0.6	3.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	20	7.7	2.6	18	7.0	2.6
Ischaemic heart disease.	14	4.8	2.9	10	3.5	2.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	7	1.6	4.4	6	1.1	5.5
Diseases of the digestive system	2	0.7	2.8	4	0.6	6.7
<i>Accidents, poisonings and violence</i>	14	4.3	3.3	8	1.4	5.8
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	2	1.4	1.5	4	0.4	9.1
All causes	69	24.7	2.8	54	18.6	2.9

(a) Age-specific death rates for the whole South Australian population applied to the indigenous population.

Special Article*

ABORIGINAL LANDS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Land is central to Aboriginal people. It is the basis of all cultural, economic, social and political activity and many people living on Aboriginal lands, especially in the north-west and west of the State, spend considerable time in ritual business and other cultural and social activities. In South Australia Aboriginal people hold title to more than 20% of the land area.

Legislation

Aboriginal people in South Australia have the opportunity to have some control over their own affairs through three historic pieces of legislation which deal with rights to land.

The Aboriginal Lands Trust Act 1966 was the first in Australia to ensure that the titles to the existing Aboriginal Reserves were held in trust on behalf of all Aboriginal people in South Australia. The Aboriginal Lands Trust (ALT) also holds freehold title to Aboriginal Lands not held under other titles, and currently controls an area of 5,500 square kilometres.

The Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act 1981 ensures that the Anangu Pitjantjatjara have control over some 102,500 square kilometres in the far north-west of the State. There are eight major communities on the Lands and some 160 homelands or satellite communities incorporated under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC). These homelands have enabled many people to return to their country to escape the pressures of the larger communities, establish a degree of independence and separate identity, and to gain access to resources.

* Coordinated by Alan O'Connor, Department of State Aboriginal Affairs, with assistance from the Aboriginal landholding authorities.

The Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984 provides Maralinga Tjarutja with control over some 80,000 square kilometres of land south of the Pitjantjatjara Lands.

These Acts are administered by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs with administration and funding assistance provided by the Department of State Aboriginal Affairs (DOSAA). A Parliamentary Committee, established for each of the land-holding authorities, is required to report to Parliament each year.

Currently many Aboriginal people are attempting to use the Federal Native Title Act to achieve their land aspirations. The proof of the continued existence of a system of traditional laws and customs relating to land is a difficult task given the history of colonisation and dislocation. It should also be acknowledged that the great majority of Aboriginal people now live in urban settings and cannot benefit from Native Title decisions.

A Land Fund and the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC) have been established by the Commonwealth Government to help people acquire land and manage it in a way that provides social, cultural, environmental and economic benefits. The ILC is based in Adelaide and administers the Land Fund which is to receive almost \$1,500 million from the Commonwealth Government over ten years.

On the West Coast there is a movement called New and Emerging Communities (NECS) which fall into two categories; those seeking to acquire land and those who have acquired land and are now seeking funding to develop infrastructure and family based enterprises.

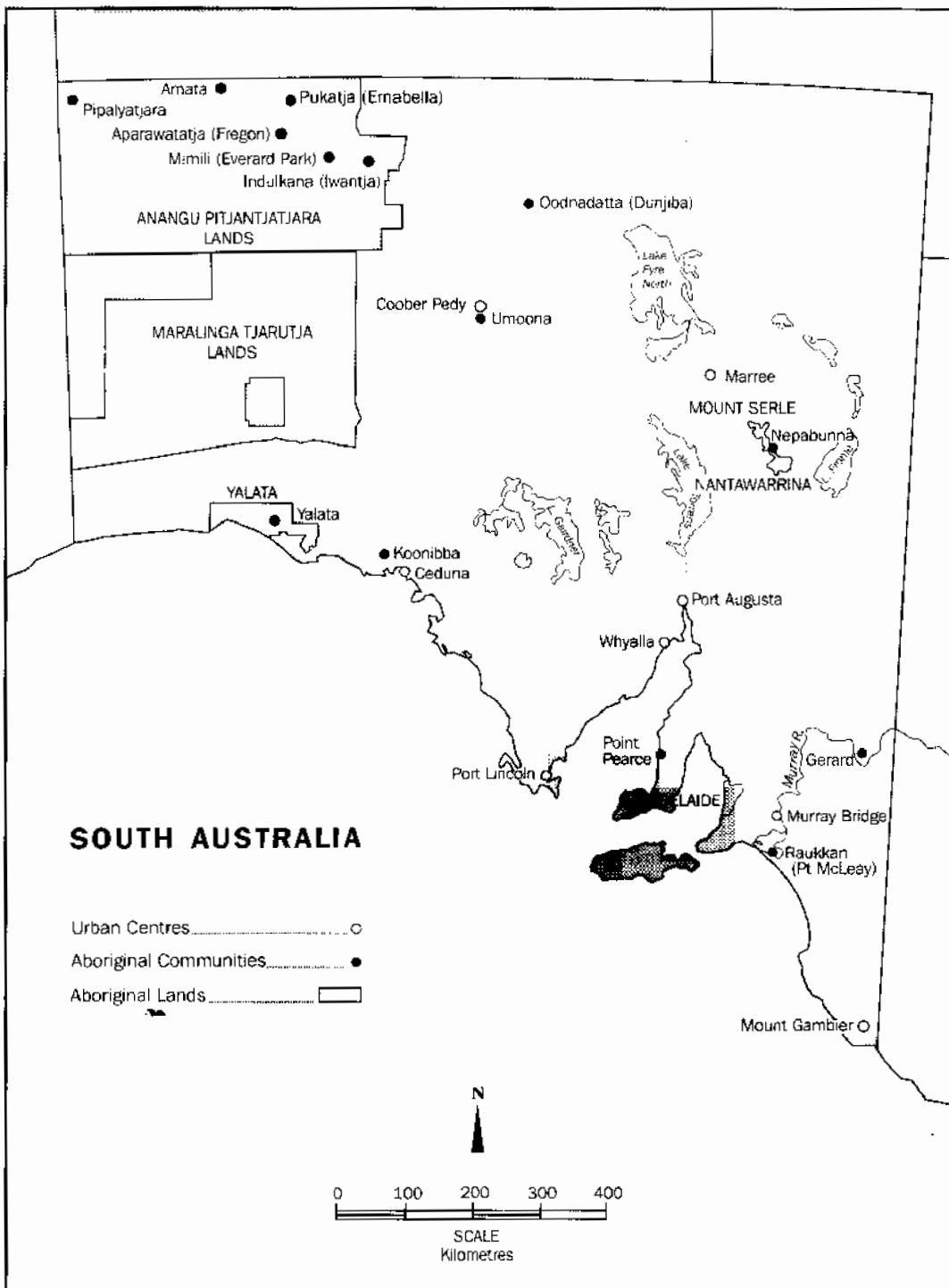
**Aboriginal
Lands Trust
Lands**

Aboriginal Lands Trust Lands are made up of former missions, farming properties and blocks of heritage and cultural significance to local Aboriginal communities. The Trust holds the title to 67 properties at various locations throughout the State, with these titles being sub-let to local communities, organisations and individuals.

The major ALT communities together with their 1991 Census populations are Yalata (311); Gerard (104); Koonibba (137); Davenport (158); Nepabunna (101); Point Pearce (133); Raukkan (124); and Umoona (119).

While the land is held in trust by the ALT for the economic, and cultural benefit of the Aboriginal people of South Australia, the Act governing the operations of the Lands Trust stipulates that the land may not be sold without the approval of both houses of Parliament.

ABORIGINAL LANDS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

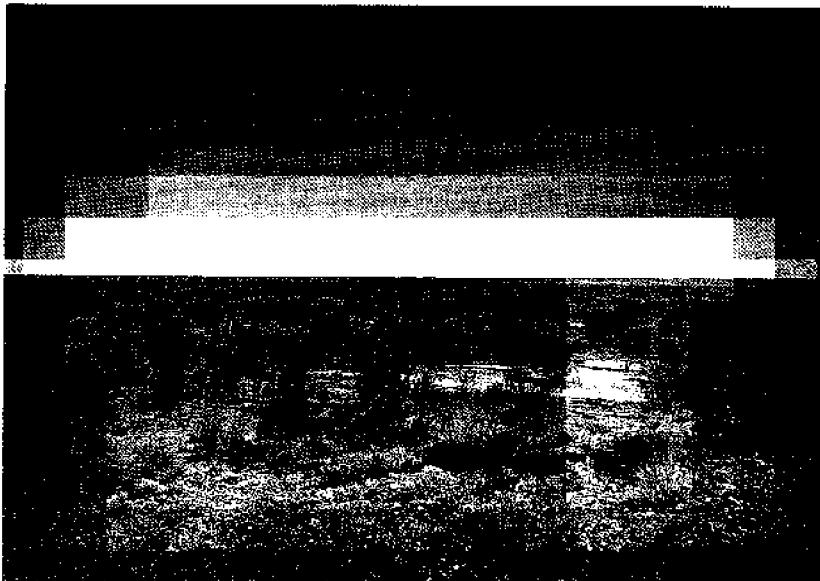


<i>Historical perspective</i>	<p>The Aboriginal Lands Trust Act came into force in 1966, with the government recognising the justice of returning to the Aboriginal people the Lands that have particular significance.</p> <p>Originally, the Trust was little more than a land holding body responsible for the administration of the various leases. However, over the last few years the Trust has increasingly accepted responsibility for land management and land care issues affecting the properties, as it has the expertise to identify appropriate Aboriginal groups and individuals who need to be consulted in all areas relating to land management. The Trust administration coordinates meetings between relevant Aboriginal people and those with mining and pastoral interests.</p>
<i>Administration</i>	<p>The Lands Trust Act is administered through the Lands Trust Board, consisting of representatives from tribal groups throughout the State. The Chairperson of the board is assisted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an Executive Officer;• a Land Management Co-ordinator;• an Administrative Officer;• a Rangeland Officer;• Pest/plant officers (trainers).
<i>Enterprise activities</i>	<p>The Aboriginal Lands Trust Board has a Business Advisory Panel that has a store of information not only on land management issues but also general development plans for communities. This information is centralised and helps the Trust Board to make long term decisions in line with community wishes and enables communities ready access to the data base.</p>
<i>Current activities</i>	<p>Land care issues continue to be a major focus of the activities of the Aboriginal Lands Trust. Most of these activities and locations are discussed in the following paragraphs.</p>
<i>Pest plant control</i>	<p>The Aboriginal Lands Trust obtained Aboriginal Rural Resource Initiative funding from the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry and Energy (Bureau of Resource Science) to train three Aboriginal persons from both Point Pearce and Raukkan in pest plant, pest animal and land care issues, including environmental and revegetation techniques.</p> <p>Training officers from the Trust supervise the trainees in each community over an eighteen month period. Upon completion of their training all trainees become accredited pest control operators with marketable skills that can be sub-contracted to other communities and agencies involved in pest and weed control.</p>



Anangu Pitjantjatjara
Lands

*Department of State
Aboriginal Affairs*



Maralinga Lands

*Department of State
Aboriginal Affairs*



Seed collection for propagation and tree planting, Raukan

Department of State Aboriginal Affairs



Water catchment on Maralinga Lands

Aboriginal Housing Unit, SAHT

At Raukkan the program has developed successfully around the needs of the farm and the wider community, with trainees involved in the eradication of pests and vermin as well as weeds. At the communities request, trainees have been involved in land rehabilitation including the revegetation of a sacred site which was of immense importance to members of the Raukkan community.

By involving the community school in tree planting programs, the trainees have increased awareness in environmental issues among school children and have sponsored the development of seed collections, propagation and tree planting.

Nantawarrina

During 1995 the Aboriginal Lands Trust became concerned about the over concentration of stock and excessive numbers of feral animals on selected areas of Nantawarrina in the Flinders Ranges. The Aboriginal Lands Trust Board considered that if this situation were allowed to continue unchecked further destruction of vegetation over large areas of the property would occur and soil erosion problems already apparent on the property would be magnified.

The Lands Trust commenced a program for the culling of feral animals and vermin such as rabbits which have contributed significantly to destruction of the vegetation at Nantawarrina. This action is conducted in conjunction with representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, members of the Northern Flinders Ranges Soil Board, members of the Sporting Shooters Association, staff from the Animal and Plant Control Commission and neighbouring landholders.

Because this property is of cultural significance to the Adnyamathanha people, the Aboriginal Lands Trust considers that the indigenous custodians of the area may wish to protect and maintain the property purely for cultural purposes and, by capitalising on the many natural resources of the area, develop tourist activities to augment those already existing in the Gammon Ranges area.

*Wardang Island
Rabbit Calicivirus
Disease*

The Australian and New Zealand Rabbit Calicivirus Disease Program commenced on Wardang Island, a trust property, in late 1994. However, the virus did not remain isolated on Wardang Island as was intended and, as a result, experiments with the virus on the island were suspended.

*Wardang Island
tourist
development*

The Aboriginal Lands Trust has responded to the Point Pearce community's desires to see a tourist venture developed on Wardang Island and has called for tenders to develop Wardang Island as a tourist destination. However, the final selection has been delayed pending the finalisation of other enterprises currently being developed at Point Pearce.

Granting of a lease will be subject to the employment of Point Pearce community persons by the successful proponent. Feasibility studies, environmental impact studies, Aboriginal impact studies and Aboriginal heritage assessments have given support to the Island being developed as a tourist resort subject to the undertaking of revegetation programs. It is proposed that lease arrangements for the use of portions of the island will be negotiated between the ALT and relevant agencies, with the Point Pearce community having access to the island at all times.

Point Pearce Community

The Point Pearce Community Council has been using a grant from the Bureau of Resource Sciences to develop a commercial oyster farm in the waters around Point Pearce and Wardang Island.

Yalata Community

At the request of the Yalata Community the Trust has developed a management plan relating to the Whale Watch site which proposes the development of the Head of the Bight. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources has supported Yalata Community for the employment of a land management officer to assist in this development.

Agriculture

The most prominent examples of this activity are horticulture at Gerard and the successful farming enterprises at Point Pearce and Raukkan.

Future plans

Review of the Aboriginal Lands Trust Act

The Aboriginal community has requested the Trust to consider the establishment of an independent South Australian Lands Council along the lines of Maralinga Tjarutja and Anangu Pitjantjatjara.

Trust representatives have undertaken a review of the Lands Trust Act with a view to establishing an independent Council which would have an expanded role. The Trust will continue to focus on developing the lands it holds on behalf of Aboriginal people, to ensure a sound economic base and the care and well being of the lands.

Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AP) Lands

The Lands

The Pitjantjatjara country consists of a long chain of mountain ranges, the Musgravites, Mann and Tomkinsons, stretching east to west on the southern side of the Northern Territory border, isolated ranges and hills and extensive sandhill plains. AP also have affiliations with land in the Northern Territory to the Petermann Ranges and in Western Australia.

Historical perspective

The past half century has been a period of immense and far-reaching change for Aboriginal people who live in the far north-west of South Australia, a people whose culture had been subject to minimal change in pre-contact times, and who had been protected from some of the major effects of contact by remoteness, during the first century of European settlement in South Australia.

However, in the past fifty years they have had increasing contact not only with non-indigenous persons, including government officials, missionaries, pastoralists, miners, tourists and a variety of adventurers but also with other Aboriginal groups. They have been exposed to a vast range of new experiences and material goods.

A money economy has been introduced. Travel and communication have been revolutionised in the region and they have been encouraged to participate in new systems of employment, education, health and welfare services and religion. At the same time they have struggled to retain aspects of their culture including languages, values, relationships, beliefs and rituals. (Edwards, 1992)

Community profile

The population is heavily weighted towards younger age groups with only about 25% of the Anangu on the Lands over 35 years old. The Anangu experience high dependency ratios, low life expectancy and poor living standards. People are highly mobile and place a high value on kinship obligations.

The main AP communities are Pukatja (Ernabella) with a 1991 Census population of 470, Amata with 370, Aparawatatja (Fregon) with 310, Iwantja (Indulkana) with 320, Mimili with 210 and Pipalyatjara with 140. The remaining estimated 700 to 800 are located in approximately 160 homelands. Later estimates from the Nganampa Health Council indicate that the population of the major communities had grown from 1800 to 2300 by 1994.

Administration

Under its Act, AP must ascertain the wishes and opinions of traditional owners in relation to the management use and control of the Lands and protect the interests of these owners. The organisation is governed by an Executive Body which is comprised of a Chairperson and ten other members representative of the community and homeland organisations throughout the Lands. The Executive meets twice in every two month period with general meetings held throughout the Lands on alternate months. Day to day management and operation of AP is the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer delivered through the Anangu directors.

In 1994, AP Land was given Local Government status making it eligible for local government funding. The administration has moved from Alice Springs to Umuwa on the Lands.

Current activities

Some of the major activities carried out by the Executive Body are administration, land use (including mining, tourism, pastoral licences), land access including permits, land management, community management, essential services and road works, housing waste management and environmental health.

Arts and crafts	The major centres for arts and craft on the Lands are Ernabella Arts and Kaltjiti Crafts. Ernabella Arts is known internationally for textile printing and services about 65 artists in the surrounding community. Kaltjiti Crafts services about 50 people from the Fregon and Irintata areas and is beginning to expand from its production of batiks and paintings. A large proportion of the wood carvings produced on the AP Lands by an estimated 250 artists are marketed through Maraku Arts and Crafts in Uluru.
Mining	In 1994-95 there were exploration agreements between AP and mining companies to search for chrysoprase and gold with further agreements being negotiated for oil and gas.
Tourism	Permits are required to visit these Lands. New companies such as Mimili Tours and Desert Tracks enable people to experience the rich cultural traditions of the local people and visit places such as Cave Hill with its rock art and the place of the Seven Sisters Dreaming and Ngarutjara (Mount Woodroffe), the highest mountain in South Australia and an important site in the Perentie Lizard songline.
Pastoral enterprises	Over the last decade pastoral operations in the Lands have encountered many difficulties. The sheep industry has disappeared entirely from the Region, and the Brucellosis Tuberculosis Eradication Campaign devastated many of the cattle herds in the 1980s.
Land management	In general, pastoral enterprises in the Lands are reported to function more as employment programs than as commercially-oriented business ventures. The industry requires good management as well as a realistic assessment of the capacity of the land to carry stock without suffering environmental damage.
Essential services	Much of the activity on the Lands revolves around these basic issues to ensure the provision of services adequate for the health and welfare of the community. The major essential services work can be categorised into the provision of power, water and sewerage services, road grading and construction, and airstrip maintenance. Under an agreement with ATSIC, the Department of State Aboriginal Affairs manages most of this work on the major communities on the Lands in conjunction with community essential services officers.

Housing and health	Appropriate housing is considered as crucial to improving health in the communities. The UPK Report (Nganampa Health, 1987) was regarded as the first serious attempt to involve the community in determining the key factors affecting health. Later work by consultants from Nganampa Health has built on this study. Over the last 15 years an estimated 300 houses have been built on the Lands.
Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP)	The CDEP scheme accounts for about 85% of the total labour force on the Lands. The major work programs have been landscaping, rubbish collection and sanitation, fencing, maintenance of housing, roads and water sources, artefacts and crafts and cultural business.
Non-CDFP employment	Most of the salaried employment in the Lands is funded either directly or indirectly by the South Australian Government or ATSIC, for example, administrators, health workers, teachers or police.
Hunting and gathering bush food	The 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey enabled a national picture of this activity to be obtained for the first time. It shows that at various times between 10% and 33% of adults on the Lands are involved.
Future plans	AP plan to continue biological surveys and burning programs and to develop a ranger program in six communities. A pilot CDEP project is commencing in two communities to start up an accredited building training skills program.
	The South Australian Centre for Economic Studies concluded that there is scope for expansion and diversification in arts and crafts and some more short cultural tours. There are considerable untapped resources in mining and potential for growth in the pastoral industry. There may also be opportunities for building on the successes of small-scale hunting and food-preparation ventures.
	However there are also a number of constraints to viable operations in the Lands — enterprises must be consistent with the highly mobile Anangu lifestyle and consider traditional obligations within the kinship networks. It is also difficult to raise venture capital when the land is not privately owned and housing is generally provided by community and homeland organisations. Finally there is a need to increase the literacy, numeracy and business management skills of the community.
Maralinga Lands	
The Lands	Maralinga is situated 35 kilometres north of the transcontinental railway, 650 kilometres north-west of Port Augusta and 285 kilometres east of the Western Australia-South Australia border.

The Maralinga Lands, which range from densely wooded undulating sand hills through to scrub plains, extend north from the railway to the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands

Historical perspective

These Lands were traditionally the home of peoples linked to the Kokatha, Wirangu and Pitjantjatjara. Because of dislocation brought about by droughts, the building of the Woomera rocket range and the movement to missions, many Kokatha people now live in Port Augusta.

In the 1920s, the people who had occupied the surrounding area congregated around Ooldea, where they stayed until the Ooldea mission was closed in 1952 and they were transferred to a new mission at Yalata. The area then became a zone prohibited to the public because of the nuclear testing program.

During the early 1980s, Maralinga people began moves to have their Lands returned. The South Australian Government recognised their claims in 1984, passing the Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act by which 76,420 square kilometres were handed back to the people.

The former British Atomic Test Range lies within the Maralinga traditional Lands but is a declared prohibited zone under Commonwealth control. A royal commission into British nuclear tests proposed that the Maralinga Lands be cleaned up and decontaminated and that the traditional owners be compensated. In 1991 two Maralinga elders, Barka Bryant and Hughie Windlass, travelled to London to appeal directly to the British Government for compensation.

Contractors are reconstructing the old Maralinga village for 60 to 80 people to undertake clean up work estimated to take until the year 2000. The Commonwealth will also assist with training to enhance employment opportunities to rehabilitate the Lands and to manage infrastructure at Maralinga.

An estimated 120 square kilometres remains so badly contaminated by plutonium that no one can safely go there for 250,000 years unless the topsoil is removed. (Horton, 1994)

In December 1994, the Maralinga people accepted a Commonwealth compensation offer of \$13.5 million over two years to fund new outstations, improved health services, roads and water supplies.

Community profile

Since 1984 the traditional owners have been moving back onto those Lands considered unaffected by nuclear contamination and have established the Oak Valley community near Lake Dey-Dey, about 110 kilometres north-west of Maralinga. The mainly Pitjantjatjara people who live on the Lands are highly mobile and vary in number between about 40 and 120.

Their desire to remain involved in cultural activity has limited the development of fixed infrastructure and amenities. The difficulties with dust, diet and the lack of facilities for washing and food storage and preparation, have led to various health problems.

Administration Maralinga Tjarutja is the Statutory Authority responsible to the South Australian Parliament and controls planning, development and entry to the Lands.

Current activities The Maralinga Community has lived in a traditional manner for about eleven years with no permanent housing and rainwater collected via shed tanks built by the Aboriginal Housing Unit. Power has been supplied by small diesel generators.

The Maralinga Community recently decided that infrastructure was needed at Oak Valley to establish a permanent community on the Lands to serve the needs of its members many of whom are now ageing. The availability of water remains the most critical issue for the community.

To date eight houses have been built for the Community, staff and teachers. In addition a health clinic and workshop have been constructed and improvements made to a store, recreation hall and offices. Projects in progress include the construction of a large water truck and water tanker to cart water into the community, the linking of bores to a central water tank, a central power station and further housing.

The Community Development Employment Program has grown to 50 participants.

Future plans The community is trying to move rapidly to establish itself in a very remote location. Its major priorities are to get additional housing, repairs to an airstrip and support for its CDEP workers.

Grants to landholding authorities, 1995-96
(\$'000)

Agency	South Australian Government	Source of funds		Total
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC)		
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Incorp.	290	758	1 048	
Maralinga Tjarutja Incorp.	176	196	372	
Aboriginal Lands Trust	251	—	251	
Total	717	954	1 671	

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Social Environment

5

5.1 LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and administration

The law in force in South Australia consists of:

- so much of the common law of England and such English statute law as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1836;
- Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of South Australia, together with regulations, rules, orders etc. made thereunder;
- Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders etc. made thereunder;
- Imperial law applying to South Australia as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of Australia or as a State — subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster (this relates mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern); and
- Case law (judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth or State Courts), which represents an important part of the law in force in South Australia.

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. Commonwealth Government powers of legislation are exclusive of those of the State in some cases, and concurrent in others. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

Attorney-General's Department

The role of the Attorney-General's Department is the provision of responsive, professional, and efficient legal and associated services to the Attorney-General, other Ministers of the Crown, Government Departments and client agencies, and to all other clients and customers.

The Department also encompasses the roles of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Police Complaints Authority, the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs, the Ombudsman, the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity, the Public Trustee, the Liquor Licensing Commissioner and the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs.

The Attorney-General, who is a member of State Parliament and a Minister of the Crown, is the first law officer of the Crown in South Australia. The Attorney-General administers Acts of Parliament relating to justice, land titles, equal opportunity, business names, consumer affairs and electoral matters.

The Solicitor-General, at the request of the Attorney-General, acts as counsel for the Crown as well as providing formal legal advice to the Attorney-General, the Premier and to the State Government and its agencies.

The Crown Solicitor is responsible for the Crown's professional legal practice and for the management of the Crown Solicitor's Office. Two special sections were established, one to carry out legal work relating to the corporatisation of the State Bank, and the other one to pursue claims arising from the reports into the failure of the State Bank.

The Director of Public Prosecutions is responsible for prosecution policy in the State. A significant innovation has been the formation of a Committal Unit to reduce the delays and costs in the time taken by the committal stage.

The Parliamentary Counsel is responsible to the Government for the preparation of all legislation initiated by the Government.

Courts

South Australian Courts have original jurisdiction in all matters brought under State statute law, and in matters arising under Federal law where jurisdiction has not been reserved to Federal Courts. Most criminal matters, whether arising out of Commonwealth or State law, are dealt with in State Courts.

In 1994, 38,624 cases, other than many traffic offences, council matters, and most regulations, were disposed of in the Magistrates Court, with only 21 defendants being acquitted, although the major charge was withdrawn in 4,331 cases, and dismissed in 2,612 cases. In the Supreme and District Criminal Courts, 1,456 cases were completed where acquittals represented 9.1% of all cases.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the superior court of record in and for the State and is constituted by the Chief Justice and puisne judges and the masters appointed under the *Supreme Court Act 1935*. The Supreme Court is a court of law and equity and is vested with jurisdiction in civil, criminal, testamentary, land and valuation, admiralty and appellate causes or matters. The Supreme Court Rules made by the Judges under the power contained in the Act regulate the practice and procedure of the Court.

The Supreme Court has unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction, except in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of Commonwealth Courts which may transfer matters in appropriate cases to the Supreme Court.

Persons charged on information must be tried before a jury except where an accused person has elected to be tried before a judge alone.

In its appellate jurisdiction the Court reviews decisions of the lower courts and interprets and expounds the law. Subject to leave being granted, appeals lie from decisions of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia.

The Supreme Court in its testamentary causes jurisdiction is the only authority competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State.

District Court

The District Court is divided into four Divisions and the Judges of the Court are not required to specialise in the work of any one Division. The four Divisions are the Civil Division, the Criminal Division, the Criminal Injuries Division, and the Administrative and Disciplinary Division.

In the Civil Division, the Court has the same civil jurisdiction (both at law and in equity) as the Supreme Court at first instance, but it has no jurisdiction in probate or admiralty, no supervisory jurisdiction, and no jurisdiction to grant relief in the nature of a prerogative writ. It has such other civil jurisdiction as may be conferred by statute.

In the Criminal Division, the Court has jurisdiction to try a charge of any offence except treason or murder, or a conspiracy or an attempt to commit, or assault with intent to commit, either of those offences.

In the Criminal Injuries Division, the Court has exclusive jurisdiction to deal with all claims under the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1978*.

In the Administrative and Disciplinary Division, the Court (which may be required to comprise a judge and assessors) has jurisdiction in matters conferred by statute.

The Court judiciary is comprised of a Chief Judge, Judges and Masters. The Court's administrative and ancillary staff comprises the Registrar who is the principal administrative officer; Deputy Registrars; and other persons appointed to the non-judicial staff of the Court, including library staff.

Rules of Court, made by the Chief Judge and two Judges, regulate the business of the Court and the duties of the various officers of the Court; authorise the Masters to exercise any part of the jurisdiction of the Court; regulate the practice and procedure of the Court and the form in which evidence may be taken; give law clerks limited rights of appearance before the Court; regulate costs; and deal with any other matter necessary or expedient for the effective and efficient operation of the Court.

Environment,
Resources and
Development
Court

The Environment, Resources and Development Court, established under the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993*, came into operation on 21 January 1994. The Court has jurisdiction conferred by statute including the *Development Act 1993*; the *Heritage Act 1993*; the *Environment Protection Act 1993* and from 17 June 1996, the *Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994*. The Court judiciary is comprised of the Presiding Member (a judge of the District Court); a Judge (also a judge of the District Court); a Magistrate and Master; and Commissioners.

The Court's administrative and ancillary staff comprise the Registrar (the principal administrative officer); the Assistant Registrar; and other persons appointed to the staff of the Court.

Rules of Court, made by the Presiding Member and a judge, regulate the practice and procedure of the Court and provide for any other matter necessary or expedient for the effective and efficient operation of the Court.

Magistrates
Courts

The Magistrates Court of South Australia is constituted under the *Magistrates Court Act 1991*. It is divided into four Divisions, namely Civil (General Claims), Civil (Minor Claims), Civil (Consumer and Business), and Criminal.

For the purposes of the Summary Procedure Act, the Court, in its Criminal Division, is a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Within its civil jurisdiction the court is empowered to hear and determine actions at law or in equity for a sum of money where the claim does not exceed \$60,000 in relation to actions for damages or compensation for injury, damage or loss caused by, or arising out of, the use of a motor vehicle, or \$30,000 in all other cases. It may also hear and determine an action at law or in equity to obtain or recover title to, or possession of, real or personal property not exceeding in value a sum of \$60,000.

The minor claims jurisdiction includes monetary claims for \$5,000 or less, an application under the Fences Act not involving a monetary claim exceeding \$5,000, and neighbourhood disputes based on allegations of trespass or nuisance.

In the Civil (Consumer and Business) Division, the Court deals with disputes over fencing, warranty claims relating to second-hand motor vehicles, and disputes between landlords and tenants relating to shop premises.

In its criminal jurisdiction the Magistrates Court has power to conduct a preliminary examination of the charge of an indictable offence, to hear and determine a charge of a minor indictable offence, and to hear and determine any charge of a summary offence.

Youth Court

Proceedings in the Youth Court are regulated by the *Youth Act 1993*, the *Young Offenders Act 1993*, and the *Children's Protection Act 1993*. In its criminal jurisdiction, the Court deals with youths over 10 and under 18 years of age. In its civil jurisdiction (child protection proceedings), the Court deals with all children under 18 years of age.

In the criminal jurisdiction, specialist police officers decide if a young offender is to be dealt with by way of formal or informal caution, referred to a Family Conference, or referred to the Youth Court. Before a youth can be dealt with by way of caution or family conference, there must be an admission of guilt by the offender. Police cautions and family conferences deal with most first-time offenders or with less serious offences.

The Youth Court may not try homicide offences. Where a youth commits a serious offence, or persists in serious offending, an order for the youth to be tried in an adult court may be obtained. A youth can elect to be tried as an adult and, if found guilty, be subject to penalties set by the Youth Court.

Under the *Children's Protection Act*, the Court deals with neglected or abused children. Where abuse is suspected, the Chief Executive Officer of the Department for Family and Community Services may apply to the Court for an Investigation Order or a Care and Protection Order. These applications may result in a child being placed under the guardianship of the Minister of Family and Community Services.

Coroners Court

The principal function of the State Coroner is to inquire into the deaths, which occur in South Australia, where the cause or circumstances of death are unknown, unusual, violent or suspicious. All deaths fitting this description are to be reported to the State Coroner, and may be subject to investigation by the Coroner's Office.

The State Coroner has jurisdiction to inquire into deaths of people in accommodation services when, they are dependent on the non-therapeutic use of drugs or, suffering from a mental or psychiatric illness.

The State Coroner also inquires into the causes and origins of all fires causing damage to persons or property and into the disappearances from or within the State of any person.

Jury system	The procedure in relation to juries is governed by the <i>Juries Act 1927</i> . Indictable offences are tried before a judge and twelve jurors sitting in the criminal jurisdiction of either the Supreme Court or District Court, depending on the gravity of the offence. The Juries Act provides that an accused may elect to be tried by a judge alone.
	The areas of the Adelaide, Northern and South Eastern Jury Districts are fixed by proclamation pursuant to the Juries Act and a jury list is compiled annually for each jury district. The names of persons included in the list are selected at random by computer process from the appropriate House of Assembly electoral rolls at the direction of the Sheriff. The jurors are summoned for jury service and are then selected by ballot to hear and determine charges against persons accused of committing criminal offences. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge three jurors without assigning reasons.
Liquor licensing authority	The licensing of hotels and other outlets to sell liquor is governed by the <i>Liquor Licensing Act 1985</i> , under which is constituted a licensing authority, consisting of a Licensing Court Judge and a Liquor Licensing Commissioner.
	Licence fees, except for limited licences, are assessed as a percentage of the value of liquor purchases (or in some cases sales) during the previous twelve months. In 1996, 3,595 licences were held.
Gaming machines	The licensing of hotels and clubs for gaming machines (poker machines) is governed by the <i>Gaming Machines Act 1992</i> . The Liquor Licensing Commissioner is responsible for the administration of the Act and is the licensing and approval authority. The appellant body on any matter is the Casino Supervisory Authority. Gaming Tax is assessed monthly and is based upon gaming machine turnover.
Casino Inspectorate	The operation of the Casino Inspectorate is governed by the <i>Adelaide Casino Act 1983</i> .
	The Adelaide Casino pays an annual licence fee and a monthly payment on a proportion of net gambling revenue. The Liquor Licensing Commissioner is responsible to the Casino Supervisory Authority for the constant scrutiny of the Adelaide Casino.
Bankruptcy	Since 1928 bankruptcy has been under Commonwealth Government jurisdiction. Under the <i>Bankruptcy Act 1966</i> (Cwlth) South Australia is a bankruptcy 'district' and jurisdiction is exercised by the Federal Court of Australia. Bankruptcy proceedings can be instituted either by a debtor filing a petition or by a creditor issuing a petition whereupon the Federal Court may make a sequestration order against that debtor's estate. Bankrupts are entitled to an automatic discharge from bankruptcy on the expiration of three years from the date the statement of affairs was filed, unless granted an earlier discharge by their trustee, or an objection has been filed. In 1995 there were 2,013 bankruptcies declared.

Consumer protection

Consumer protection in South Australia, as with the other States, is a responsibility divided between the Commonwealth and State Governments. Since December 1993, consumer legislation in South Australia has undergone a total review, and includes a range of sanctions against unfair trading practices, with emphasis on the promotion of a fair, balanced and competitive marketplace for consumers and for the business community in South Australia. Commonwealth provisions dealing with misleading and deceptive conduct are incorporated within the South Australian legislation. The major arm of Commonwealth responsibility is the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, and the relevant State agent is the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs, who is represented by the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs. The Commissioner also administers the Residential Tenancies Act and is responsible for the administration of business licences for builders, second-hand motor vehicle dealers, security and investigation agents, travel agents, and credit providers. The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Office is a Division of the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs.

Of the 17,504 consumer complaints which were investigated during 1994-95, 12,888 concerned residential tenancy matters.

The State Ombudsman

The Office of Ombudsman was established under the *Ombudsman Act 1972*. The Ombudsman is able to investigate complaints about administrative actions of State Government Departments, State statutory authorities, public health units and local councils. The Ombudsman is not able to investigate complaints about the actions of the police, Ministers, Cabinet, or decisions of courts.

A person or organisation making a complaint is expected to be directly affected by the action which is the subject of the complaint, and would also be expected to have made reasonable efforts to resolve the matter before approaching the Ombudsman. Complaints may be made by telephone, personal visit or in writing. The Ombudsman has substantial powers to investigate a complaint and may recommend remedial action by the agency, if considered appropriate. There is no charge for an investigation by the Ombudsman. The complainant is advised of the outcome of the investigation.

The State Ombudsman also has the responsibility to conduct external reviews of determinations made by agencies under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* and the *Local Government (Freedom of Information) Amendment Act 1991*, and can direct agencies to make a revised determination in the terms specified by the Ombudsman if he considers that the determination was not properly made.

The Ombudsman is also an appropriate authority to review the disclosure of public interest information relating to a public officer (other than a member of the police force or a member of the judiciary) under the *Whistleblowers' Protection Act 1992*.

During 1994-95 the Ombudsman received 2,105 complaints and 41 applications for review under the Freedom of Information legislation.

*Equal
Opportunity
Commission*

The Commissioner for Equal Opportunity is responsible for the administration of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*, the *Sex Discrimination Act 1984* (Cwlth), the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (Cwlth) and has statutory responsibilities in relation to the *Local Government Act 1991*, *Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia Act 1983* and the *Whistleblowers' Protection Act 1992*.

During 1994-95 the Equal Opportunity Commission received 9,780 requests for advice and assistance. In the same period, 1,008 formal complaints of discrimination were received, an increase of 14% over 1993-94.

*Legal Services
Commission*

The Legal Services Commission, constituted under the provisions of the *Legal Services Commission Act 1977*, is responsible for the provision of legal assistance in South Australia. The Commission is an independent statutory body with representation from State and Commonwealth Governments and a variety of groups in the community.

The staff of the Commission provide free advice and minor assistance in most legal matters from a central office and regional offices in Elizabeth, Port Adelaide, Modbury, Noarlunga and Whyalla.

Legal representation may be granted subject to a means test, a merit test and to other guidelines laid down from time to time.

Other services include a telephone advice service, community education programs, publications and training courses about the law for the general public, a child support unit, a country outreach program, a duty solicitor service, and a Youth Court service.

In 1994-95 the Commission received 70,279 inquiries through the telephone advice service, and gave 27,845 advice interviews. There were 8,942 duty solicitor attendances, and 15,019 approvals of legal aid.

Public Trustee

The Office of Public Trustee was established in 1881 and is regulated by the *Public Trustee Act 1995*. The Public Trustee provides a service to the public by preparing wills, administering estates, and protecting infants and absentee beneficiaries in estates administered by private administrators. A person may appoint the Public Trustee to be the executor and trustee of a will or the trustee of any disposition of property creating a trust.

The Public Trustee acts as financial administrator pursuant to an order of the Guardianship Board, or as manager of an estate pursuant to an order of the Court, for persons with a mental disability or under a protection order.

Wills which appoint the Public Trustee as executor and which are held in safe custody number more than 154,000. Approximately 25% of all deceased estates in South Australia are administered by the Public Trustee. Trust Funds have grown from \$2,800 (£1,400) in 1881 to \$407 million at 30 June 1995.

Police and correctional services

Australian Federal Police

The Australian Federal Police is the primary law enforcement agency in Commonwealth jurisdiction. Members are stationed in every State/Territory, as well as many overseas locations. Its role is to preserve the integrity of the Commonwealth criminal law and interests, as they are threatened by criminal activity within Australia and beyond its shores. The mission is to provide dynamic and effective law enforcement to the people of Australia. The Australian Federal Police has entered into a strategic alliance with the National Crime Authority for a sharing of resources and a pooling of jurisdictional powers to improve the capacity of both agencies in the investigation and prosecution of criminal activity. They also work closely with Commonwealth, State and overseas agencies in the fight against national and international crime.

South Australia Police Force

Under the management and control of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, the South Australia Police is divided into six commands: Crime, Operations North, Operations South, Operations Support, Human Resources and Corporate Services.

Police personnel at 30 June

<i>Personnel</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
Executive officers (a)	48	43	39
Inspectors	83	83	73
Sergeants	667	661	631
Constables (b)	3 015	2 962	2 843
Total	3 813	3 749	3 586

(a) Includes superintendents. (b) Includes trainees, cadets, probationary constables and police aides.

The objectives corporate of the South Australia Police Force include the preservation of civil order; the protection of persons and property; the prevention or reduction of the incidence of crime; the provision of assistance to the community on general police matters; the improvement of road safety and traffic management; the provision for the general security of the State, and the provision of emergency services in disaster situations.

Offences

The 1995 National Crime Statistics released by the ABS show that the number of sexual assault and robbery victims coming to the attention of police in South Australia has decreased since 1993 by 13.7% and 14.7% respectively, contrary to the national trend.

The following table relates to the number of offences coming to the notice of police during 1994-95. Levels of reporting vary considerably between offence categories, and a high proportion of some crimes are never reported. A Crime and Safety survey conducted in South Australia in 1995 found that although 96.8% of victims of vehicle theft reported the most recent incident to police, only 25.6% of victims of sexual assault did so. Fluctuations in recorded crime may reflect changes in the incidence of criminal behaviour, but could also be due to changes in police procedures, or in the willingness of victims to report particular offences.

Total offences reported or becoming known to police, 1994-95

Offence category	Number of offences	Number of offences cleared	Number of offenders involved in cleared offences
Murder	31	30	27
Attempted murder	41	36	52
Manslaughter	1	1	1
Driving causing death	17	14	15
Serious assault	1 751	1 289	1 273
Minor assault	11 182	8 964	4 961
Assault police	1 148	1 124	1 128
Rape/attempted rape	679	539	308
Other sexual offences	1 298	788	558
Robbery with firearm	136	69	69
Robbery with other weapon	307	121	93
Unarmed robbery	1 138	397	462
Other offences against the person	2 796	1 958	1 263
<i>Total</i>	20 525	15 330	10 210
Break and enter:			
Dwelling	19 373	1 740	1 868
Shop	4 025	473	671
Other	10 433	1 095	1 407
Fraud/forgery/misappropriation	8 268	6 158	2 460
Receiving/unlawful possession	1 913	1 906	3 039
Larceny/illegal use of motor vehicle	9 732	1 321	1 464
Illegal interference with motor vehicle	3 862	516	647
Larceny from motor vehicle	11 890	712	608
Larceny from shops	9 117	5 507	5 386
Other theft	29 319	3 661	3 045
Property damage:			
Arson/explosives	1 511	197	227
Other	27 693	4 904	4 128
<i>Total</i>	137 136	28 190	24 950

Total offences reported or becoming known to police, 1994-95 (continued)

Offence category	Number of offences	Number of offences cleared	Number of offenders involved in cleared offences
Hinder/resist police	2 311	2 308	2 343
Firearm/weapon offences	2 494	2 448	2 474
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	4 637	4 332	4 286
Drug offences	4 481	4 446	4 451
Drink driving offences	6 917	6 917	6 916
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	2 173	2 166	2 177
Other offences against public order	18 207	12 771	11 738
Total offences against public order	41 220	35 388	34 385
Total	198 881	78 908	69 545

NOTE: Sexual Offences changed to an incident base in line with National Counting Rules on 1 July 1993. Please exercise caution when comparing with previous financial years.

Crime prevention

In line with the increased emphasis of involving the community in crime prevention programs, the South Australia Police is pursuing a number of programs which encourage community participation and awareness.

Correctional services

Prisons

There are nine institutions in South Australia, eight of which are administered by the Department of Correctional Services, while one (Mount Gambier Prison) has been privately managed since June 1995. These institutions offer accommodation ranging from high security cells through to low security cottages. These cottages encourage prisoners to develop essential living skills in preparation for reintegration into the community. In addition, James Nash House, situated in the ground of Hillcrest Hospital, accommodates the criminally insane and those undergoing short-term psychiatric care and assessment. This hospital, administered by the Department, is staffed by trained medical personnel from the South Australian Health Commission and provides specialised treatment programs.

The Department provides a range of vocational, educational and personal development programs which provide opportunities for prisoners to develop pro-social lifestyles.

All prisons : annual receptions and daily average population by legal status, 1995

Legal status	Males	Females	Total
Receptions:			
Remand	1 528	158	1 686
Sentenced	2 503	351	2 854
Total	4 031	509	4 540
Daily population:			
Remand	227	14	241
Sentenced	1 078	58	1 136
Total	1 305	72	1 377

Community Corrections

There are sixteen Community Correctional Centres in South Australia. These Centres are responsible for providing supervision to, and case management of, probationers and parolees; the supervision of home detainees and non-convicted persons on bail; and the coordination and supervision of work undertaken by community service and fine option clients. The Fine Option Scheme allows offenders who have been fined but are unable to pay, to perform community service work as an alternative to prison.

The following tables show the number of supervision orders commenced in 1995 and the number of persons under supervision at 31 December 1995.

Number and type of supervision orders commenced, 1995^(a)

Supervision	Males	Females	Total
Bail	279	62	341
Community service	2 428	471	2 899
Fine option	10 011	3 496	13 507
Home detention	322	35	357
Parole	666	47	713
Probation	1 246	351	1 597
Total	14 952	4 462	19 414

(a) An individual can receive multiple orders.

Number of persons supervised at 31 December 1995^(a)

Supervision	Males	Females	Total
Bail	76	15	91
Community service	1 390	250	1 640
Fine option	2 708	1 082	3 790
Home detention	71	8	79
Parole	1 026	81	1 107
Probation	1 547	435	1 982

(a) Individuals serving multiple orders are counted once for each supervision imposed.

Public safety

State Emergency Service

The South Australian State Emergency Service (SES) provides protection for the public against the effects of natural disasters and is involved in counter-disaster measures. The SES is identified as a functional service under the State Disaster Plan.

Permanent officers are involved in the preparation of counter-disaster plans at all levels, while volunteer members respond to emergency situations on a day-to-day basis throughout the State. These volunteers undertake training to develop their counter-disaster skills. In the main, the courses are conducted by permanent SES staff in South Australia, but selected persons attend courses conducted at the Australian Emergency Management Institute, Mount Macedon, Victoria.

Fire services

Metropolitan Fire Service

The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Corporation (SAMFS) is responsible for the protection of life and property from fire and other emergencies. In responding to incidents and carrying out tasks relating to preventing the outbreak of fire, the Corporation operates nineteen stations in metropolitan areas staffed by full-time firefighters and a further eighteen stations in country areas staffed by firefighters who are paid retainers. In 1994-95 the SAMFS attended 14,651 incidents.

The SAMFS is funded by insurance companies (75%), by the State Government (12.5%) and by local government (12.5%). Total expenses in 1994-95 amounted to \$48.031 million.

Mutual aid arrangements with the South Australian Country Fire Service ensure the South Australian community is provided with a most effective and efficient fire service. Closer links are being forged with the South Australian Ambulance Service with the co-location of ambulances at metropolitan and country stations as a major initiative in 1996.

Country Fire Service

The South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) exists to protect life, property and the environment by:

- preventing and suppressing fires and responding to emergencies in areas under CFS Board responsibility;
- promoting public awareness of the threat of fire and other emergencies, fire safety, community responsibility, and legislative obligations when using fire;
- ensuring the right balance of education, prevention, advisory and suppression services.

CFS services an area of 886,000 square kilometres, or approximately 90% of South Australia. Volunteer members in 518 registered brigades report through a group and regional command structure.

South Australian Country Fire Service

Particulars	1993	1994	1995
Strength of service at 30 June:			
Affiliated organisations	516	518	518
Volunteer members	18 269	18 333	18 084
Fires attended in year ended 30 June:			
Structural/vehicle	1 133	955	897
Rural	1 907	3 686	3 175
Area destroyed in bushfires (ha)	7 544	208 000	88 300
Financial losses (\$'000):			
Structural/vehicle	14 787	11 400	9 713
Rural	5 757	1 800	2 386
Total brigade callouts	6 106	(a)7 292	7 188

(a) In addition, there were 61 turnouts by 46 brigades to attend the NSW bushfires in January 1994.

National Safety Council

The National Safety Council of Australia SA Division Limited (NSCA) is a not-for-profit, non-government, independent, tripartite organisation. Its activities are controlled by a Board of Directors representative of industry, unions, government and the community. The Council's objectives are to encourage safety awareness practices throughout Australia, and to be an authoritative source of information, opinion and advice to industry, unions, governments, media and the community.

Occupational health and safety

The Council provides services on a fee-for-service basis in all areas of Health and Safety Consultancy and Training and specialises in the implementation of Systematic Occupational Health and Safety Systems. Training programs and seminars are offered and the sale of posters, publications and materials covering all facets of safety are available. Additionally, the Council offers an Accredited Certificate in Occupational Health & Safety Management.

Finance is derived from membership fees, and the sale of consultancy and training services to members.

Water safety and life saving

Royal Life Saving Society

The Royal Life Saving Society specialises in the teaching of water safety, survival swimming, lifesaving and resuscitation techniques. In excess of 30,000 (mainly young) persons participate in the Society's programs each year. Twenty-five clubs and centres throughout the State provide free tuition to people of all ages. The Society's Bronze Medallion and Pool Lifeguard Award provide qualification for employment.

The voluntary work of the Society is funded mainly by its own fundraising, donations, sponsorships, membership fees and grants from the government and Foundation SA.

**Surf Life Saving
South Australia**

Surf Life Saving South Australia has the prime objective of supplying a community service of surveillance and rescue patrols at Adelaide's beaches. There are eighteen affiliated clubs with a membership joining age of 7 years. The gaining of the Surf Bronze Medallion at 15 years allows men and women the opportunity of serving the community as patrolling members at their respective beaches during the summer season, which is normally from the beginning of November until the end of March.

A Surf Safety Program which educates thousands of school children is conducted each year on the dangers of the ocean and environs. Surf's activities are mainly financed by its own fundraising with assistance from government.

VACSWIM

VACSWIM is a community based program providing opportunities for children to develop a range of skills and positive experiences in water safety, personal survival activities, emergency care procedures, basic stroke improvement and confidence and competence in the water.

The program is managed by VACSWIM Incorporated which includes representatives from the Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing, the Royal Life Saving Society of South Australia, Surf Life Saving South Australia and the South Australian Amateur Swimming Association. Program content is based on swimming and water safety programs of these associations.

Children attend 9 forty-five minute lessons over a nine day period. The program is conducted by qualified instructors at school pools, public and private pools, beaches, lakes and rivers.

The VACSWIM program is held annually in January utilising the summer school vacation period. In 1996, 28,000 children aged over 5 years, participated in activities at 175 venues across South Australia.

Compensation

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund paid out \$13.9 million to 1,079 people in the ten months to April 1996. The Fund is supported by Consolidated Revenue, fines, court levies and the confiscation of profits of crime.

Animal welfare

The Office of Animal Welfare of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources administers the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1985*, licensing rodeos and the research, teaching and experimentation with animals. Inspectors, and members of various animal committees are appointed, and advice is provided to government, industry and the public.

RSPCA The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) was founded in London in 1824, and established in South Australia in 1875, and seeks to prevent cruelty to animals through the application of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act; submissions to Government for improved legislation; investigation of reports of alleged cruelty to animals, and the maintenance of a rescue service. An animal shelter doubles as an adoption centre, and comfortable boarding facilities are available. In March 1991, the RSPCA opened a marine rescue unit to care for sick and injured marine mammals and birds found along the South Australian coastline.

Regular inspections of abattoirs, saleyards, markets, and pet shops are carried out under the Act, and RSPCA Inspectors have the authority to take whatever action is necessary to protect animals.

In the twelve months to 30 April 1996, a total of 6,544 animals were received by the RSPCA animal shelter, of which 3,051 (46.6%) were destroyed.

Animal Welfare League

The Animal Welfare League of South Australia Incorporated is a self-funding organisation employing 35 persons, and providing extensive services to owners of pets. The League was founded in 1964 to support notions of welfare for animals, and now has shelters, a pound, boarding facilities, and training programs for pets and owners, including educational programs in schools.

In 1995, 12,375 animals were received by the League, including 5,500 dogs and 6,500 cats. New homes were found for 2,809 dogs and 2,055 cats, while 2,000 dogs and 4,830 cats were destroyed.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 4509.4 *Crime and Safety, South Australia, April 1995*
- 4509.0 *Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1993*
- 4510.0 *National Crime Statistics*

5.2

CULTURE AND RECREATION

Attendance at cultural venues

A survey of attendance at cultural venues was conducted by the ABS in March 1995. The survey excluded persons under 15 years of age and obtained details on those who attended a venue at least once in the previous 12 months. The overall attendance for South Australia was 981,500 which represented a rate of 83.8% when measured as a proportion of the population aged 15 and over.

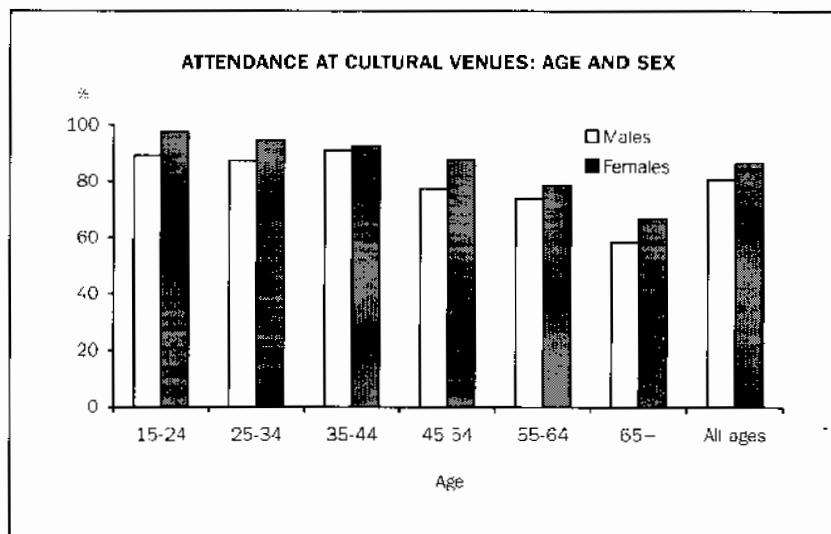
Attendance at selected cultural venues

Cultural venue	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number '000	Rate %	Number '000	Rate %	Number '000	Rate %
Cinema	326.8	56.9	385.5	64.8	712.2	60.9
National, State or local library	203.3	35.4	286.1	48.1	489.4	41.8
Botanic garden	199.3	34.7	259.5	43.6	458.8	39.2
Animal and marine parks	192.3	33.5	247.4	41.6	439.7	37.6
Museum	173.0	30.1	186.5	31.3	359.4	30.7
Popular music	158.3	27.6	183.5	30.8	341.8	29.2
Art gallery	106.9	18.6	131.7	22.1	238.6	20.4
Opera or musical	74.7	13.0	122.4	20.6	197.1	16.9
Theatre	69.8	12.2	115.1	19.3	184.9	15.8
Dance	43.9	7.6	78.9	13.2	122.7	10.5
Classical music	44.2	7.7	57.8	9.7	102.0	8.7
Total	464.7	80.9	515.7	86.6	981.5	83.8

The most popular venue in South Australia was the cinema which was attended by nearly 61% of the population, 56.9% of males and 64.8% of females.

Female attendance rates were higher than for males. The smallest difference was for museums where the female attendance rate was 31.3% only slightly above the male rate of 30.1% and the greatest was for libraries where the female and male rates were 48.1% and 35.4% respectively.

Females in every age group were more likely than males to have attended a cultural venue during the survey period. Overall attendance rates were 86.6% for females and 80.9% for males.



Female attendance rates tended to decline with age; an attendance rate of 97.7% was recorded for the 15-24 age group while the minimum rate of 66.9% was recorded for those over 65. For males the highest rate (91.0%) was for those aged 35-44 while the lowest rate (58.5%) occurred for the 65 and over group.

The performing arts

Adelaide Festival Centre

The Adelaide Festival Centre is South Australia's major performing arts complex. It is home to the biennial Adelaide Festival of Arts, the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust, the State Theatre Company, and the Performing Arts Collection of South Australia. It is a major tourist attraction.

Completed in 1977 at a cost of \$25 million, the Centre was the first of Australia's major arts complexes. It houses the Festival Theatre (a 1,978-seat multi-purpose concert hall and lyric theatre); the 600-seat Playhouse, the highly flexible Space Studio Theatre, and a 1,000-seat open air amphitheatre.

As well as performing arts, the Adelaide Festival Centre has an active visual arts program. Broad ranges of exhibitions are held in the Artspace and the Festival Theatre foyer. Other facilities include The Bistro, The Piano Bar, and Lyrics banquet rooms.

Adelaide Festival of Arts

First held in 1960, the biennial Adelaide Festival is recognised as being one of the three leading multi-arts festivals in the world, and is the pre-eminent arts event on the Australian cultural calendar. The Festival operates from more than forty permanent and temporary venues in and around the city to present its three-week program.

The 1996 event directed by Barrie Kosky, featured more than 1,000 performers from 30 countries, and attracted over 500,000 people. The Festival is funded by the State Government; the City of Adelaide and various statutory authorities, such as Foundation SA and receives strong support from corporate sponsors.

Adelaide Fringe Inc.

Adelaide Fringe Inc. is an art organisation that produces the biennial Adelaide Fringe Festival and other Adelaide-based events and offers events management, production and programming services.

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The Adelaide Fringe Festival is the largest celebration of independent Australian arts. It offers a wide variety of performing and visual arts, including music, comedy, popular entertainment, cyberart and film. In 1996 the Fringe attracted more than 4,000 artists and a total audience of more than 811,000 people. The 1998 Adelaide Fringe Festival will be held from 20 February to 15 March.

Adelaide Fringe held its inaugural Festival of the Sun in November 1996, concentrating on the theme of solar energy.

The Australian Festival for Young People

The Australian Festival for young people is a biennial festival celebrating art for and by young people. It began in 1975 as the Come Out Festival, and has grown to be one of the largest and longest running youth arts festivals in the world. It is estimated that the Festival reaches more than 400,000 South Australians.

In 1997, the Festival will stage a youth 'Take Over' of the city, pooling the resources of 900 South Australian educational organisations, and thousands of young people.

Other festivals

There are more than 400 festivals, carnivals and special events held in South Australia every year. Womadelaide, the international music festival is held biennially in Botanic Park, and the International Barossa Music Festival attracts the world's leading classical musicians and dancers.

Other events include the Tunarama Festival at Port Lincoln; the Glendi Greek Festival in Adelaide; the Kernewek Lowender Festival; Oakbank Easter Racing Carnival; the Coober Pedy Opal Festival, and the Lobethal Christmas Lights, a display of traditional German street and window decorations.

Other performing arts

The State Theatre Company of South Australia, established in 1965, became a statutory body in 1972. The Company performs year round at the Playhouse, Adelaide Festival Centre, and is South Australia's leading drama company.

In 1996 the State Theatre Company introduced The Australian Playhouse, a commitment to present exclusively Australian works over the next five years. The Australian Playhouse will explore notions of Australian identity and culture.

The Adelaide based Meryl Tankard Australian Dance Theatre is one of Australia's leading performing arts companies. Founded in 1965, it is recognised for its innovative mix of physical theatre and visual imagery. The company has performed locally, nationally, and internationally.

The State Opera of South Australia is one of the State's leading performing arts organisations presenting music and operatic performances ranging from small recitals to grand operas. The Company was established in 1976 as a statutory authority and relies on State Government grants, private sponsorships and box office incomes.

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation, through its Concerts Division, and the South Australian Government through the Department for the Arts and Cultural Development, support the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra (ASO). The Orchestra also receives support from the Adelaide City Council and Friends of the Orchestra. The ASO will tour through Asia in 1996.

Regional arts

The South Australian Country Arts Trust (SACAT) serves the arts and cultural needs of country regions through a network of regionally based Country Arts Boards. Thirteen Regional Arts Development Officers are attached to the Boards to support arts organisations, groups and individuals in country regions and to provide information and advice to assist development of the regions' cultural activities.

SACAT coordinates the work of the Boards and provides assistance for locally based arts initiatives and creative projects in the regions. It runs four theatre complexes in Mount Gambier, Renmark, Port Pirie and Whyalla, the Riddoch Art Gallery in Mount Gambier and the New Land Gallery in Port Adelaide, where country artists have the opportunity to show their work in the city. It also operates a Touring Program for performing arts and a Touring Exhibitions Program for visual arts.

Carclew Youth Arts Centre

Carclew Youth Arts Centre provides a focus for activities in all art forms for young people, advises the government on youth arts policy, and, through the South Australian Youth Arts Board, allocates grants for companies and individuals working with or for young people.

It also has programs of its own, and supports a choir, a dance company, and Artists in Schools. Its facilities include a band rehearsal room and sound studio and photographic darkrooms. It holds drama classes, holiday programs and exhibitions.

Carclew operates the *Odeon* young people's theatre and promotes and assists professional performances for children and young people.

Adelaide Entertainment Centre

The Adelaide Entertainment Centre opened at Hindmarsh in 1991 to provide a venue for large scale musical entertainment and indoor sports events. It has a seating capacity of 12,000.

Visual arts

Art Gallery of South Australia

The Art Gallery of South Australia is a Division of the South Australian Department for the Arts and Cultural Development. Its operations are assisted by the Art Gallery of South Australia Foundation, which helps raise substantial funds towards major acquisitions, and by the Friends of the Art Gallery of South Australia. In 1996 the Art Gallery opened a major extension to its premises, almost doubling the previous display space.

The Gallery's holdings include paintings, sculptures, prints, drawings, photographs and decorative arts. The collections are broad and include a fine representative selection of Australian, European and Asian art, including one of the finest South-East Asian ceramic collections. Holdings have been enriched over time through bequests and gifts.

Works by established European and Australian artists are always on display as well as changing displays of contemporary art. South Australian art is well represented and is featured throughout the Gallery's displays. Besides its own exhibitions, the Gallery's programming includes major national and international touring exhibitions.

Lion Arts Centre Framing the entry to the Lion Arts Centre is the historic Fowler's Lion Building (1906). Located on this site is a mix of arts activities including first release and specialised exhibition at the Mercury Cinema, bilingual theatre at Doppio Teatro, and a variety of exhibition and performance spaces including the Experimental Art Foundation, Multicultural Art-workers Committee Nexus venues and the Lion Theatre and Bar.

Jam factory Also located on the site is the Jam Factory Craft and Design Centre. The aims of the Jam Factory are to foster and promote standards of excellence in craft and design, and to assist designers/makers to develop and maintain financially viable careers as craft practitioners.

Other visual arts venues Other galleries are operated by a number of organisations and individual proprietors in both metropolitan and country areas including in Adelaide, the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust, the Royal South Australian Society of Arts and the Contemporary Arts Centre.

Media

Film production and festivals The South Australian Film Corporation (SAFC) was constituted under the *South Australian Film Corporation Act 1972*.

SAFC operations and staff are centred at Hendon in a complex which comprises complete film production facilities of a fully professional standard.

The SAFC has two principal roles, the promotion of a South Australian film industry through investment in the development, production and marketing of film, television and multi-media product, and the provision of studio and sound mixing facilities. The SAFC also promotes South Australia, nationally and internationally, as a production and location base for film and television production.

The Media Resource Centre, a non-profit cultural body devoted to the development of an active film culture, offers equipment hire and advice to members. It also administers the Mercury Cinema in the Lion Arts Centre and mounts the Frames: Festival of Film and Video, a leading biennial festival of independent Australian film and video.

Multimedia The term 'multimedia' refers to the delivery of information, usually via personal computer, that combines different content formats and/or storage media. A computer can use video clips, sound recordings, images, animation and text, and can control external devices such as a video recorder, video disc player, CD-ROM drive, synthesiser and video camera.

Ngapartji
Co-operative
Multimedia Centre

The Ngapartji Co-operative Centre was established through funding from the 1994 Commonwealth Creative Nation program. Its purpose is the encouragement of a multimedia industry in South Australia, providing production resources, education and training, research and development and business support services. It aims to have ten major exporting multimedia companies in South Australia by the year 2000.

Ngapartji is a collaboration of State Government Departments, South Australia's three universities, private investors and local businesses.

Radio and
television

Details of radio and television in South Australia may be found in Part 14.4 Communication.

The Press

Adelaide has one morning newspaper, *The Advertiser*, which is published from Monday to Saturday, and one Sunday paper, the *Sunday Mail*. *The News*, an afternoon paper which traced its origins to the 1860s, ceased publication in 1992.

The Advertiser was first issued in 1858 as *The South Australian Advertiser* and absorbed *The Register* in 1931. It is distributed throughout the State, with about 75% of its sales being in the metropolitan area. The average weekday circulation of *The Advertiser*, in the six months to 30 March 1996, was 199,689, while the Saturday issue had a circulation of 264,876.

The *Sunday Mail*, printed on Saturday evenings and distributed mainly on Sunday mornings, first appeared under this name in 1955 following a merger between *The Mail*, first printed in 1912, and the *Sunday Advertiser*, which was introduced in 1953. The *Sunday Mail* has a circulation of 339,063, with about 27% of sales being in country districts.

The combined reach of *The Advertiser* and *Sunday Mail* now exceeds 1,002,000 or 84% of the population of South Australia.

The Stock Journal was established in 1904. It is published weekly and provides up-to-date information on stock and wool markets and the technical aspects of farming and property management.

There are about thirty newspapers operating in the State's country areas. Of those still existing *The Border Watch* (Mount Gambier) in 1861 and *The Bunyip* (Gawler) in 1863 were first to appear. District papers printed by Messenger Newspapers Pty Ltd, containing items of local interest, are circulated in a number of suburbs of Adelaide, and a number of community newspapers are published.

The Adelaide Review is a free monthly newspaper for readers interested in politics, literature, the arts, and general cultural activities. It has an audited circulation in excess of 40,000.

Libraries**State Library of South Australia**

The State Library of South Australia is a Division of the Department for the Arts and Cultural Development. Its aim is to deliver high quality information, preservation and collection services which contribute to the cultural, social, educational and economic well-being of the South Australian community and beyond. Visitor numbers in 1994-95 were 579,256.

The Libraries Board of South Australia, as established under the *Libraries Act 1982* and antecedent legislation, is a statutory body responsible for administration of the State Library of South Australia and the public library system. It also administers and allocates funds for community information services. In 1993 an Aboriginal Services Advisory Sub-Committee of the Board was established.

The South Australian Library and Information Network (SALINET), the State Library of South Australia's on-line public access catalogue is available also by a free telephone dial-in service or through the Internet. SALINET was further developed during 1996 with the addition of a database of South Australian archival materials. In 1996 the Library became the South Australia Access Centre for the collections of the National Film and Sound Archive in Canberra, using its CD-ROM catalogue.

The State Library of South Australia is a leader in the development of technology based services by providing free access to the Internet and a fee-based World Wide Web Homepage service for government and private sector agencies and businesses. The Library has its own Homepage. The Library is placing key resources on the Web including the catalogue of its *Sir Donald Bradman Collection* and its *Collection Development Policy*.

The Family History Collection has been boosted by the provision of 240 million names on the CD-ROM version of the *International Genealogical Index*, supplementing the microfiche edition.

Videodisk has made 54,000 images from the Mortlock Library Pictorial Collection immediately available and in 1995 the State Library was a partner in the production of a CD-ROM *Their Sacrifice* in conjunction with the Australia Remembers 1945-1995 Committee, using Mortlock Library resources. Another CD-ROM in preparation in 1996 has the theme of *Transport in South Australia*, based on the extensive pictorial resources of the State Library.

The Mortlock Library of South Australiana was established within the State Library of South Australia in 1986, when important archival and published collections relating to South Australia were brought together. These collections document South Australia from the early 1830s to the present day, and the Northern Territory to 1911. All material published in the State, including audiovisual material and computer disks must be deposited in the Mortlock Library.

Important collections within the Mortlock Library of South Australiana include the Sir Donald Bradman Collection, the J.D. Somerville Oral History Collection, the Ephemera Collection and the Pictorial Collection. The Bray Reference Collection comprises over one million items, including monographs, newspapers, periodicals, maps, photographs, audiovisual materials and computerised databases.

The State Library of South Australia has been expanding its services to the community by developing and implementing collections, programs and services for indigenous people, people from diverse cultural backgrounds, people with low literacy skills and people with disabilities. It also provides BIZLINE, a fee paying service for business and industry. A popular Computer Resource Centre provides free access to personal computers with a range of software and a small fee for printing.

The State Library of South Australia is open to the public every day except public holidays.

Public libraries

PLAIN (Public Libraries Automated Information Network) Central Services is a branch of the State Library Division, providing centralised acquisition, cataloguing and distribution services to all public libraries in the State enabling full access to the 2.4 million catalogued items in all libraries by computer. PLAIN Central Services administers the State Government subsidy contribution to public library operating expenditure and provides central services which lower unit costs to libraries. Public library services result from a joint agreement between the State Government and the Local Government Association of South Australia.

In June 1995, 121 authorities were operating 136 public libraries including 46 school/community libraries and 9 mobile libraries under the provisions of the *Libraries Act 1982*. There were also 16 depots operating.

Local public libraries

Year	Libraries at end of year	Registered readers (a)	Items loaned	Stocks at end of year (b)
1990-91	136	669 148	13 876 524	2 189 100
1991-92	136	712 819	14 610 408	2 276 618
1992-93	136	753 595	14 739 576	2 313 019
1993-94	136	796 457	14 920 475	2 390 124
1994-95 (c)	136	886 458	15 486 753	2 491 507

(a) Three year average. (b) Catalogued material only. (c) From 1994-95, includes the City of Adelaide Lending Library.

A pilot project was begun in 1996 providing free community access to the Internet at ten public libraries. This is expected to be expanded to include all public libraries in the future.

<i>Other libraries</i>	Significant specialist libraries are held by tertiary institutions. The University of Adelaide has an extensive Law Library, a separate Performing Arts Library, and agriculture/science focused libraries at the Roseworthy and Waite campuses. Flinders University has a Law Library, and the University of South Australia maintains separate libraries for Built Environment (architecture and design) and Legal Practice. Many organisations, both public and private, have specialist libraries catering for their particular interests. Parliament House is served by its own Parliamentary Library.
<i>State records</i>	State Records is a Business Unit of Services SA and is the official repository for the public records of South Australia. State Records provides public access to the archival records of the State; the retrieval of records, and storage and management advice to public sector agencies. The unit is responsible also for the development of policies and guidelines on government records management practices, and the introduction of records management software for all government agencies.

Museums

<i>South Australian Museum</i>	<p>The South Australian Museum is a Division of the Department for the Arts and Cultural Development. The aim of the Museum is to increase knowledge and understanding of our natural and cultural heritage. The Museum serves the community by acquiring, preserving, making intelligible and presenting to the public, material evidence concerning people and nature. The South Australian Museum was founded on 18 June 1856, and opened its doors to the public on 2 January 1862.</p> <p>The Museum has a wide representation of disciplines, but its main work is in the fields of anthropology, natural history and geology. The research of its social scientists primarily involves the study of Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures. The work of its natural scientists involves the identification, classification, description and study of animals and minerals with special emphasis on arid lands and southern waters. The Museum's scientific staff are available for consultative projects and their expertise is sought worldwide.</p> <p>Many of the Museum's collections are among the finest in existence. Of particular importance are its ethnographic collections of Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and early Pacific cultures. Its natural history collections of minerals, extinct and endangered Australian animals, birds, insects and marine invertebrates are also significant.</p> <p>The Museum mounts permanent and temporary exhibitions each year. It has an annual visitation rate of more than 500,000. An Education Service caters for more than 60,000 school students each year. Travelling education exhibitions, serving more than 15,000 students annually, ensure that children and communities have access to the Museum's resources. A unique Information Centre answers queries about natural history and anthropology.</p>
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The Museum Shop is a commercial enterprise which stocks a wide range of merchandise including material developed by the Museum. The Museum has a specialist reference library available for public use. The Friends of the South Australian Museum and the Waterhouse Club support the work of the Museum and have been responsible for notable additions to the collections.

Carrick Hill

Carrick Hill was bequeathed to the people of South Australia in 1983 by Sir Edward and Lady Hayward. Carrick Hill is a Division of the South Australian Department for the Arts and Cultural Development, and opened to the general public in March 1986 as an art gallery, museum and heritage garden. The Tudor-style mansion houses a fine collection of nineteenth and twentieth century art and sculpture, together with 17th century oak furniture. The gardens and surrounding park total 39 hectares and provide walks through English formal gardens, with specialist collections of heritage roses and apples. A sculpture garden in an Australian bush setting gives generous views of Adelaide. Carrick Hill attracts about 40,000 visitors a year.

The History Trust

The History Trust of South Australia is a statutory authority, established in 1981, responsible for the management of several important museums, including the National Motor Museum, the South Australian Maritime Museum, the State History Centre, and the Migration Museum.

The History Trust formulates policy relating to local and specialist museums, provides policy advice and information on historical matters to the community and all levels of government, administers the Museums Accreditation and Grants Program, the Community History Fund and generally promotes history through publications, workshops, lectures and the mass media. The Museums Accreditation and Grants Program is designed to assist the development of local and specialist museums. A wide range of museums, often based on a particular theme or subject, can be found throughout the State. Some are commercially run, although most are the work of groups of dedicated volunteers.

The Community History Unit of the History Trust has published a list of more than 160 local and specialist museums in South Australia. Most museums have an historical focus, with many specialising in artefacts from a local industry.

The Trust's information services include advice on the location of historical source material, guidance on research techniques and contact addresses for historical societies and museums. There are over 300 museums, historical societies and National Trust branches in the State. The History Trust and local museums combined are estimated to attract over 1.2 million visitors annually.

Adelaide Gaol

Adelaide Gaol was decommissioned in 1988 after 147 years of service as a State prison. Visitors are conducted on guided tours to see the living conditions for prisoners, places of execution, and an exhibition of artefacts relating to prisons and prison life in South Australia. Groups can arrange to stay in the gaol overnight.

Conservation and heritage

The functions of identifying and conserving Australia's national heritage are shared between all levels of government. The Register of the National Estate is maintained by the Australian Heritage Commission. Separate registers based on State legislation are maintained by State Governments.

Natural Resources Group

The Natural Resources Group of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for the management of the State's public land, the conservation of the State's biodiversity and heritage, and protection of animal welfare. Public land management embraces national parks and conservation reserves, wilderness areas, coasts, pastoral lands and crown land generally.

Progressive additions to the reserves system have brought the total area of South Australia's National Parks and Wildlife Act reserves to over 20.1 million hectares which represents almost 21% of the total area of the State. The 258 reserves under the above Act, 39 Crown Land Reserves, and the 5 Wilderness Protection Act Reserves are of crucial value for the protection of natural systems and their biodiversity and cultural heritage. Parks are also an important resource for tourism, recreation and education.

Conservation of biodiversity includes wildlife management, commercial use and trade, biological survey and resource protection. The Natural Resources Group is especially active in the recovery of endangered species, the commercial use of wildlife and the survey of the State's wildlife resources. Protection of the State's heritage is undertaken through listing on a register, the provision of financial and technical advice and education programs.

The National Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legislative infrastructure for the management of the State's reserves system and the protection of flora and fauna throughout the State.

Permit provisions ensure that wildlife is appropriately monitored and managed, and regulates the keeping and trading of native fauna. The Monarto Fauna Complex is used for the care of seized fauna, and for rare and endangered special breeding programs. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for animal welfare, and the administration of the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1988*.

Ecological research programs and systematic biological surveys are undertaken to help in the conservation of South Australia's wildlife. One-third of the State has been covered by biological surveys, with over 11,000 vegetation sites completed, 1,500 of which have been sampled for vertebrate fauna. Recovery plans for a number of threatened species are being implemented, and populations of Brush-tailed Bettongs and Stick-nest Rats have been established on a number of off-shore islands. Bettongs and Stick-nest Rats have recently been introduced to the mainland in Venus Bay Conservation Park.

Introduced pest animals and plants cause enormous economic and environmental loss in South Australia. Consequently the Service is cooperating with the Commonwealth and other States in the development of measures for the biological control of species such as rabbits, bridal creeper, and boneseed. It is also developing techniques of land restoration through the long term control of feral and pest animals and use of wildfire.

Native vegetation

In 1983 the South Australian Government introduced controls on the clearing of the State's remaining native vegetation. Currently, controls on clearance and assistance for landholders are provided for under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*. The Natural Resources Group works closely with landholders in developing programs for the long-term maintenance of native vegetation. At May 1996, approximately 500,000 hectares of privately-owned native vegetation were conserved in perpetuity in 1,020 heritage agreements. These programs help to prevent the degradation of land which occurs through loss of tree cover, soil erosion and salinity, and aid the conservation of the State's biological diversity.

Pastoral management

South Australia's pastoral lands cover about 407,000 square kilometres, virtually all of which is located in the far north of the State and in the eastern border district, north of the River Murray. In 1989 the government introduced the Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act to ensure that landcare and sustainability principles are applied in the management and use of pastoral lease land.

Coastal management

South Australia's 3,700 kilometre coastline is an important aspect of the State's natural heritage, as well as being a vital recreational and tourism resource. The Coast Protection Board administers the Coast Protection Act, through the Coastal Management Section of the Natural Resources Group by providing advice and grants to local government, and advice to other government agencies, the public, and community groups. The Section provides technical advice on coastal management issues including development control, to reduce the risks of erosion or flooding. A biennial dredging operation is undertaken to replenish the sand on our metropolitan beaches as part of a protection strategy as well as the maintenance of a viable recreation and tourist facility.

Marine wildlife research and protection

The South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) Environment and Biodiversity Research and Development Program, specialises in research on marine and coastal habitats; patterns of biodiversity, impact assessment and monitoring, and marine protected area research including the preparation of management plans. Present activities include the mapping and description of seagrass and other benthic communities, the effects of eutrophication and heavy metal contamination on marine and coastal ecosystems, and identification of areas of high conservation value.

SARDI was a key figure in the establishment of the Great Australian Bight Marine Park. The park will cover an area of 168,000 hectares, and provide a safe haven for southern right whales which visit the region every year to calve, nurse their young and mate. The Park will also ensure that the region's marine environment is preserved.

Indigenous heritage

The South Australian environment has been influenced by the occupation of indigenous people for more than 40,000 years. Evidence of this occupation can be seen in sites of archaeological and mythological significance including campsites, ceremonial grounds, mythological sites, cave paintings, rock engravings, burial places, and ochre mines among other sites. In 1989 the Aboriginal Heritage Act was proclaimed to provide for the protection of sites of significance to indigenous people, their remains and artefacts. Since the passing of this Act, the State Aboriginal Heritage Committee and identified local Aboriginal heritage committees have been established to strengthen the role of indigenous communities in identifying, researching and managing their heritage. The Act also requires that a central Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects be established for the safe-keeping of information on Aboriginal heritage. The Register is part of the Department of State Aboriginal Affairs which also administers all other aspects of the Aboriginal Heritage Act.

Tandanya

The Tandanya National Aboriginal Cultural Institute is a place of learning and exchange between cultures. It aims to foster the development and preservation of the traditions, languages, mythology and the visual and performing arts of fifty traditional Aboriginal groups in South Australia. It complements the South Australian Museum, which houses the world's largest collection of Aboriginal material, but pursues a unique Aboriginal cultural identity.

Tandanya houses and presents numerous ceremonies, performances, exhibitions and celebrations, and has a high profile as a tourist, educational and entertainment venue.

Non-indigenous heritage

The State Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources administers the government's programs for conserving South Australia's non-indigenous cultural heritage under the *Heritage Act 1993* and the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981*. There were 1,973 entries on the State Heritage Register at the end of March 1996. Thirteen State Heritage areas are also protected under the Act.

The Branch identifies heritage items and recommends them for registration. Free advice is also provided on the development of places in the Register. Development is administered under the *Development Act 1993*. Other important tasks include heritage surveys and maritime archaeology research, and emphasis is placed on promoting an awareness of the value of our built heritage throughout the country.

Artlab Australia

Artlab Australia, specialises in the scientific conservation and preservation of works of art and items of historical, cultural and personal value.

Artlab Australia operates the largest and most advanced conservation facility of its type in Australia. It maintains a series of highly specialised laboratories throughout Australia for the treatment of works on paper, books, paintings, textiles and other artefacts and a scientific analysis unit and fumigation chamber.

As well as being responsible for the conservation and preservation needs of the State's major cultural institutions, Artlab Australia provides a full commercial consulting and treatment service to businesses, community organisations and groups, and private individuals.

**The Botanic
Gardens
and State
Herbarium**

The Botanic Gardens, established in 1855, comprises the Adelaide Botanic Garden and Botanic Park in the City, the Wittunga Botanic Garden at Blackwood and the Mount Lofty Botanic Garden. A Board manages the garden system for the community and is responsible to the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources.

The Botanic Gardens are responsible for the heritage garden 'Beechwood' at Stirling which contains the oldest conservatory in Australia; the maintenance of the grounds of Government House, and the management of the Black Hill Flora Centre for applied research at Athelstone. Technical support is given to the Australian Arid Lands Botanic Garden at Port Augusta.

The Botanic Gardens fulfil important recreational, educational, advisory, and conservation and scientific roles, and the range of sites covered by the Gardens facilitates cultivation of a wide range of plants.

The Adelaide Botanic Garden also houses the Museum of Economic Botany, a specialist library, the State Herbarium and the Bicentennial Conservatory, the largest glasshouse in the Southern Hemisphere. Another important feature is the Old Palm House, which is architecturally unique, and was re-opened in October 1995. The Herbarium contains about 800,000 specimens and is the centre of all significant research on native plants of South Australia. The gardens contain some 19,700 accessions representing 10,705 plant species.

Although primarily serving the State, the organisation has strong links with other Australian and overseas botanic gardens, being active in promotion of commercial use of plant products and plant biodiversity conservation.

Some 24,810 schoolchildren used the education service; over 26,000 inquiries were made of the advisory service, and more than one and a half million visitors went to all gardens in 1994-95, making the botanic gardens the second most-visited public institution in the State.

Adelaide Zoo

The Adelaide Zoo is administered by the Royal Zoological Society of South Australia Inc., a non-profit society with over 5,000 members. The Society was founded in 1878 and the Adelaide Zoological Gardens were opened to the public in 1883.

Revenue for maintaining and developing the Zoo comes mainly from gate receipts, fund-raising through sponsorship programs and an annual State Government grant through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

The major goals of the Adelaide Zoo are public education and recreation and the conservation, breeding and study of rare and endangered species. Two Education Officers conduct education programs for students and assist in interpreting the Zoo as a living classroom for visitors. Volunteers provide information, undertake animal watches and conduct guided tours.

Although Adelaide Zoo is small in area (only 8 hectares) it contains an excellent collection of mammals, birds and reptiles exhibited in open-plan naturalistic habitats. Two walk-through aviaries, a children's zoo, a nocturnal house, reptile house and the McDonald's South East Asian Rainforest are important features. At 30 June 1995, 1,393 specimens of 269 species were on display. About 315,000 people visited the Zoo during the year ended 30 June 1995.

Monarto Zoological Park

The Society also operates a 1,000-hectare Zoological Park at Monarto, 70 kilometres east of Adelaide. Approximately 200 hectares are devoted to the breeding and display of rare animals, particularly herds of grazing animals, with the balance being dedicated to the conservation and display of indigenous fauna and flora.

The Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of SA Inc.

This organisation was formed in 1839 with the objective of fostering South Australia. It was for this purpose that the first Adelaide show was held in the grounds of Fordham's Hotel in Grenfell Street in December 1840. Since then, there have been Shows every year except for nine years during and immediately after the 1914-18 and 1939-45 Wars. The Society moved to Wayville in 1925.

The Royal Adelaide Show is South Australia's biggest event, attracting in excess of 655,000 people over nine days and generating a total national expenditure of more than \$58 million.

The Society is also responsible for the annual Royal Adelaide Wine Show (October) and the Royal Autumn Floral and Horticultural Show (March). Over 100 other events are held on the Society's grounds.

The new Ridley Convention and Exhibition Centre, to cater for conferences/exhibitions, was officially opened on 1 March 1996. The Centre has hosted a variety of events, including seminars, product launches, banquets and exhibitions, and has events booked to the year 2000.

Recreation and sport

Recreational space and facilities

The City of Adelaide is surrounded by 693 hectares of Park Lands. These contain sporting facilities, which have been mainly developed by user organisations, on annual, seasonal permit or long-term lease. Lease facilities include national and regional standard venues such as the Adelaide Oval, Memorial Drive Tennis Club and the Victoria Park Horse Racing Track. The Adelaide Aquatic Centre and the Corporation Golf Links are situated in the North Park Lands. The Torrens Lake provides facilities for rowing clubs, social boating, and sightseeing aboard *Popeye*.

The Park Lands are extensively used by individuals, groups from wider Adelaide and tourists, for a wide range of casual and organised activities such as walking and cycling (commuting and recreational), picnics, and major community events, such as Skyshow, Glendi and Schutzenfest.

The Park Lands program includes not only cultural and recreational activities, but also sports, from local community activity to major international events such as World Class Tennis, World Title Boxing, Test Cricket and Rugby League.

Facilities and open space for a wide range of sporting and leisure activities are located throughout the metropolitan area, and most country towns have ovals and other sporting facilities.

Attendance at sporting events

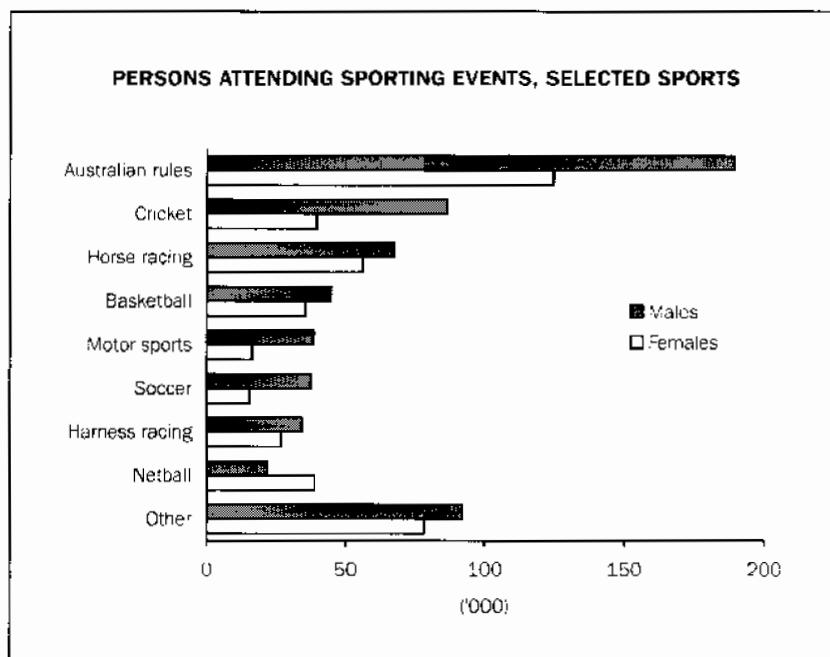
An ABS survey conducted in March 1995 looked at spectator attendance at sporting events, matches or competitions. Excluded were persons under 15 years of age and attendance at junior sport. The statistics relate to the number of people who attended at least once in the 12 months before March 1995.

The number of South Australians aged 15 and over who attended at least one sporting event during the year was 573,900 or 49.1% of the population.

Australian rules was the dominant spectator sport among South Australians, with an attendance rate of 26.8%. It was also the most popular spectator sport in Australia, attracting almost 1.9 million people to at least one match.

Males attended more sporting events than females. In South Australia this was particularly evident for those aged between 35 and 44 where 61.4% of males, but only 48.0% of females attended at least one sporting event.

Attendance rates were highest in the younger age groups and declined with age. In South Australia 62.8% of young people aged between 15 and 24 years attended at least one sporting event while the attendance rate for those aged 65 years and over was 27.0%.



The Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing was established to support community efforts to develop and promote recreation and sporting opportunities for all South Australians. Most community services are provided by the Recreation and Sport Development Unit, and the South Australian Sports Institute. One unit initiative includes administering holiday coaching clinics, enabling school children to participate in various sporting/recreation activities during school holidays.

The South Australian Sports Institute provides scholarships to assist various athletes/squads with training and competition expenses. Sports psychology and physiology services are available for elite athletes of sporting squads under the South Australian Sports Institute coaching program. The Racing Division administers the Racing Act.

In June 1995 the amalgamation was announced of the SA Tourism Commission, the Office of Recreation, Sport and Racing, the Australian Major Events Group, the Adelaide Entertainment Centre, the Adelaide Convention Centre, and the Australian Formula One Grand Prix Board.

Gambling

Legal gambling in South Australia is regulated by the Lottery and Gaming Act, the Gaming Machines Act, the Liquor Licensing Act, the Racing Act, the State Lotteries Act and the Casino Act.

At 30 June 1995 there were 682 Lotteries Commission agents operating (mainly from shops and hotels) and total sales of the Commission for the year were \$248.3 million.

Deregulation of non-profit sector lotteries from 28 February 1994 resulted in the abolition of the minor licence category (prizes under \$500) except for instant ticket lotteries. It is therefore not possible to compare 1994-95 with previous years, except for major lotteries (prizes of over \$500). These fell from 851 in 1992-93 to 502 in 1994-95, a fall attributed largely to the introduction of poker (gaming) machines in July 1994.

At 30 June 1995 there were 58 bookmakers and 572 clerks and agents licensed with the Bookmakers Licensing Board operating on- and off-course betting on horse racing, harness racing, greyhound racing, foot running and approved sporting events.

Totalisator betting takes place through the Totalizator Agency Board (TAB) and on-course totalisators licensed by racing clubs. Off-course betting was provided on galloping, harness racing and greyhound meetings. In addition, betting was provided on Australian Rules Football and the Australian Formula One Grand Prix.

The Adelaide Casino, opened in December 1985, is part of the Adelaide Railway Station redevelopment (ASER) and the three levels of the Casino include 89 gaming tables.

In 1991 the Casino was authorised to operate video gaming machines and, in 1993, to operate spinning reel machines (poker machines). A total of 674 machines are installed in a refurbished area.

The licence for the Adelaide Casino is held by the Lotteries Commission which appointed Aitco Pty Ltd to establish and operate a casino on its behalf. The moneys received by the Commission from the Casino operator, representing unclaimed prizes, licence fees, 13.75% of net gaming revenue from tables, and 4.0% of turnover from machines, are paid in the proportions of 1.0% to the Housing Improvement Fund with the balance to the Consolidated Account. There is a further tax of 0.2% which is allocated to the Gamblers' Rehabilitation Fund. In the year ending 30 June 1995 the amount paid to the Government was \$20.20 million.

Poker (gaming) machines were introduced into hotels on 25 July 1994 when 662 machines came on-line at 28 venues. There are now approximately 8,900 machines in over 400 venues. They are monitored by the Independent Gaming Corporation and regulated by the Liquor Licensing Commission (Gaming Division).

The *Australian Gaming Statistics Report 1994-95* showed that turnover from poker (gaming) machines is higher than the total of all other forms of gambling combined, with a turnover of \$1,500 million. By May 1996, the turnover for 1995-96 was over \$2,100 million, with a record monthly turnover of \$227 million in April. This has had a negative impact on all other forms of gambling.

The State Government created a Gamblers' Rehabilitation Fund from its increased revenues of gambling tax, and from special levies on poker machine operators, to counter the effects of addiction to poker machines.

The following table shows turnover for the last three years for these forms of legal gambling in South Australia.

Legal gambling turnover
(\$ million)

Type of gambling	Turnover		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
TAB:			
Racing codes	503.2	526.9	513.3
Other sporting events	1.8	1.8	2.1
<i>Total TAB</i>	505.0	528.7	515.4
On-course totalisator	56.1	60.7	57.1
Bookmakers:			
On-course	97.9	143.0	129.4
Off-course	6.0	5.0	4.6
<i>Total bookmakers</i>	103.9	148.0	134.0
Lotteries Commission:			
Oz Lotto	—	5.5	15.3
Instant Scratchies	44.2	35.4	27.4
Saturday Lotto	100.0	101.0	100.2
Thursday Lotto	32.2	30.5	22.6
Super 66	5.5	4.5	4.0
The Pools	1.3	2.1	0.8
Club Keno	56.8	69.7	64.1
Monday Lotto	16.3	16.1	13.9
<i>Total Lotteries Commission</i>	256.3	264.8	248.3
Lottery and Gaming Section	93.2	101.0	(a)47.1
Gaming machines	n.a.	n.a.	1 487.6
Casino gambling	457.0	457.0	319.7
Total	1 471.5	1 560.2	2 809.2

(a) This figure includes only turnover from licensed non-profit sector lotteries.

Further references	Additional information on cultural and leisure activities may be found in the following ABS publications:
4114.0	<i>Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia</i>
4116.0	<i>Music and Performing Arts, Australia</i>
4172.0	<i>Cultural Trends in Australia: A Statistical Overview</i>
4174.0	<i>Attendance at Selected Sports</i>
4175.4	<i>Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreational Activities</i>

5.3 HEALTH

Commonwealth Government	The Commonwealth Government has a limited role in health care apart from hospital funding. It is mainly concerned with the formulation of broad national policies, the provision of benefits and grants to individuals and organisations and the regulation of health insurance. Direct services are provided through the Repatriation General Hospital system and the Department of Health and Family Services through its Rehabilitation Units and Hearing Centres. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare supports the National Injury Surveillance Unit and the Dental Statistics Research Unit in South Australia.
<i>Medicare</i>	The Health Insurance Act provides for a Medicare Benefits Schedule which lists a schedule fee applicable to each medical service. Medicare benefits are payable at the rate of 85% of the schedule fee services, excepting those for private in-patients in hospitals.
<i>Health work force</i>	At the 1991 Census 26,690 persons reported that they were involved in a health occupation. The nursing profession accounted for 72.1%, while 13.5% were medical practitioners. A further 5,290 persons were employed in health-related occupations (e.g. ambulance officers, medical technicians).
South Australian Health Commission	Primary responsibility for the planning and provision of health services lies with the State Government, although policy is influenced by financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and State Governments, by South Australia's budget allocations and by arrangements with local governments and voluntary and private agencies. The Health Commission maintains, operates and assists a wide range of health services including: hospital services; mental health services; services for the intellectually disabled; drug and alcohol services; services for indigenous people, the aged, the physically disabled, and children and families; community health and health promotion services; and public health and occupational health services.

The Public and Environmental Health Division is responsible for occupational and environmental health administration. Services carried out in the regulatory, inspectorial, licensing and monitoring functions include Epidemiology and Infectious Disease Control; Health Surveying; Occupational Health and Radiation Control; Pharmaceutical and Hazardous Chemical Control; and the licensing and inspection of private hospitals, nursing homes and rest homes.

Every local government authority is authorised under health and food legislation to maintain regulatory responsibility for public health in its area. The Health Commission has general responsibility for the public health of the entire State.

Health services

The control of hospitals in South Australia is vested in the South Australian Health Commission, religious and charitable organisations, local community committees and private owners.

South Australian hospitals : staff and selected activities^(a)

Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Average staff employed (a)	17 426	17 026	16 034
Occupied bed days ('000)	2 253	2 228	2 147
Bed occupancy rate (%)	74.2	74.0	72.9
Mean length of stay (days)	5.5	5.3	4.9

(a) Excludes private and Commonwealth hospitals.

The following table shows the details of number of hospitals, hospital beds and separations from 1992-93 to 1994-95. Separations occur when an inpatient or same day patient leaves hospital to return home, transfers to another hospital or dies at the hospital; for psychiatric hospitals, however, the figures refer to admissions.

Summary of hospital statistics

Hospital	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Public:			
Recognised:			
Number	81	82	82
Average number of beds available	5 108	5 066	5 109
Separations	274 145	284 653	305 226
Commonwealth:			
Number	2	1	(b)
Average number of beds available	(a) 256	246	(b)
Separations	10 663	10 180	(b)
Psychiatric:			
Number	2	2	2
Average number of beds available	665	665	638
Separations	4 393	5 033	4 447

Summary of hospital statistics (continued)

Hospital	1992	93	1993-94	1994-95
Private:				
General:				
Number	36	38	42	
Approved beds	2 068	2 091	2 127	
Separations	119 777	123 951	128 674	
Psychiatric:				
Number	4	4	4	
Approved beds	197	197	197	
Separations	2 448	2 700	2 550	
Total:				
Number	125	127	130	
Separations	411 426	426 517	440 897	
Separations per 1,000 of estimated resident population.	281.5	290.5	299.6	

(a) Approved beds. (b) Repatriation General Hospital was transferred to the State on 9 March 1995 and all activity has been recorded as Recognised.

Recognised hospitals

Recognised hospitals are those recognised under the Medicare agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in relation to the provision of hospital services. The agreement provides for financial assistance towards comprehensive hospital care, including medical treatment for eligible persons.

Of the recognised hospitals sixty-eight are located outside the Adelaide Statistical Division, providing services to local communities from Mount Gambier in the south east, to Oodnadatta in the north, and as far west as Cook. A small number of strategically placed hospitals provide some specialist medical and community health services to the region or sub-region they serve. An increasing number of hospitals are becoming involved in a variety of services including community health, and nursing home and hostel accommodation for the aged.

Of the 14 recognised metropolitan hospitals, five are teaching hospitals through association with a university medical school. These hospitals offer the super-specialities traditionally located at only one or two hospitals in each State (e.g. intensive care, burns units, cardiac surgery and neonatal intensive care). Recognised hospitals also provide State-wide services for casualty patients.

Private hospitals

At 30 June 1995 there were 46 private hospitals with 2,324 beds operating within South Australia, either as profit making ventures, or run by charitable or community organisations. Thirty-nine of these hospitals are located within metropolitan Adelaide with the remaining seven in country areas. Four of the metropolitan hospitals provide psychiatric care, one specialising in the treatment of adolescents. The remaining are general hospitals and offer a range of medical, surgical and obstetric services.

Repatriation hospital

Repatriation General Hospital is a 260 bed acute care hospital that was established to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric and hospice services to entitled veterans and dependants, and serving members of defence forces. On 9 March 1995 responsibility for the maintenance of the Repatriation General Hospital was transferred from the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs to the South Australian Health Commission. At the same time new arrangements for the provision of hospital services to veterans came into effect. Under the new arrangements eligible veterans and war widows have access to the full range of services available at public hospitals as private patients at no cost. The arrangements also provide for the use of private hospital services in some circumstances.

The Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, Daw Park, serves the community's disabled under the Commonwealth Free Limbs Scheme.

Hospital separations

The remaining commentary and data in this section relate to separations from public recognised and private hospitals only.

Separations, procedures by length of stay, 1994-95

Principal procedure	Length of stay							Total
	Same day discharge	1 to 2 days	3 to 4 days	5 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	Over 14 days		
Surgical procedures:								
Nervous system.....	3 639	2 232	759	752	851	457	8 690	
Endocrine system.....	13	72	234	130	56	19	524	
Eyes.....	5 960	3 542	726	250	137	26	10 641	
Ear.....	4 741	1 553	319	78	40	20	6 751	
Nose, mouth, pharynx.....	6 592	10 727	2 052	326	151	73	19 921	
Respiratory system.....	1 154	816	417	428	575	510	3 900	
Cardiovascular system (a).....	2 924	3 834	2 029	1 700	2 691	1 029	14 207	
Haemic and lymphatic systems.....	397	313	178	183	210	225	1 506	
Digestive systems.....	25 257	8 339	6 130	3 845	3 691	1 965	49 227	
Urinary tract.....	3 648	3 909	1 185	841	847	331	10 761	
Male genital organs.....	1 777	1 486	1 394	792	375	137	5 961	
Female genital organs.....	12 407	4 633	1 316	2 568	1 765	174	22 863	
Obstetric procedures.....	6 637	3 031	4 835	8 598	2 539	348	25 988	
Musculoskeletal system.....	8 576	10 524	4 761	2 928	3 805	1 496	31 890	
Breast.....	795	1 127	680	544	295	33	3 474	
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	6 182	3 409	1 096	863	848	740	13 138	
Non-surgical procedures (b).....	42 544	13 040	5 084	4 282	3 950	3 227	72 126	
No procedures.....	19 319	43 609	22 934	17 085	14 053	10 861	127 861	
Total.....	152 562	116 196	56 128	46 193	36 679	21 671	429 429	

(a) Excludes haemodialysis. (b) Includes haemodialysis.

From the following table it can be seen that as people age they are more likely to require hospital services. This phenomenon is particularly noticeable for inpatients whose principal diagnosis is related to diseases of the circulatory system or neoplasms.

Hospital separations: principal diagnosis (selected conditions)
by age group, 1994-95

Diagnosis	Age group (years)						65 and over
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64		
Infectious and parasitic diseases	2 123	742	698	1 263	737	950	
Neoplasms	288	488	667	3 878	8 711	12 633	
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	283	517	383	1 323	1 288	2 036	
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	139	450	479	737	1 123	2 362	
Mental disorders	90	307	1 525	4 359	2 780	2 790	
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4 188	2 344	757	3 376	4 081	9 640	
Diseases of the circulatory system	58	64	298	3 213	10 753	22 064	
Diseases of the respiratory system	6 979	4 898	2 613	4 043	4 372	7 946	
Diseases of the digestive system	2 588	2 482	5 932	11 533	13 450	13 321	
Diseases of the genitourinary system	679	801	2 792	11 232	9 558	7 317	
Induced abortion	—	14	2 887	2 627	13	—	
Delivery in a completely normal case	—	2	635	1 749	—	—	
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	12	7 863	20 817	30	—	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	370	616	1 011	1 823	1 660	2 541	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system, and connective tissue	196	762	3 069	10 599	10 333	8 355	
Congenital anomalies	1 271	673	275	329	174	124	
Conditions arising in the perinatal period	4 000	5	1	—	—	1	
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	2 395	1 151	1 307	4 238	5 687	5 866	
Injury and poisoning	2 148	3 679	5 997	9 039	5 452	8 313	
Supplementary (a)	2 005	1 103	2 788	14 303	18 006	21 201	
Total (b)	29 812	21 121	42 003	110 566	98 315	127 612	

(a) Includes haemodialysis treatment. (b) Includes separations for patients whose principal diagnosis is not known.

Nursing homes

There are four State-funded nursing homes operating in South Australia, with the Julia Farr Centre at Fullarton being the largest of these. It provides accommodation and nursing care for those suffering from chronic disability or disease.

A further 150 nursing homes run by non-government groups provide additional nursing home places throughout the State. These largely cater for aged care, however there are a number which offer care for people with disabilities. The total number of nursing home places in South Australia was 6,877 in 1996.

Mental health

Mental health services in South Australia have been restructured to focus on three regional community mental health services in the metropolitan area. The Southern Community Mental Health Service is aligned with Flinders Medical Centre and Noarlunga Health Services. The North-Western, and Eastern Community Health Services are aligned with North-Western Allied Health Services.

Assessment and Crisis Intervention Services and Mobile Assertive Care Teams are to be established in late 1996.

The restructuring of mental health services will see a small number of specialised State-wide services established under the auspices of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, while the Custodial Health Service will supply forensic services.

There are seven public hospitals with acute psychiatric wards, namely, Royal Adelaide Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Flinders Medical Centre and the Women's and Children's Hospital, Woodleigh House within Modbury Hospital, the Lyell McEwin Health Service and at the Noarlunga Hospital. The Repatriation General Hospital, catering mainly for war veterans, also has a psychiatric department.

The four private psychiatric hospitals are East Terrace, Fullarton, Kahlyn and The Adelaide Clinic.

The Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, consisting of Northern and Southern Services provide services to children and adolescents with mental disorders.

Drug and alcohol services
Services for people experiencing alcohol and other drug related problems are provided by the Drug and Alcohol Services Council (DASC). DASC is the State Government authority responsible for matters pertaining to alcohol and other drug issues in South Australia. It is the principal adviser to the South Australian Health Commission and the Minister for Health on alcohol and other related issues and represents the State at the Federal level on policy matters.

DASC is a State-wide service provider with its own education, treatment and research programs employing health and welfare professionals, education and research personnel. It provides a 24-hour telephone information service and funds a number of non-government agencies to provide alcohol and other drug related services.

National Health Survey
The 1989-90 National Health Survey conducted by the ABS provided information on a wide range of health topics, such as illness conditions, health related actions and health risk factors. A summary was included in the *South Australian Year Book 1994*.

Results from the 1995 National Health Survey will be available from December 1996, with detailed information being released in 1997.

Community health services and centres
There are in excess of 50 community health centres and services located within South Australia. They provide a range of services including counselling, early detection and treatment of health problems, health promotion and education, home nursing and dental services.

Most centres are concerned primarily with improving the health status of a specific local community or a target group through illness prevention and health education, however there are a number which provide general services to the South Australian community.

Domiciliary care

In 1995, five metropolitan and fourteen country domiciliary care services operated within South Australia. In addition, a number of health care units throughout the State provided home-based health care services. These included hospitals (through their outreach services) and community health centres and services.

At 30 June 1995 the Domiciliary Care Services had 26,163 active clients registered, and over 490,000 client contacts had been undertaken in the previous twelve months. Professional staff and paramedical aides offer the following services: aged care consultation; psychiatric consultation; personal care; home help; respite care and sitter services; artisans for minor home modifications; provision of equipment and aids; home dental care through the State Dental Service; and home nursing and terminal care in cooperation with the Royal District Nursing Society.

The Aged Care Assessment Program of the Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health funds aged care assessment teams which undertake comprehensive, multi-disciplinary assessment of people requesting nursing home entry. In metropolitan South Australia, these teams are associated with the Domiciliary Care Services, to ensure that people not approved for entry to a nursing home will receive the services necessary to enable them to continue to live in their own private accommodation.

Child and youth health service

The Child and Youth Health Service was established in July 1995 as an amalgamation of the Child, Adolescent and Family Health Service (CAFHS) and the Second Story Youth Health Service. The key functions of Child and Youth Health are the provision of primary health care, education, support and information services to children and young people, and research and advocacy for public health policy and health care delivery for the same target-group.

Aboriginal Health Council

The Aboriginal Health Council (incorporated under the South Australian Health Commission Act) is an advocate for the indigenous community of South Australia in health and health related matters. The Council is also formally responsible for the provision of advice on indigenous health matters to the South Australian Minister of Health through the South Australian Health Commission, and the provision of primary health care to those indigenous communities not served by the independent Aboriginal Health Services (AHS).

AHS currently operate in metropolitan Adelaide, the Port Augusta region, the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands, Ceduna-Koonibba, Yalata-Maralinga, and in Port Lincoln.

Dental health

Government funded dental services for school children, pensioners and disadvantaged persons are the responsibility of the South Australian Dental Service. The School Dental Service provides general dental care for children until their eighteenth birthday in government and non-government schools. The care is free-of-charge for pre-school and primary school children. Secondary school students who have been granted a School Card or, who are holders or dependants of a holder of a Social Security Concession Card are also able to receive free care. Other secondary school students can receive dental care by paying an annual fee of \$35.

An ABS survey on Children's Immunisation and Screening in 1995 found that 82.1% of children between the ages of 2 and 14 had visited a dental professional at some time in their lives. The proportion visiting a dental professional increased with age, with 98.5% of children aged 10-14 years having done so, compared to only 34.3% of children aged 2-4 years.

General dental care for pensioners and beneficiaries, is available through public dental clinics throughout the metropolitan area and in major country centres. In some cases this care may be provided through private dental practitioners on the issue of a specific authority.

The Adelaide Dental Hospital is the only Dental Teaching Hospital in the State and provides specialist dental services as well as general dental care for pensioners and other social welfare beneficiaries.

Other health services

A number of independent organisations provide important health services in South Australia, and many of these organisations receive major support in the form of government grants. Examples include Red Cross, Minda Inc. and the Royal District Nursing Service.

Blood transfusion

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service (RCBTS) collects and processes blood at the Service's centre in Adelaide and through mobile units which visit metropolitan and country centres. Blood donations collected by the Service are used for emergency and routine needs and stored at major and subsidiary bloodbanks at metropolitan hospitals, private pathology practices and regional blood transfusion centres. All donor blood is tested, including screening for syphilis, the HIV-1 and HIV-2 viral antibodies, hepatitis B surface antigen and hepatitis C antibody, and antibodies to HTLV-1. Blood products obtained from South Australian plasma and processed at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, CSL Bioplasma, Victoria, are returned to RCBTS and distributed throughout the State.

The Service administers the South Australian Tissue Typing Service and is also the location of the South Australian Branch of the Australian Bone Marrow Donor Registry and associated laboratory. The Service, which is linked with Flinders Medical Centre and Flinders University in the Centre for Transfusion Medicine and Immunology, was designated in April 1993 as a World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre for Transfusion Medicine.

Home nursing

The Royal District Nursing Service of SA Inc. (RDNS) is an independent, non-profit organisation providing comprehensive nursing care to individuals in the community setting and in nursing clinics.

In 1994-95 the full-time equivalent of 290 registered nurses made 446,148 visits to a monthly average of 5,446 clients while 44,334 other nursing activities were undertaken. To achieve this 2.3 million kilometres were travelled in 200 cars.

The RDNS operates from administrative headquarters in Adelaide with regional and district centres located in the metropolitan and some country areas. The main source of funding comes through the Home and Community Care Program, the South Australian Health Commission and Medicare. Donations from clients and the community, RDNS branches of the Foundation (established in 1994 to raise funds), service clubs and local government provide additional funds to support the work of the Service.

Flying Doctor Service

The Royal Flying Doctor Service (Central Section) is responsible for all aero-medical retrieval and air ambulance aircraft in South Australia. It also provides an aerial medical service on a routine and emergency basis to remote areas of South Australia and the southern half of the Northern Territory, covering an area of some 2.2 million square kilometres. It has control bases at Port Augusta and Alice Springs. The Royal Flying Doctor Service undertook 3,443 retrieval and evacuation flights during 1994-95, transporting a total of 5,472 patients.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service provides an important communication link to people living, working and touring in outback Australia.

SA Ambulance Service

SA Ambulance Service provides the ambulance service for the State operating from bases throughout the metropolitan and country areas.

St John Volunteers

St John provides voluntary first aid services at numerous functions throughout the State. A wide range of courses are available which can assist industry to meet first aid requirements in relation to occupational health and safety legislation. St John fosters the development of young people through its active Cadet movement. Community care volunteers provide a friendly visiting program in selected suburbs.

Other health services

Important services are also provided by other independent health-related organisations such as the National Heart Foundation, the Anti-Cancer Foundation and the Family Planning Association.

Public health

The Public and Environmental Health Service of the South Australian Health Commission seeks better health for South Australians through the prevention and control of disease, illness and injury, and the promotion of health. The Service comprises a number of specialist operational units which assess and monitor health risks, develop policies and strategies for health risk reduction, and provide health information to support the rational planning of health services.

The Service hosts and has an executive responsibility for the Public and Environmental Health Council, the Controlled Substances Advisory Council, the Radiation Protection Committee and interdepartmental committees dealing with the health aspects of water quality and electromagnetic radiation. The core functions of the Service, as the State's public health authority, are the analysis of health information, risk assessment, policy development and standard setting, development and monitoring of programs and advocacy for those partnerships who promote health.

The Service also oversees the Port Pirie Lead Program, which is a major, innovative public health program involving the monitoring of blood and environmental lead levels, research, community education, and the decontamination and restoration of the environment.

Environmental Health

This branch is concerned with such aspects of public health as the quality of water and food supply, shelter, disease vectors, hazardous substances and waste disposal. It also administers legislation and provides education and advice on drugs of addiction; medicinal, domestic, industrial and agricultural poisons; pest control activities; and therapeutic substances and devices.

Radiation Protection

This branch administers the Radiation Protection and Control Act covering radioactive substances used in hospital, scientific and industrial settings, including the mining, processing and transport of uranium.

Epidemiology

The Epidemiology Branch is responsible for monitoring disease activity in South Australia, evaluating the health effects of public health services and health outcomes of clinical services and providing epidemiological and statistical advice to clinicians and other workers. Specific units monitor pregnancy outcomes to identify risks and promote preventive interventions; provide population based data on cancer incidence, mortality and case survival; undertake injury surveillance and prevention activities and monitor lifestyle factors that endanger good health, and test and evaluate interventions.

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD)

The Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Branch coordinates a control program to reduce the impact of STDs, including HIV, throughout South Australia. It provides a clinical service, carries out epidemiological surveillance and undertakes education and training.

Cancer screening services The SA Breast X-ray Service aim is to reduce the number of deaths from breast cancer by providing a free screening mammogram every two years. Primarily targeted at women aged 50–69 years, the service is available to all women aged 40 years and over. Screening is provided through seven fixed clinics and two mobile units.

The SA Cervix Screening Program seeks to reduce the incidence of cervix cancer by encouraging women to have a regular Pap smear. It implements mechanisms to ensure the quality of smear taking, the follow-up of abnormalities and provides a back-up reminder and recall system for laboratories and doctors.

Communicable diseases The role of the Communicable Disease Control Branch is to reduce infectious disease in South Australia. Priority is given to prevention, particularly immunisation, to eliminate vaccine preventable diseases. Detection of new disease, investigation and removal of sources of infection and prevention of epidemic outbreaks are its responsibility.

Infectious and notifiable diseases : cases notified

Diseases	1993	1994	1995
AIDS	42	49	30
Arbovirus infection (a)	777	29	27
Atypical mycobacterium infections.	67	65	43
Brucellosis	1	—	—
Campylobacter infection	1 686	2 263	3 294
Chlamydia trachomatis	762	733	774
Cryptosporidiosis (b)	52	41	108
Gonorrhoea	152	160	255
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	49	18	7
Hepatitis A	114	53	36
Hepatitis B	35	38	26
Hepatitis C	5	3	15
Hepatitis unspecified	5	4	3
Human Immunodeficiency Virus	56	36	31
Hydatid disease	1	2	—
Legionellosis	18	26	12
Leptospirosis	5	6	6
Malaria	25	32	22
Measles	88	67	6
Meningitis (Meningococcal)	9	8	15
Meningococcal infection (other)	4	13	9
Mumps (b)	4	6	12
Ornithosis	21	20	6
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1 351	762	488
Q-fever	15	27	8
Rubella	274	77	84
Salmonella infections.	406	501	635
Shigella infections	85	63	75
Syphilis.	63	57	47
Tetanus	3	6	—
Tuberculosis	68	55	58
Typhoid.	1	2	2
Vibrio Parahaemolyticus infection	1	—	—
Yersinia infection	86	94	96

(a) Predominantly Ross River virus. (b) Became notifiable on 1 July 1993.

Immunisation

The 1995 ABS survey on Children's Immunisation and Screening showed that only 31.8% of children aged 3 months to 4 years were fully immunised against all conditions covered in the Standard Childhood Vaccination Schedule introduced in 1993. However, 49.7% were fully covered according to the previous schedule, which did not include vaccination against *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib).

A higher proportion of girls than boys had full immunisation, reflecting a perception that Rubella vaccination is required only for girls.

Most immunisations were given at a doctor's surgery, with a local council service being the next popular location for the procedure.

Sight and hearing screening

According to the 1995 ABS survey on Children's Immunisation and Screening, 63.4% of South Australian children aged between 2 and 14 years had had both sight and hearing tests. South Australians were more likely to have had both tested than the average Australian child (52.6%).

Other health

The Health Promotion Unit is involved in initiating and developing programs which address health promotion in settings such as schools, hospitals and workplaces as well as priority areas such as mental health, tobacco control and food policy. The HIV/AIDS Programs Unit plans, coordinates and evaluates HIV/AIDS education and prevention programs and treatment, care and counselling services.

Termination of pregnancy

In South Australia, legal termination of pregnancy for specified medical and related conditions requires certification of the grounds for termination usually from two legally qualified medical practitioners, one of whom performs the operation. All such operations are required to be performed in hospitals prescribed for this purpose.

Terminations are notified to the Pregnancy Outcome Unit of the Health Commission, and the following tables show the number of terminations for the years 1992 to 1994.

Terminations of pregnancy notified : age distribution

Age group (years)	1992	1993	1994
Under 15	23	20	13
15 - 19	938	1 023	1 033
20 - 24	1 413	1 583	1 612
25 - 29	996	960	1 081
30 - 34	746	785	780
35 - 39	437	438	460
40 - 44	137	133	152
45 and over	14	15	8
Total	4 704	4 957	5 139

Terminations of pregnancy notified : marital status

Marital status	1992	1993	1994
Never married	2 571	2 743	2 869
Married	1 055	1 109	1 212
De facto	313	413	336
Widowed	17	17	14
Divorced/separated	563	547	559
Not known	185	128	149
Total	4 704	4 957	5 139

Disabled and handicapped persons

In 1993 it was estimated from the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers that 300,800 persons, or 20.6% of the South Australian population, had a disability. Four-fifths (80.3%) of disabled persons were handicapped by their disabilities. Disability and handicap are strongly related to age, and the age group with the highest rates for males and females was that of 75 years and over. Only 15,700 (5.2% of disabled persons) lived in nursing homes, with 222,200 (73.9%) living with other people, and 62,900 (20.9%) living alone.

The area in which 91,500 disabled persons reported a need for help was that of home maintenance, and 85,300 (89.7%) stated that they received help with that activity. Of all disabled persons aged over 5 years, living in households, and who needed help, 6.4% (9,100) needed help with verbal communication. In general, the majority of help received by disabled persons living in households was informal, and supplied by relatives or friends.

Additional information may be found in the publication *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 1993* (4430.0).

Disability Services

The South Australian Disability Services Office (DSO) reports directly to the State Minister for Health. The DSO is responsible for all planning, funding and evaluation of disability services in South Australia, with the exception of mental health services.

Mortality

Causes of death

Causes of death in South Australia are classified according to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD9).

Figures for deaths in this section are based on the State or Territory of usual residence of the deceased and relate to the date of registration of death, not the date of occurrence. Australian residents who die overseas are excluded from the figures, but deaths of persons usually resident overseas are included in the figures of the State or Territory where the death occurred.

The proportions of deaths from the various causes are related to the age composition of the population, and there are marked differences in main causes of death by age and sex.

In 1994, the three leading causes of death were malignant neoplasms (cancer), ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease (stroke). Cancer caused 28.7% of all male deaths, and 23.6% of all female deaths. Of the 6,800 cancers reported by the SA Cancer Registry as being diagnosed in 1994, the most common site for males was the prostate gland, which accounted for nearly one-third (31.5%) of all new cases diagnosed in males. The most common site for women was the breast (27.3%).

Causes of death^(a), 1994

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Rate (b)	Proportion of total deaths
	Males	Females	Persons		
				persons	%
Infectious and parasitic diseases: . . .	35	39	74	5.04	0.63
Intestinal infectious diseases	2	2	4	0.27	0.03
Tuberculosis	—	1	1	0.07	0.01
Meningococcal infection	1	—	1	0.07	0.01
Septicaemia	17	22	39	2.65	0.33
All other infectious and parasitic diseases	15	14	29	1.97	0.23
Malignant neoplasms:	1 793	1 293	3 086	210.02	26.35
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	78	44	122	8.30	1.04
Malignant neoplasm of colon	133	134	267	18.17	2.28
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	92	41	133	9.05	1.14
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	447	167	614	41.79	5.24
Malignant neoplasm of skin	59	36	95	6.47	0.81
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	—	228	228	15.52	1.95
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	—	15	15	1.02	0.13
Malignant neoplasm of prostate gland	252	—	252	17.15	2.15
Leukaemia	79	42	121	8.23	1.03
All other malignant neoplasms	653	586	1 239	84.32	10.58
Diabetes mellitus	144	131	275	18.72	2.35
Other protein-calorie malnutrition	2	1	3	0.20	0.03
Anaemias	10	10	20	1.36	0.17
Meningitis	1	3	4	0.27	0.03
Diseases of the circulatory system:	2 623	2 647	5 270	358.66	45.00
Acute rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	13	30	43	2.93	0.37
Hypertensive disease	40	66	106	7.21	0.91
Ischaemic heart disease;	1 618	1 357	2 975	202.47	25.41
Acute myocardial infarction	1 046	889	1 935	131.69	16.52
Other ischaemic heart disease	572	468	1 040	70.78	8.88
Cerebrovascular disease	498	714	1 212	82.48	10.35
Atherosclerosis	32	54	86	5.85	0.73
All other diseases of the circulatory system	422	426	848	57.71	7.24
Pneumonia	87	95	182	12.39	1.55
Influenza	1	5	6	0.41	0.05
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	110	79	189	12.86	1.61
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	33	35	68	4.63	0.58
Appendicitis	2	1	3	0.20	0.03
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	61	24	85	5.78	0.73

Causes of death¹¹¹, 1994 (continued)

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Rate (b)	Proportion of total deaths
	Males	Females	Persons		
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	42	68	110	7.49	0.94
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3	0.20	0.03
Direct obstetric deaths	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies	23	26	49	3.33	0.42
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period:	29	20	49	3.33	0.42
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	10	4	14	0.95	0.12
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	19	16	35	2.38	0.30
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions	25	26	51	3.47	0.44
All other conditions	800	790	1 590	108.21	13.58
Accidents and adverse affects:	256	133	389	26.47	3.32
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	115	47	162	11.03	1.38
Accidental falls	37	47	84	5.72	0.72
All other accidents	104	39	143	9.73	1.22
Suicide	140	29	169	11.50	1.44
Homicide	15	11	26	1.77	0.22
All other external causes	6	3	9	0.61	0.08
All causes	6 241	5 469	11 710	796.94	100.00

(a) The classification uses the *Mortality List of Fifty Causes* recommended by ICD 9. (b) The number of deaths by specified cause per 100,000 of the estimated resident population.

Perinatal deaths

Perinatal deaths comprise *fetal deaths* (any child born weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation, which did not at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life) and *neonatal deaths* (any child weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation, who was born alive and died within 28 days of birth).

Causes of perinatal deaths: condition in child by condition in mother, 1994

Condition in child	Maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy	Condition in mother			
		Maternal complications of pregnancy	Complications of placenta, cord and membranes	No condition reported	Total (incl. other)
Slow fetal growth, fetal malnutrition and immaturity	3	2	5	1	12
Birth trauma	—	2	1	2	5
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	4	1	6	10	21
Respiratory distress syndrome	—	2	2	1	5
Other respiratory conditions of fetus and newborn	—	1	1	1	3
Fetal and neonatal haemorrhage	—	—	4	1	5
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	9	3	19	12	57
Congenital anomalies	—	2	—	13	24
All other causes	1	—	—	3	5
Total perinatal deaths	17	13	40	57	137

Life expectancy

Life expectancy is the expected years of life remaining to a person of specified age if present patterns of mortality do not change during that lifetime. Life expectancy tables provide a useful indicator of long-term changes in health status.

Period	Expectation of life ^(a)								
	At age (years)								
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
MALES									
1990	74.08	64.92	55.29	46.13	36.73	27.47	19.05	12.23	7.04
1991	74.69	65.25	55.56	46.26	36.86	27.64	19.10	12.03	6.75
1992	75.05	65.70	55.96	46.61	37.11	27.89	19.40	12.34	7.02
1993	74.99	65.69	55.99	46.67	37.30	27.96	19.41	12.25	6.97
1994	75.11	65.68	55.99	46.53	37.12	27.92	19.34	12.15	6.85
FEMALES									
1990	80.30	71.04	61.23	51.48	41.80	32.28	23.30	15.29	8.78
1991	80.49	71.00	61.20	51.51	41.85	32.38	23.42	15.35	8.70
1992	80.92	71.51	61.68	51.95	42.25	32.79	23.88	15.70	8.93
1993	80.53	71.03	61.26	51.33	42.00	32.39	23.45	15.39	8.77
1994	81.16	71.61	61.81	52.06	42.35	33.87	28.88	15.71	8.83

(a) Based on Annual Life Tables calculated by the Australian Statistician. Because of the method of calculation, these figures are subject to annual fluctuations which may not be indicative of a longer term trend.

Occupational health and safety

The WorkCover Corporation is South Australia's principal government agency for workers compensation, rehabilitation, and occupational health and safety (OH&S).

Legislation governing the Corporation's activities comprise the *Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1986*; the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986*; the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Act 1995*, and other legislation prescribed by regulation.

The Corporation has a role in conducting, supporting or promoting research or projects relating to occupational health and safety, work-related disabilities, workers rehabilitation or workers compensation and an obligation to collect, analyse, and publish information and statistics.

General information about compensation claims, WorkCover benefits or the rehabilitation of injured workers is available from the Claims Services Division, while the Employee Advocate Unit is available to assist workers. A health and safety resource centre containing publications and other occupational health and safety information is based within the Corporation.

**Further
references**

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications.

- 3303.0 *Causes of Death, Australia*
- 4335.0 *Health Insurance Survey, Australia*
- 4388.0 *Health of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People*
- 4390.0 *Private Hospitals, Australia*
- 4391.0 *Hospitals, Australia*

5.4 SOCIAL WELFARE

The Commonwealth, State and local governments and a large number of voluntary agencies provide social welfare services for South Australians.

The Commonwealth Government is concerned largely with providing income maintenance in the form of pensions, benefits and allowances, and repatriation services. It provides also, either directly or through State and local government authorities and voluntary agencies, a wide range of welfare services for people with special needs.

The Department for Family and Community Services is the main State agency and operates in the field of child and family welfare and distributes emergency financial assistance in certain circumstances.

Local government and voluntary agencies, many of which receive government funding, also provide a range of welfare-related services.

**Commonwealth
Social Security** The Department of Social Security is responsible under the *Social Security Act 1991* (Cwlth) for social security entitlements and related services.

Pensions The Department of Social Security pays, subject to income and assets tests and certain residential requirements, the age pension; disability support pension; wife pension; carer pension; widow pension; and sole parent pension and widowed person allowance (under conditions similar to those applying to pensions).

Eligible recipients of these payments may receive additional amounts for each dependent child, or for rent assistance or an allowance for remote areas. Pension rates are subject to twice-yearly indexation in accordance with increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Pension recipients

Type of pension	At 30 June		
	1993	1994	1995
Age Pension	150 583	156 223	155 569
Disability Support Pension	38 592	40 702	43 247
Sole Parent Pension	26 011	27 111	27 646
Class B Widow Pension	5 189	4 581	4 034
Widowed Person Allowance	8	12	738
Wife/Carer Pension	15 434	16 440	17 462

Benefits The Department of Social Security pays eligible persons, subject to an income test, newstart allowance and job search allowance (to unemployed people); youth training allowance (to unemployed persons aged 15 to 17 years); mature age allowance (for persons aged 60 and over, but below age pension age who meet certain requirements); sickness allowance; mobility allowance; and special benefit (payable in circumstances of special need to persons not eligible for other pensions or benefits).

Average number of benefit recipients^(a)

Type of benefit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Job Search Allowance	39 630	37 922	35 209
Newstart Allowance	40 173	39 884	36 737
<i>Total</i>	79 802	77 806	71 946
Youth Training Allowance .....	..	..	2 278
Mature Age Allowance (b) .....	..	2 980	3 796
Mature Age Partner Allowance (b) .....	..	1 146	1 529
Sickness Allowance	3 926	3 603	3 474
Special Benefit	1 478	1 344	1 014
Mobility Allowance (c)	1 286	1 788	2 000
Partner Allowance .....	..	..	20 086

(a) June monthly average. (b) Mature Age Allowance commenced in March 1993. (c) Includes figures for Broken Hill Regional Office.

As for pensions, eligible recipients may receive additional payments for children, rent assistance and remote area allowance, and benefit rates are indexed to the Consumer Price Index.

Family payments The Department of Social Security pays allowances to assist families, subject to eligibility requirements, including basic family payment (payable per dependent child); child disability allowance; double orphan pension; additional family payment (for certain low income families) and childcare assistance.

Type of allowance	Number of allowances		
	At 30 June		
	1993	1994	1995
Family Payment:			
Children	301 399	286 796	280 751
Clients	161 243	152 653	149 552
Additional Family Payment (workforce):			
Children	56 403	59 054	57 504
Clients	25 213	26 717	25 929
Additional Family Payment (auto):			
Children	80 163	82 179	82 431
Clients	44 743	45 705	45 808
Child Disability Allowance:			
Children	5 520	6 158	6 743
Clients	5 075	5 628	6 129
Double Orphan Pension:			
Orphans	147	140	165
Guardians	113	112	124
ChildCare Assistance .....	..	..	19 670
Home ChildCare Allowance .....	..	..	45 841

Repatriation benefits The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs administers the *Veterans' Entitlement Act 1986* (Cwlth), which provides for the payment of pensions and allowances and the provision of medical treatment and other assistance to veterans and their dependants.

Two types of pension are paid. The service pension is a welfare-type payment, subject to income and assets tests, and is the equivalent of and alternative to Social Security pensions. The disability pension is a non-taxable compensatory pension paid in relation to medical conditions accepted as related to service.

Defence Service Homes Scheme The Defence Service Homes Scheme exists to provide subsidised mortgagee finance to eligible veterans and their families. Since the sale of the Loan portfolio to the Westpac Banking Corporation in 1988, the Commonwealth have made significant changes to the legislation in response to consumer demands. These include portability (i.e. transferability).

If an eligible borrower needs a loan larger than the Defence Service Homes loan maximum of \$25,000, Westpac will lend additional funds to approved applicants if required. The additional loan may be selected on the same terms and conditions which apply to other Westpac loan applicants.

Repatriation pensions by type
(Number)

Type of pension	At 30 June		
	1993	1994	1995
Disability Pension payable to:			
Incapacitated veterans	13 449	13 297	13 203
Dependants of incapacitated veterans	9 253	8 716	8 269
Dependants of deceased veterans	7 154	7 329	7 759
Total Disability Pensions payable	29 856	29 342	29 231
Service Pension payable to:			
Veterans	21 311	20 564	19 866
Wives and widows of veterans	15 677	15 096	15 299
Total Service Pensions payable	36 988	35 660	35 165

Community welfare

The South Australian Department for Family and Community Services is responsible for promoting the welfare of individuals, families, groups and the community, with priority being given to those most disadvantaged. It encourages the community to develop its own welfare services by promoting the coordination and collaboration of government and non-government welfare services.

Welfare services provided by the Department include funding to other welfare organisations; individual and family support through general counselling, advice and counselling on family maintenance, budgeting advice and crisis care services; emergency financial assistance; administering concession schemes for electricity, council, water and sewerage rates and public transport; child protection; substitute family care for children including foster care, residential care and adoptions; assisting young offenders through the Youth Court, secure and non-secure residential care and supervision in the community; and State disaster relief.

The following table provides a summary of selected major activities by the Department.

Department for Family and Community Services, selected services

Type of service	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Financial Counseling Service, new clients counselled	4 483	4 883	5 122
Debt line calls	4 123	4 076	4 247
Crisis Care Service, home visit assistance	1 502	1 460	1 300
Child protection incidents	5 736	6 158	6 954
Average daily occupancy in secure care	67	77	71

Adoptions

There are two major categories of adoptions for which adoption orders are granted. Placement adoptions (Australian, Inter-country or Special Needs) are those where an Australian child, or one from another country, is adopted by new adoptive parents. Special Needs adoptions find permanent placement for children with physical, intellectual and emotional disabilities. Particular child adoptions (Australian) are those by a near relative, by foster parents who have cared for the child for some time, or by a natural parent and his or her spouse who is not the other natural parent.

Adoption orders granted

Type of adoption order granted	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Placement adoption:			
Australian	20	12	6
Inter-country	41	35	35
Special needs	4	2	—
Particular child adoption:			
Australian	49	52	64
Inter-country	2	—	3
Total	116	101	108

Other welfare services

The South Australian Housing Trust provides a number of housing-related services directed towards pensioners, beneficiaries, low income recipients and other disadvantaged groups. Details of services provided are in Part 9.2 Building.

A number of non-government agencies and community groups provide welfare related services in South Australia. These include Meals on Wheels, which delivered its 25 millionth meal in May 1996, and delivers 5,000 meals in South Australia each working day; Legacy, with 104 children and 11,000 widows eligible for assistance; and the Service to Youth Council. Many receive some funding through grants which are administered by the Department for Family and Community Services.

The Citizens' Advice Bureau is a State-wide community information service, providing information, referral and advocacy. It provides tax help, free legal advice, housing and general information, and emergency services.

The Directory of Community Services, a comprehensive listing, in book and database format, of over 1,300 community service agencies in South Australia, is produced by Community Information Strategies Australia Inc. and is available in all public libraries.

Commonwealth human services Through a combination of direct funding and service provision, together with substantial grants to the States and Territories, the Department of Health and Family Services is responsible for programs that assist children and their families, people with disabilities, aged persons, and others with special needs, as well as providing for the health of all Australians.

The Department's programs focus on frail, aged people in nursing homes and hostels and in their own homes through aged care assessment teams, Home and Community Care, capital and recurrent funding of nursing homes and hostels, payment of Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit and ensuring adequate standards of care in residential facilities are met; the provision of funding for child care services (except pre-schools); disability services such as employment support and advocacy programs; rehabilitation services; funding of hospital and other health services, as well as programs that promote health and prevent illness; and the provision of grants-in-aid towards the operating costs of national organisations representing the welfare interests of people who are clients of the Department.

ATSIC The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) advises the Government on all matters concerning indigenous people, formulates policy and develops and implements and/or coordinates programs directed towards the advancement of these people. Consultation is mandatory in carrying out these functions.

The Economic Division is responsible for the development of national policies and strategies for indigenous people in the areas of employment; development; education and training; commercial enterprises; housing loans; and regional support. The Social Division has responsibility for land, heritage and environment; health; social justice; and infrastructure.

Department of State Aboriginal Affairs The Department works to protect and preserve Aboriginal remains, sites and objects through its administration of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*; provide and maintain essential services to Aboriginal Communities within South Australia; and administer the *Aboriginal Lands Trust Act 1966*, the *Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act 1981* and the *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984*.

In addition the Department monitors and evaluates services provided to Aboriginal people by State government agencies with special emphasis on monitoring the implementation of recommendations made by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.

Office of the Commissioner for the Ageing The Office of the Commissioner for the Ageing operates under the *Commissioner for the Ageing Act 1984*. The objectives of the Act are orientated to the enhancement of the quality of life of elderly people and the reciprocal enrichment of the community in which elderly people live.

The functions of the Commissioner include advising the South Australian Government on the implementation of programs and services for or affecting the ageing (including special needs groups within the population of the ageing) in consultation with the aged; monitoring the effects on the ageing of legislation and practices at all levels of government; and, to compile, analyse and disseminate information concerning the ageing.

South Australia has had a Commissioner for the Ageing since 1985.

ADELAIDE FESTIVAL

Since 1960, the biennial Adelaide Festival has won international acclaim as Australia's and one of the world's foremost celebrations of the performing, literary and visual arts.

The Adelaide Festival, which is always staged in early March, takes advantage of both the mild Mediterranean weather as well as the compact square mile of the cosmopolitan inner city, to generate an atmosphere likened only to Edinburgh and Avignon. The area becomes a festival ground for three weeks with opera, dance, music, theatre, open air concerts, film screenings, exhibitions, children's activities, literary events, forums and late night festival nightclubs; all occurring within easy walking distance.

Over the years Festival guests have included Peter Brook, Pina Bausch, Nederlands Dans Theatre, Phillip Glass, Rustavelli Company, Kronos Quartet, Dumb Type, Twyla Tharp, Vietnamese Water Puppets, Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, Ballett Frankfurt and Mark Morris, as well as show-casing the cream of Australian talent.

In 1996 the Artistic Director for the Adelaide Festival was renown opera director, Barrie Kosky who presented a Festival concerned with architecture, cities, suburbs, landscapes, Utopias, and mapping; and how they interact with art, performance, literature, light, sound, and ecstasy.

New to the Festival in 1996 (and a first for Australia) was the inclusion of architecture on the program. There were two major architectural events: the *Ruins of the Future* international architecture competition which formed part of a large outdoor exhibition, and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects National Convention, which attracted hundreds of architects from across Australia.

Adelaide Festival is the largest multi-arts festival in the southern and eastern hemisphere and in 1996 with a biennial budget of \$11,000,000, held 492 performances in 22 venues featuring over 1,200 international and Australian artists.

Among the hundreds of artists and companies to appear at this Adelaide Festival were the Batsheva Dance Company of Israel, Maly Theatre of St Petersburg, the Danish opera company Hotel Pro Forma, DV8 Physical Theatre, and Latin jazz supremo Tito Puente.

ADELAIDE FESTIVAL (continued)

Festival performances are presented in a range of venues from the three theatres and outdoor performance spaces of the purpose-built Adelaide Festival Centre, to many other smaller city theatres that have been used for Festivals over the last thirty years. All of these are within the square mile of central Adelaide.

But festivals are also about the out-of-the-ordinary, so performances are also staged outdoors (making the most of Adelaide's warm days and balmy nights) and in sites ranging from quarries to disused warehouses, to purpose-built amphitheatres.

Adelaide Festival 96 saw the creation of the open air venue and late night spot Westpac Red Square and resurrection of Australia's oldest mainland theatre, Queen's Theatre.

Westpac Red Square was a spectacular purpose built amphitheatre on the Torrens Parade Ground for the Whirling Dervishes of Konya, Womad concerts and the Taiko Drummers. Built from 120 sea containers stacked 7 storeys high, Westpac Red Square was transformed nightly into the meeting place for Friends of the Festival, visiting Artists and Festival goers.

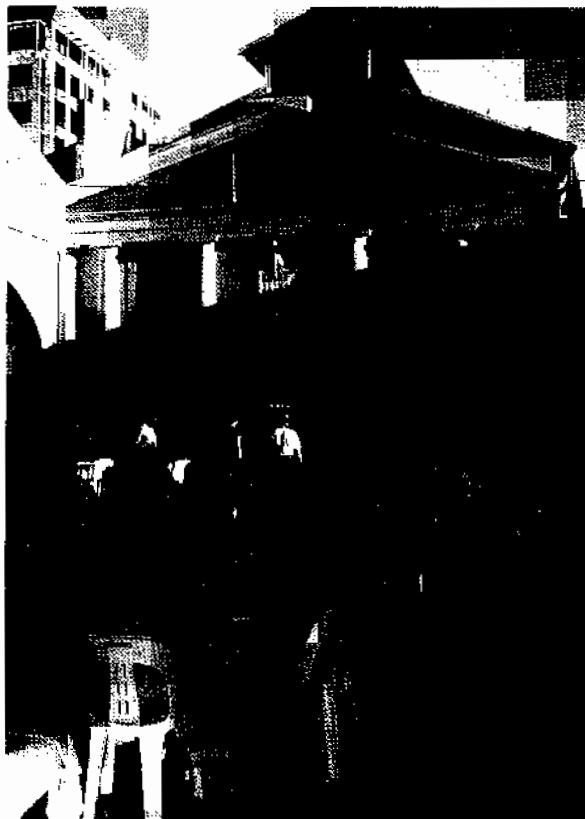
The Queen's Theatre, built in 1841 returned as a performance space, after being used for decades as a horse bazaar, law court and then car park. It reopened with the premiere of Ozopera, the Australian Opera's new touring company. Their 11 singers and 12 instrumentalists performed a new version of Mozart's opera, *The Magic Flute*. Some of the most exciting voices in the country mingled with the ghosts of Australian theatre history to provide evenings of operatic magic.

For this Festival the world renowned Writers' Week program included such literary greats as E. Annie Proulx, Jostein Gaarder, Malcolm Bradbury and Adrian Edmonson, and attracted record crowds of over 40,000.

Overall the Adelaide Festival 96 attracted a total audience of over 704,000, with over 8,500 coming from interstate and overseas.

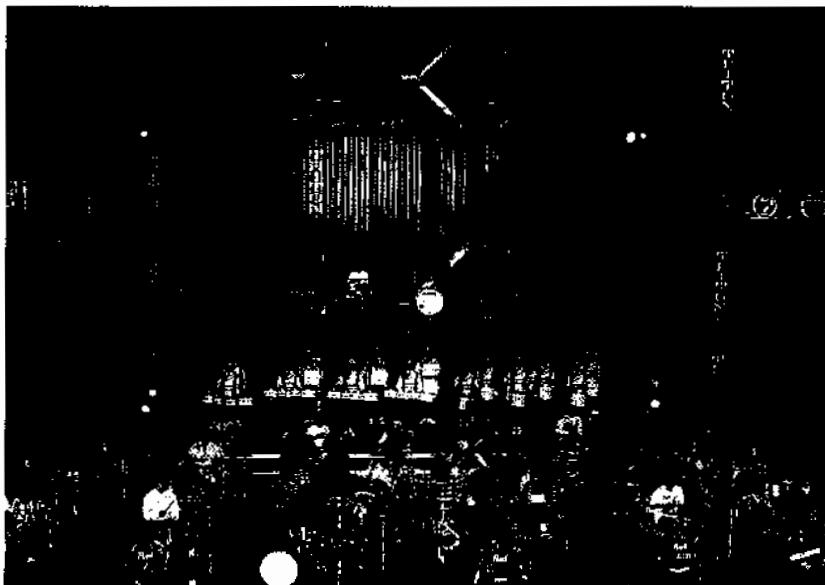
The Festival appoints an Artistic Director each two years. Past directors include: Robert Helpmann (1968-70), Louis Van Eysen (1972), Anthony Steel (1974-78, 1984-86), Christopher Hunt (1980, 1994), Jim Sharman (1982), The Earl of Harewood (1988), Clifford Hocking (1990), Rob Brookman (1992) and Barrie Kosky (1996).

The Adelaide Festival has appointed Adelaide-born Robyn Archer as Artistic Director for 1998 and 2000.



Reopening of
Queen's Theatre

Festival of Arts



Westpac Red Square

Festival of Arts



Members of the
Adelaide Symphony
Orchestra

ABC Symphony
Orchestra

ADELAIDE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

THE BEGINNING

The Adelaide Symphony Orchestra (ASO) belongs to the network of six Australian symphony orchestras which form part of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

Founded as a 17 player radio ensemble in 1936 the ASO formed its first series of public concerts in 1937. Mr William Cade, an Adelaide born musician who had worked in London with Sir Thomas Beecham, was the orchestra's first conductor. The orchestra reformed in 1949 as the 55 member South Australian Symphony Orchestra with the legendary Professor Henry Krips as conductor. During his 23 year association with the orchestra Professor Krips established the ASO's current reputation as an orchestra of world standard.

Currently the Dutch conductor David Porcelijn, appointed in 1993, is the Chief Conductor and Artistic Director of the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra.

THE PERFORMANCES

Each year the orchestra undertakes over 100 performances in Adelaide, South Australian country centres and, on occasions, interstate. These include the orchestra's Town Hall concerts, Family Concerts in the Festival Theatre and the annual free, outdoor Symphony Under the Stars which attracts over 30,000 people and ends each time with a stunning performance of Tchaikovsky's *1812 Overture* complete with cathedral bells, cannons and fireworks. The orchestra has a strong commitment to its educational activities and every year many thousands of young South Australians come to hear the ASO in a live orchestral performance, with different concerts aimed at pre-schoolers through to secondary students. A tour to South Australian country centres is also undertaken annually.

The ASO has a strong commitment to engaging Australian musicians and performing the works of Australian composers as well as providing audiences with the opportunity to hear international soloists and conductors.

Through its relationship with ABC Radio and Television an even larger audience is able to enjoy the orchestra's regular radio appearances on ABC-FM and performances transmitted on ABC-TV. The orchestra is gaining national and international exposure from the growing list of its recordings released on the ABC Classics label and their recent CD *Dream Children* was well received in the United States.

ADELAIDE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (continued)

The ASO provides the orchestral support for all performances by the State Opera of South Australia, and for Adelaide performances by the Australian Ballet and the Australian Opera. The orchestra also plays a major role in the biennial Adelaide Festival, and undertakes outside engagements on occasions. The ASO is a most prolific performer, both in terms of the number of engagements and the number of people who attend performances or hear recordings and broadcasts. In 1995 the ASO presented 107 performances.

HOW IT ALL HAPPENS

The ABC is the principal funding body for the orchestra, supplemented by funding from the South Australian Government through the Department for the Arts and Cultural Development and from the City of Adelaide. The orchestra also receives support from private donors and business sponsors through its Foundation.

Sixty-eight professional musicians make up the permanent strength of the orchestra which is regularly augmented, at times by as many as 20 extra players. An administrative staff of 12 support the activities of the orchestra. The ASO is fortunate to have a very strong Friends organisation whose members undertake fundraising and social activities in support of the orchestra.

FAMOUS MOMENTS

The ASO has supported numerous international celebrities including Placido Domingo, Luciano Pavarotti (the orchestra performed in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane with Pavarotti) and Dame Kiri Te Kanawa. One of the more memorable performances was the 1988 presentation of *Opera in the Outback* in the Flinders Ranges with conductor John Hopkins. Part of the nation's 200th Anniversary celebrations and in aid of the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, the event attracted more than 8,000 local, Australian and international visitors. The orchestra embarked on its first international tour in September 1996 as part of its 60th anniversary celebrations, visiting Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong and China and is looking forward to enhancing its international reputation again in 1998 when it collaborates with the State Opera in performances of Wagner's massive *Der Ring des Nibelungen*.

Education and Science

6

6.1

EDUCATION

Education is available to all South Australians in a variety of forms, most being provided or supported by government agencies. Constitutionally, education is a State responsibility, but the Commonwealth makes funds available through Consolidated Revenue and Specific Purpose Grants.

Once students leave the school system they may be further educated and trained at other educational institutions or in the workplace. They may also take advantage of community service courses, or other public and private resources. Provision also exists for adults to re-enter the education system.

The present system of government schools and compulsory education dates from the *Education Act 1875*. Education in South Australia is now governed by the *Education Act 1972*. A historical summary of education in South Australia was included on pages 153-4 of the *South Australian Year Book 1969*.

Early childhood services Children's Services, a division of the Department for Education and Children's Services, coordinates a range of early childhood services, including pre-school, centre based child care (long day and occasional care), family (home based) day care, outside school hours and vacation care, play centres and toy libraries. All child care centres in South Australia are licensed through Children's Services. Support is provided to children with special needs through teams which include special education teachers, psychologists, speech pathologists, social workers, bilingual workers and Aboriginal Community Workers.

At the end of June 1995, 412 centres provided 19,461 eligible children with sessional pre-school programs. There were 203 licensed child care centres, providing a total of 8,119 licensed child care places. There were 12,488 child care places available in outside school hours care programs and 14,289 children were registered with family day care.

A Commonwealth-State agreement, part of the National Child Care Strategy, was reached in December 1992 with an increase in the number of Commonwealth funded places (until 1996) of 890 long day care places, 2,520 outside school hours care places, and 890 family day care places. The majority of the 2,520 outside school hours care places have been developed in conjunction with schools. Many of the long day care places have been allocated to country areas. This has been made possible by the development of a new operating model which attaches long day care places to existing pre-school services. An initiative in family day care has been the development of multi-cultural programs to designated families who are under-represented in the current family day care usage pattern.

Primary and secondary education Education at the primary and secondary level is available at government schools which are administered and managed by the School Education Section within the Department for Education and Children's Services (DECS), and at non-government schools which are, for the most part, identified with various religious denominations, and which must be registered with the Non-Government Schools Registration Board.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children from six years of age until they have turned fifteen. Government schools enrol most children for the first time at the age of five years or soon after. Government schools are required to have a minimum of four intakes each year but are encouraged to have more.

The word 'Year' is used to denote class level in both primary and secondary schools. Primary classes are designated Reception then Year 1 through to Year 7, while Years 8 to 12 and 13 represent the levels of secondary education.

In August 1995 there were 244,792 students attending 853 schools in South Australia. DECS was responsible for the operation of 660 schools, comprising 60 junior primary schools, 407 primary schools, 3 primary-secondary schools, 84 high schools, 51 area schools, 21 special schools, 16 rural schools, 16 Aboriginal schools, 1 English as a Second Language school and the Open Access College at Marden. Approximately 100 of these schools have pre-schools, called child/parent centres, on site. Ten schools are designated as specialist schools for adults re-entering the education system.

The 193 non-government schools included 108 Catholic schools, 75 of which were primary, and 14 Anglican schools, 9 of which were mixed primary-secondary.

Compared to 1994, there were 14 fewer government and 4 more non-government schools operating in 1995. The total number of full-time equivalent teachers fell from 16,772 to 16,224 in this period. The proportion of teachers in non-government schools has risen from 24.9% in 1994 to 25.7% in 1995, while the proportion of students has risen from 26.2% to 27.1%, reflecting an increase in student numbers at non-government schools, evident since 1979.

Full-time students : age of students and category of school, 1995

Age at 1 July (years)	Government schools	Non government schools	All schools
Under 6	15 672	5 191	20 863
6	15 132	4 799	19 931
7	14 996	4 664	19 660
8	13 134	4 805	19 939
9	15 541	4 695	20 236
10	15 477	5 004	20 481
11	15 385	5 058	20 443
12	15 002	5 294	20 296
13	13 583	6 038	19 621
14	13 431	6 007	19 438
15	12 009	5 772	17 781
16	9 829	5 403	15 232
17	5 059	2 999	8 058
18	999	413	1 412
19	318	111	429
20 and over (a)	904	68	972
All students	178 471	66 321	244 792

(a) Includes students of unknown age at time of census.

Between 1980 and 1988 the number of full-time students enrolled fell. They then rose steadily, until they peaked at 248,802 in 1992. In 1995 student numbers fell by 0.5% over the previous year.

Full time students by level of study and category of school
at or about 1 July

Students	1993	1994	1995
Primary:			
Government	124 802	124 043	122 582
Non-government	36 481	38 037	39 355
Total	161 283	162 080	161 937
Secondary:			
Government	59 818	57 597	55 889
Non-government	26 126	26 334	26 966
Total	85 944	83 931	82 855
Total students	247 227	246 011	244 792

Primary education

Children normally begin their schooling at the age of five years, and spend eight years at the primary level. Teachers provide for the development of a broad range of knowledge, skills and understanding in the areas of English, languages other than English, Mathematics, Science, the Arts, Studies of Society and Environment, Health and Physical Education, and Technology. Children are encouraged to take an active part in their own learning, and the aim is to provide a broad and balanced education for all students.

Non-government primary schools largely follow the government schools in their curricula, although, DECS exercises no formal authority over these schools beyond requiring them to submit certain statistical returns relating to compulsory attendance.

Secondary education

Students who have completed Year 7 in primary school are required to attend a secondary school until they turn fifteen. Students living in urban areas who attend government high schools usually attend their local high school. However, students may apply to attend specialist schools for languages, music, sport, adult education and engineering pathways.

In country areas government secondary education is provided by area schools or high schools, depending on the size of the population being served. Area schools cater for both primary and secondary students, whereas high schools provide courses for secondary students only. Both area and high schools offer students a broad secondary curriculum. This may be provided within individual schools, through the Open Access College or through cooperative arrangements between schools. DECS also operates several alternative schools, such as the Bowden-Brompton Community School and the Beafield Learning Centre, for students with behavioural and learning difficulties.

Non-government schools may also provide courses in technical, business and commercial, and general education, together with academic courses for those seeking admission to tertiary education after Year 12. Typing, shorthand, computing studies and certain academic courses are provided at privately owned business colleges.

Opportunities exist for students to study in a single-sex environment, with numerous separate girls and boys schools in the Catholic Education and Independent Schools sectors, and girls secondary schools within DECS.

During the first three years of secondary education at government schools, students are introduced to a wide range of subjects within the required areas of study. Each school is free to develop its own combination of subjects within the framework provided by departmental guidelines.

Specialisation increases in Years 11 and 12 but the compulsory curriculum pattern of the South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) ensures that a broadly based education is provided. Work education is provided across the curriculum in various forms.

Numbers of full-time students in Year 12

Category of school	Year		
	1993	1994	1995
Female:			
Government	5 555	5 091	4 047
Non-government	2 533	2 496	2 353
Total	8 088	7 587	6 400
Male:			
Government	5 423	4 764	3 599
Non-government	2 557	2 363	2 230
Total	7 980	7 127	5 829

The apparent retention rate (the number of students at a particular level of secondary schooling expressed as a percentage of the size of the same group when in Year 8) is another indicator of demand for certificated education.

In 1984 the overall retention rate for full-time students in Year 12 was 50.1%. By 1987 this had risen to 60.2%, being 53.4% in government schools and 88.2% in non-government schools. In 1995 the retention rate for Year 12 was 71.4% in government schools and 92.1% in non-government schools. Over 30% of secondary school students attended non-government schools.

The South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) is issued to those students who complete the two-stage SACE requirements. To meet the requirements of the SACE, students must study 22 one-semester units, and record 'successful achievement' in at least 16 of them. Students are also required to achieve a satisfactory level for a writing-based literacy assessment.

At Stage 1 (Year 11) students undertake compulsory studies in English or English as a Second Language, Australian Studies, and Mathematics. They must also study at least one arts/humanities/social and cultural studies subject and one mathematics/science/technology subject.

At Stage 2 (Year 12), students must study at least one language-rich subject and one quantitative/experimental subject, as well as one other 2-unit subject. They can study publicly examined subjects (PES), publicly assessed subjects (PAS), school-assessed subjects (SAS), or a combination of these subjects.

For university entrance, students must include four Higher Education Selection Subjects (HESS) among their five Stage 2 subjects. There is no time-limit for completion of the SACE. However, students who wish to proceed to higher education must complete Stage 2 of the SACE within two years.

Open Access College

A multi-campus college, the Open Access College consists of three schools of distance education, the Open Access Materials Unit, and Outreach Education Services. Two of the schools (Reception to Year 10 and Senior Secondary) and the Open Access Materials Unit are co-sited with the Marden Senior College. The third school, covering Reception to Year 12, is located at Port Augusta.

The schools provide educational services for geographically remote and isolated families as well as isolated students who are not able to attend their local school. Students already enrolled at a school may enrol for specific subjects not available at their school but offered by the college. The college is an identified adult re-entry school.

Special education

DECS provides additional services and resources to support the learning and development of students with disabilities in a variety of educational settings including special schools, special classes, centres for hearing impaired students, and primary and secondary schools. The general policy is that students with disabilities should attend a setting which is appropriate to their curriculum needs. Support for students with disabilities is available at four non-government special schools.

Multiculturalism in education

The provision of English as a Second Language programs for students from non-English speaking backgrounds, particularly those who are new arrivals in Australia, together with the provision of programs in languages other than English, constitute major strategies in the pursuit of a culturally inclusive education for all students.

Aboriginal Education Unit

This Unit provides support to Aboriginal students and their teachers, and works with the Curriculum Division of DECS in supporting the implementation of Aboriginal perspectives in the curriculum in all schools, including the development of curricula for Aboriginal schools.

In 1995 there were 4,937 (full-time equivalent) Aboriginal students enrolled in South Australian Government schools. Of these, 232 were enrolled in Aboriginal schools, 655 in Anangu schools, 2,028 in metropolitan schools and 2,909 in other State schools. Aboriginal students were enrolled in 453 of a total of 660 schools and represented 2.7% of the total student population.

School staff

There were 17,967 full-time and part-time teaching staff at government and non-government schools in August 1995, representing 16,224 full-time equivalent (FTE) units.

The full-time equivalent of 12,052 full-time teaching staff in government schools in August 1995 was a decrease of 613 (4.8%) from 1994, while there was an increase of 115 (2.8%) in non-government schools to 4,172 full-time equivalent units.

Almost three-quarters (74.1%) of teaching staff in primary schools were female, while most (53.5%) of the secondary school teachers were male.

Number and full-time equivalent of all school staff

Category of school	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER			
Government	5 629	12 199	17 828
Non-government:			
Anglican	358	543	901
Catholic	1 058	2 397	3 455
Other	790	1 535	2 325
Total	2 206	4 475	6 681
All schools.	7 835	16 674	24 509
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (a)			
Government	5 284	10 381	15 665
Non-government:			
Anglican	314	427	741
Catholic	951	1 903	2 854
Other	655	1 137	1 791
Total	1 920	3 467	5 386
All schools.	7 204	13 848	21 051

(a) Any discrepancy in the aggregation of figures is due to FTE being rounded to the nearest whole number.

Post-secondary education	Post-secondary education is provided through the three universities in South Australia; the Institutes of Technical and Further Education (TAFE), under the control of the Department for Employment, Training and Further Education, and a highly decentralised adult and community education sector.
<i>Entry to tertiary institutions</i>	The South Australian Tertiary Admissions Centre (SATAC) receives and processes applications for admission to tertiary courses offered by the three universities in South Australia and to advanced diploma, diploma and associate diploma courses offered on a full-time basis by Institutes of TAFE. Selection remains the prerogative of the institutions.
	Each year in late July, SATAC publishes <i>The SATAC Guide</i> which provides brief information about its member institutions and the courses offered for the coming admission year, together with details of entry requirements and application procedures.
	For 1997 entry SATAC will require students enrolled in Year 12 in 1996 (anywhere in Australia) to apply for courses using SATAC's Interactive Voice Response (IVR) telephone system, known as <i>InfoLine</i> , rather than the traditional paper application method.
Vocational education	Most vocational education and training in South Australia is provided in government administered Institutes of Technical and Further Education. It is provided also in some higher education institutions, schools, agricultural colleges, and by adult and community education authorities, private providers of education, such as business colleges and enterprises.
	A Ministerial Council, chaired by the Commonwealth Minister of Employment, Education and Training, determines national policy and priorities, strategic directions, funding arrangements and planning processes for vocational education and training, on the advice of the Australian National Training Authority. State training agencies manage the delivery of vocational education and training consistent with the national strategic plan. These agencies are accountable to their State Minister of Education for operational matters, and to the Ministerial Council on national policy. Key competencies, of enterprise skills, play an important role in general and vocational education.
NCVER	The National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER), based in South Australia, conducts and funds research, maintains the International Labour Organisation regional database, is responsible for national statistics on vocational education and training, and publishes research reports and journals.

Standards and Curriculum Council

The Standards and Curriculum Council is responsible for the development and management of competency standards, curriculum assessment and the Australian Qualifications Framework as it relates to vocational education and training. The functions of the National Training Board and the Australian Committee for Training Curriculum will be subsumed by the Standards and Curriculum Council.

Accreditation and Registration Council

Administration of the Contract of Training System was handled by the Industrial and Commercial Training Commission but the Accreditation and Registration Council (ARC) now handles this system which was established to meet new legislative requirements under the *Vocational Education, Employment and Training Act 1994* (Cwlth).

The ARC has a responsibility to the South Australian community to ensure that training is to the standard required by industry and recognised nationality.

The functions and responsibilities of ARC are accreditation of courses and recognition of training programs; registration of training providers; provision of advice and recommendations to the Minister; approve the granting of qualifications; preparation or approval of codes of practice for training providers and encouragement of participation in accredited vocational education and training courses.

An important part of this work involves the administration, promotion and support of traineeships and Regional Training Officers are responsible for advising employers and trainees on contract of training matters.

Support is provided by the staff of the Vocational Education and Training Division (DETAFF).

Traineeships

Particulars	1992	93	1993	94	1994-95
Traineeships commenced	3 784		4 292		4 070
Training completed	3 127		3 372		2 409
Training cancelled	774		736		798
Total training contracts at 30 June		n.a.		n.a.	135 782

Australian Vocational Training System (AVTS)

The AVTS is the emerging national system of vocational education and training which provides a broad range of articulated pathways combining schools, TAFEs, private providers, business and industry. The training is based on nationally endorsed industry and enterprise competency standards and leads to qualifications under the Australian Qualifications Framework.

TAFE SA

TAFE SA is responsible for tertiary education conducted through its ten Institutes of TAFE. There are 56 campuses in the State offering vocational and non-vocational training programs. These range from recreation and leisure, through to basic employment and educational preparation to trades, para-professionals and professional levels. There are over 300 TAFE award courses, offered on a full-time and part-time basis, by distance education or through the flexible delivery program which includes video conferencing and interactive tele-learning.

Courses are designed after consultation with industry, commerce and government sectors. TAFE awards also may carry credit towards a university qualification. Joint working parties have been formed and formal agreements signed between Institutes and universities to enhance the educational pathways for students.

Institutes of TAFE: numbers of students and enrolments

Program	1993	1994	1995
Agriculture and horticulture.....	7 049	6 946	7 066
Building and furnishing.....	3 871	4 833	4 333
Business studies	23 797	27 020	25 003
Community and health services	4 822	5 165	4 831
Hospitality and food processing.....	3 744	5 460	5 528
Mechanical engineering.....	7 086	7 442	7 909
Preparatory education	7 975	7 053	7 728
Community adult education	12 687	11 785	12 427
Other programs	20 168	21 862	21 872
Total all programs (a)	91 199	97 566	96 697
Reconciled total (b).....	83 630	90 903	89 355
Module enrolments	412 809	489 453	546 335

(a) Total enrolments includes students enrolled in more than one program. (b) Total students enrolled.

Higher education institutions

Academic and professional training is supplied by the three universities in South Australia. They are autonomous bodies which were established under State legislation but which are largely funded by the Commonwealth under the *Higher Education Funding Act 1988* (Cwlth). Just under 20% of the universities income is provided by students under the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS).

Students

Total student numbers in South Australian Universities grew from 42,935 in 1991 to 49,432 in 1995. During this period, the proportion of full-time students fell slightly from 60.1% to 58.2% of all students, while the proportion of external students rose from 8.8% to 10.8%. The percentage of male students is falling slowly, declining from 45.7% to 44.4% in the five years to 1995.

The following tables give an overview of the student population of the institutions of higher education in 1995.

All students by institution and level of course, 1995

Institution	Higher degree		Other than higher degree			Total
	Research	Course work	Post-graduate	Bachelor	Other (a)	
Flinders University	610	788	458	9 138	659	11 653
University of Adelaide	1 311	759	879	10 198	1 422	14 569
University of South Australia	590	1 334	2 488	16 770	2 028	23 210
Total	2 511	2 881	3 825	36 106	4 109	49 432

(a) Includes students enrolled in cross-institutional, diploma, non-award and enabling courses.

All students by institution and field of study, 1995

Field of study	University				Total
	Flinders	Adelaide	South Australia		
Agriculture, animal husbandry	—	1 397	193	1 590	
Architecture, building	—	351	1 010	1 361	
Arts, humanities, social sciences	4 033	4 010	4 373	12 416	
Business administration, economics	1 269	1 836	5 524	8 629	
Education	1 205	348	4 470	6 023	
Engineering, surveying	226	1 279	1 911	3 416	
Health	2 700	1 778	3 994	8 472	
Law, legal studies	382	768	108	1 258	
Science	1 709	2 723	1 543	5 975	
Non-award	129	79	84	292	
Total	11 653	14 569	23 210	49 432	

All students by institution, type of enrolment and sex, 1995

University	Type of enrolment			Sex	
	Full-time	Part-time	External	Males	Females
Flinders University	6 549	4 145	959	4 384	7 269
University of Adelaide	10 117	3 820	632	7 524	7 045
University of South Australia	12 086	7 376	3 748	10 053	13 157
Total	28 752	15 341	5 339	21 961	27 471

University of
Adelaide

The University of Adelaide was established in 1874, and the academic work of the University began in March 1876. Courses in Law were introduced in 1883 and Medicine in 1885. The University occupies four campuses in South Australia at North Terrace (City), the Waite campus (which includes the largest agricultural research facility in the southern hemisphere), the Thebarton Commerce and Research Precinct, and Roseworthy campus.

The University's mission is to advance knowledge, understanding and culture through scholarship, research, teaching and community service of international distinction.

It is one of four Australian universities which have achieved top band ratings in recent Commonwealth Government reviews of quality in research, teaching and curriculum development.

It is a participant in eleven Cooperative Research Centres, including Soil and Land Management, Viticulture, Weed Management Systems, Premium Quality Wool (Extension), Research Data Network, Materials Welding and Joining, New Technologies for Power Generation from Low Rank Coal, Sensor Signal and Information Processing, Tissue Growth and Repair, Australian Petroleum, and Water Quality and Treatment.

The University offers a broad range of courses and research degrees in eleven faculties, ranging from non-award to bachelor degrees, postgraduate diplomas, masters and doctorates.

In 1996, two new degrees in study of the environment and information technology were introduced. A new student service, the Student Information Office provides a one-stop information point about enrolment, course selection and careers information. A major building program at the Waite campus, including the construction of the Plant Research Centre is continuing.

*Flinders
University*

Initially planned as the Bedford Park campus of the University of Adelaide on a 180-hectare site eleven kilometres from the centre of Adelaide, 'The Flinders University of South Australia' was given full autonomy by the South Australian Government in 1965. In January 1991 the Sturt campus of the former South Australian College of Advanced Education merged with Flinders University.

The academic work of the University is organised in four faculties which are Education, Humanities, Law and Theology; Health Sciences; Science and Engineering; and Social Sciences. Within these faculties are the Schools of Arts, Biological Sciences, Commerce, Cultural Studies, Earth Sciences, Economics, Education, Engineering, English and Drama, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Psychology, Social Administration and Social Work, Special Education and Disability Studies, and Theology. They also include the Departments of Asian Studies, Chemistry, Computer Science, Geography, History, Mathematics and Statistics, Physics, and Politics, and the Units of American Studies and Women's Studies.

The University offers 34 undergraduate degrees or diplomas and a vast range of postgraduate coursework and research degrees. These cover postgraduate, bachelor, certificate, diploma and master level awards. Doctorates may be conferred in Philosophy, Letters, Science, Medicine and Education.

University of South Australia

The University of South Australia was established on 1 January 1991 as South Australia's third and largest (in terms of student numbers) University. It was formed by the merger of the Salisbury, Magill and Underdale campuses of the former South Australian College of Advanced Education and the Whyalla, North Terrace and Levels campuses of the South Australian Institute of Technology. Another campus, City West, is being developed for operation in 1997, when the Salisbury campus will close down.

The University offers a wide range of courses in Aboriginal Studies, Architecture, Art, Arts and Humanities, Biomedical Sciences, Business and Economics, Communication, Design, Education, Engineering, Health Sciences, International Studies, Journalism, Legal Studies, Nursing Studies, Recreation, Science, Social Sciences, Technology, Wildlife and Park Management, and Women's Studies. Courses are available at associate diploma, degree and postgraduate levels.

At the postgraduate level doctoral and masters programs are available by research, together with a number of masters degrees by coursework. There is also a wide range of graduate diploma and graduate certificate courses available by coursework.

Participation in education

The annual ABS survey of participation in education showed that 49.6% (101,298) of the estimated 204,253 persons aged 15-24 years in South Australia were attending an educational institution in September 1995.

Approximately three-quarters (74.4%) of persons aged 15-19 years were attending an educational institution and, the proportion attending school declined slightly from 1994. Of these persons aged 15-19, 42.0% (40,844) were in the labour force, and 15.9% (15,479) were unemployed.

Only 26.5% of persons aged 20-24 years were attending a tertiary educational institution in September 1995, most of whom (64.4%) were attending a university, and 41.3% of whom were studying part-time.

Persons aged 20-24 years who were attending an education institution had a lower labour force participation rate and unemployment rate than 20-24 year olds who were not attending an education institution.

Outlays on education

The Commonwealth Government, the State Government and various private benefactors provide assistance to various categories of primary, secondary and tertiary students.

Government

Government funds and facilities are provided by the Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS), the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training (which directs funding through its portfolio), and local government (which may receive grants for community education, or may fund such activities independently).

Other sources include the Departments of Family and Community Services, Primary Industries, Environment and Natural Resources, Premier and Cabinet, Attorney-General and SA Water.

The Commonwealth Government provides a Scheme of Assistance for Isolated Children and through the AUSTUDY scheme provides income and assets tested assistance to secondary and tertiary students aged sixteen years or more. The ABSTUDY scheme gives assistance to full-time secondary and tertiary Aboriginal students.

The School Card Concession Scheme (for both Government and non-government schools) provides financial assistance to lower income families for school expenses. Approvals were 22.8% of enrolments in all schools in 1990 and 40.0% in 1995.

The State Government provides a School Support Grant to all government schools on a per head basis. The Department for Education and Children's Services (School Sector) spends approximately 54.5% of its recurrent expenditure on salaries for teachers, 26.0% on other salaries, and 19.5% on other recurrent payments. In 1994-95 the State Government spent \$1,070 million, or 17.0% of its total outlays on education.

Total DECS spending on Government, non-government and pre-schools was 18.2% of State Outlays in 1994-95.

Assistance for postgraduate students is provided in the form of research grants and postgraduate awards and scholarships.

Commonwealth grants received for educational purposes
(\$ million)

Purpose	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Current grants:			
Primary and secondary.....	166	194	208
Tertiary:			
University and other higher	251	285	305
Technical and further	30	38	39
Other.....	6	8	5
Total current grants	452	524	557
Capital grants:			
Primary and secondary	30	26	24
Tertiary:			
University and other higher	19	8	—
Technical and further	20	16	18
Other.....	—	—	—
Total capital grants	68	50	42
Total grants.....	520	574	599

**State and local government : outlay on education
(\$ million)**

Purpose	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Current outlay:			
Primary and secondary	936	1 028	1 015
Tertiary:			
University and other higher	298	327	339
Technical and further	162	177	164
Tertiary n.c.c.	1	3	2
Pre-school education and education not defined by level	84	85	95
Transportation of students	35	35	33
Other	1	1	1
Total current outlay	1 517	1 655	1 650
Capital outlay:			
Primary and secondary	68	53	61
Tertiary:			
University and other higher	19	44	36
Technical and further	26	22	26
Pre-school education and education not defined by level	—	—	—
Transportation of students	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Total capital outlay	113	120	123

Community and adult education

Adult education courses provide a starting point for people to pursue award courses at formal educational institutions. Other courses fulfil the needs of community members without leading to formal qualifications.

Since the 1980s, there has been a significant growth in non-government community-based adult education run on a voluntary or semi-voluntary basis. These courses are offered by learning centres, community care centres, community schools, education centres (particularly in country areas), voluntary teaching networks, literacy groups, women's education programs, teachers centres, ethnic networks, discussion centres and a variety of neighbourhood centres. Courses range from general interest, recreational and leisure activities, personal development, social awareness and craft through to vocational, remedial and basic education.

The higher education sector plays an integral part in adult education through programs of continuing education in professional development, preparatory skills, and general education. The TAFE sector is the largest provider of adult recreational and leisure courses.

CALUSA

Language support is provided by the Centre for Applied Linguistics in the University of South Australia (CALUSA). Through its English language programs section CALUSA offers a wide range of full-time English language intensive courses for international students and adult immigrants. Specialist English as a second language courses are also offered.

CALUSA is the State administrator of the International English Language Testing System, the Cambridge University Examinations in English, and the Test of English as a Foreign Language. CALUSA is also a university centre of excellence in TESOL education (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages), offering graduate and postgraduate awards in TESOL.

*The Investigator
Science and
Technology
Centre*

The Investigator Science and Technology Centre was opened in October 1991 as a non-profit community centre. It is an interactive centre for learning about science and technology, and has a variety of hands-on exhibits, science shows, special events, school holiday activities, and Reach Out program which travels to community and regional centres.

Other

Private benefactors provide assistance to various types of educational institutions and students, and many institutions benefit from endowments. Voluntary helpers provide an auxiliary staff function in both government and non-government schools. Education and training in specific areas is provided through the print and audio/video media by both profit and non-profit bodies. These bodies include the Workers' Educational Association, trade unions, business and professional associations, church and welfare groups, cultural and sporting associations and interest groups involved with the maintenance of civil defence.

**Further
references**

Additional information may be found in the following publications:

- 4221.0 *Schools, Australia*
- 5510.0 *Expenditure on Education, Australia*
- 6272.0 *Participation in Education, Australia*
- 6353.0 *Employer Training Expenditure, Australia*

6.2

SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS

CSIRO

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is an independent statutory authority established and operating under the *Science and Industry Research Act 1949* (Cwlth). CSIRO is Australia's largest scientific research organisation. Its primary role is that of an applications-orientated research organisation in support of major industry sectors and selected areas of community interest, with a strong commitment to the effective transfer of its results to users.

Research in CSIRO is carried out in 33 Divisions and Units throughout Australia. The Divisions of Horticulture, Human Nutrition and Soils have their headquarters in South Australia. The Divisions of Water Resources, Manufacturing Technology, Mathematics and Statistics and Entomology have laboratories in Adelaide, and the Division of Forestry's Plantation Research Centre is at Mount Gambier. In 1995 there were approximately 400 people working for CSIRO in South Australia as scientists, technicians, administrative and support staff.

Horticulture

The Division of Horticulture undertakes production and post-harvest research on Australian horticultural crops of the temperate, subtropical and tropical zones. The aim is to improve quality, efficiency and sustainability of horticultural production on-farm and to improve product specification and post-harvest handling off-farm. The Division's work centres around high value crops where maintenance and harvest can be mechanised for maximum efficiency and return to the grower. Work in the Adelaide laboratory is concentrated on the use of molecular biology for plant improvement and the physiology of the interaction of plants with the environment.

Human nutrition

The Division of Human Nutrition has its headquarters and main laboratories in the grounds of Adelaide University. The Division's research programs are concerned with market and consumer assessment, functional foods, nutrition linked cancers, bowel health and tissue growth and repair. The Division is involved with two Cooperative Research Centres.

Soils

The Division of Soils has its headquarters in Adelaide, with laboratories in Canberra, Townsville and Perth. Its aim is to benefit the nation through research and development of technologies which contribute to the profitable and ecologically sustainable use of Australia's soil and land resources. Its current research priorities include land rehabilitation and ecosystem reconstruction (including minesite rehabilitation and soil contamination remediation), sustainable soil management for cropping, pasture and horticultural systems, in catchments, coastal zones and natural and conservation areas, the use of soils in waste disposal systems, and indicators of soil health and quality. The Division is a partner with the University of Adelaide, SA Research and Development Institute and Victorian Department of Agriculture in the Cooperative Research Centre for Soil and Land Management located at the Waite Campus, Urrbrae.

Manufacturing technology

The Division of Manufacturing Technology has its headquarters in Preston, Victoria, with laboratories at Woodville North, Lindfield (NSW) and Pinjarra Hills (QLD). The Adelaide laboratory conducts research into joining and fabrication technology, production management systems, and surface engineering.

Water resources The Division provides public agencies and the private sector with improved methods for the definition, use and management of Australia's water resources. Its research is divided into five programs, namely, conservation and management of rivers and wetlands, urban water management, groundwater management and site remediation, improving resource management in irrigated agriculture, and catchment processes and dryland salinity management.

Aspects of the Division's research programs are addressed in the Adelaide laboratory, with emphasis on groundwater management and site remediation through a close association with the Centre for Groundwater Studies.

With its headquarters in Canberra, the Division has 35 of its 300 staff based in Adelaide.

**DSTO
Salisbury**

The Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO) provides scientific support to the Australian Department of Defence, and the Australian Defence Force (ADF). DSTO operates two major laboratories with an annual budget of \$230 million, and 2,600 staff. These laboratories are the Electronics and Surveillance Research Laboratory (ESRL) at Salisbury, South Australia, and the Aeronautical and Maritime Research Laboratory (AMRL) in Melbourne, Victoria.

The ESRL site at Salisbury is the largest research and development complex in Australia. Some 1,600 DSTO scientists, engineers and support staff are employed, whilst numerous defence industries, and elements of the ADF are also housed on the site. ESRL's Research Divisions at Salisbury are the Communications; High Frequency Radar; Microwave Radar; Land, Space and Optoelectronics; Information Technology; and Electronic Warfare Divisions. AMRL has elements of the Weapons Systems, Air Operations Division, and Maritime Operations Divisions also based on site.

Among the major projects at Salisbury are:

- JINDALEE, the over-the-horizon surveillance radar;
- INGARA, an airborne land surveillance radar system;
- DORIC, a communications research program.

DSTO transfers technology and development work to industry, and provides strong support to higher education institutions, participating in Cooperative Research Centres. DSTO technologies also benefit the wider community. The Laser Airborne Depth Sounder (LADS), which was developed at Salisbury, discovered a large uncharted shoal, making maritime travel in South Australian waters safer, and the Jindalee radar, while providing surveillance of Australia's northern shores, also assists with crucial weather predictions for meteorological authorities.

**Department of
Defence**

Woomera

The Woomera Range was established in 1947 as a site for testing experimental ballistic and guided weapons. Defence and other trials, training and exercises are still carried out in the Woomera Prohibited Area although at a much reduced level than in the past. The major activity in Woomera now centres around the Australia/United States Joint Defence Facility, Nurrungar. This facility employs 500 persons and is part of the US Defence Support Program which provides ballistic missile early warning and other information related to missile launches, surveillance and the detonation of nuclear weapons. The Defence Support Centre Woomera provides a residential and support base for the Joint Defence Facility, Nurrungar, and support to Defence activities at the Woomera Range.

**The Australian
Wine Research
Institute**

The Australian Wine Research Institute, established in 1955 from a small research unit formed within The University of Adelaide in 1934, undertakes research and other scientific work for the Australian wine industry.

The Institute is administered by a ten-member council consisting of representatives from the Australian wine industry, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, The University of Adelaide, the Charles Sturt University, with the Director of the Institute an ex-officio member. It receives funds from the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation, the Cooperative Research Centre for Viticulture, and commercial activities.

At its laboratories situated at Urrbrae, the Institute conducts strategic research into the microbiology and chemistry of the production of wine and brandy. Extension services assist commercial winemakers with technical problems, provide tested yeast and bacterial cultures for wine fermentation and communicate research developments to the wine industry. Analytical services also are offered, for a fee.

The John Fornachon Memorial Library maintained by the Institute is a specialised library of technical literature on wine and grapes.

**MFP
Development
Corporation
(MFP Australia)**

The multi function polis will be a unique community of advanced urban design. MFP Australia is responsible for the development of the project, which was established by the State and Commonwealth Governments in 1991, and will be implemented progressively over the next 20 to 30 years.

The three major functions of the MFP are urban development, featuring advanced physical and social design; the restoration and management of the environment; and investment, attraction and creation of jobs (particularly in areas of information technology and communications, and education and environmental management) to underpin the economic health of the MFP community.

MFP Australia owns and manages South Australia's two research parks which have been developed to provide a base for research, and the commercialisation of new technology.

Technology Park provides a focus for companies active in information technology, telecommunications, electronics and space related projects. It is anticipated that the first stage MFP at Dry Creek will be progressively developed over a ten to twelve year period to provide residential accommodation for up to 12,000 people, and on-site employment opportunities for 5,000 people in industrial/commercial and support activities.

Science Park is adjacent to Flinders University, and provides a focus for companies working in health and medical technologies.

Other research activities

Amdel Limited

Amdel Limited is involved in mineral technology and materials services. Services include the design and manufacture of analytical instrumentation, mineral processing testwork at bench and pilot scale, geological services and geoanalytical and environmental analysis. Materials services provided are testing, product and quality control, and failure analysis.

IMVS

The Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science (IMVS), which is subject to the control and direction of the Minister of Health under the *Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science Act 1982*, provides diagnostic facilities in all branches of laboratory medicine. Research is conducted into selected problems connected with human disease, particularly biological product development (import replacement and export), and animal stress physiology. The Institute staff take part in the teaching of the medical sciences to graduates, students and technicians.

At the Royal Adelaide Hospital the Institute operates a Blood Transfusion Service, and undertakes all required autopsies. Institute medical staff also take an active part in patient care by providing the clinical requirements of certain wards of the Royal Adelaide Hospital. To meet the need for laboratory services and blood transfusions in rural areas, the Institute operates eleven regional laboratories.

The Institute's research and development projects are assisted by the National Health and Medical Research Council, other research-funding bodies, certain private firms and benefactors.

Medvet Science Pty Ltd is the associated private company set up to market the intellectual property of the medical and scientific staff of the IMVS.

The Institute administers the Hanson Centre for Cancer Research. This Centre comprises a series of research laboratories which are shared between the Institute and Royal Adelaide Hospital. The Hanson Centre has been established for the specific purpose of conducting research into various aspects of cancer.

University research

The three Universities in South Australia each have a strong emphasis on research, with companies to develop and market intellectual property and expertise. More information about the Universities extensive theoretical and applied research activities may be obtained from Luminis Pty Ltd (Adelaide University); Flinders Technologies (Flinders University), and Techsearch (University of South Australia).

Other bodies

Waite Campus

The Waite Research Institute merged with Roseworthy Agricultural College in 1991 to form the Faculty of Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences of Adelaide University.

The Waite Campus is now the home of the Special Research Centre for Basic and Applied Plant Molecular Biology, and four Cooperative Research Centres (Soil and Land Management, Viticulture, Weed Management Systems and Premium Quality Wool), together with the main laboratories of the CSIRO Division of Soils, and Division of Horticulture, the South Australian Research and Development Institute, The Australian Wine Research Institute and a new Plant Research Centre completed in 1995, provide a high-tech facility for collaborative research. The Faculty of Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences forms an integrated centre of agricultural and environmental research and teaching unique in Australia.

*SARDI
(South Australian Research and Development Institute)*

SARDI undertakes applied public sector agricultural research and development, coordinates research contracts and investments between clients, investors and researchers, and advises the South Australian Government on science policy and issues.

Current strategic research areas are aquatic sciences, crops, horticulture, livestock, pastures and sustainable resources. The Plant Research Centre at the Waite Research Precinct, Urrbrae provides facilities for advanced research in horticulture, plant breeding, entomology, plant nutrition, field crops pathology, viticulture and associated disciplines.

The South Australian Aquatic Sciences Centre at West Beach is the State's leading focus for enhancing research in marine and inland fisheries, aquaculture, marine biotechnology, and environmental and ecosystems ecology. Research undertaken by SARDI at the West Beach facility benefits and adds value to the State's fishing and aquaculture industries. Through a better understanding of the marine environment, the research enables protection of the aquatic environment.

Department of Primary Industries (SA) — Forestry

The commercial forest industries in South Australia are mostly dependent on a single softwood species. This necessitates continued research into the sustainability and long-term improvement of *Pinus radiata* plantation resources, and forestry in general, in ways that are cost-efficient and ecologically sound.

Research is undertaken for private industry and government agencies and a research team of forest scientists and technicians specialises in applied research and who cooperate in technology transfer. Research will eventually be directed from the South Australian Research and Development Institute.

Forestry research aims to increase the productivity of commercial plantations through practical, cost-effective methods which, through site-specific application, achieve ecologically sustainable development of the natural resource.

Other research is directed at forestry practices needed for environmental protection and management practices able to maintain or enhance the integrity and biodiversity of native forest reserves.

Australian Centre
for Medical Laser
Technology Inc.

The Australian Centre for Medical Laser Technology Inc., an independent, non-profit organisation, is Australia's first national medical laser centre which aims to establish national training programs, provide information on the research and development of new technologies and their applications, and accreditation facilities.

As well as working with major hospitals throughout Australia and the University of South Australia, the Australian Centre for Medical Laser Technology is also a collaborative centre of the Australian Institute of Health.

**Expenditure on
research and
experimental
development**

The United Nations Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development defines Research and Development as comprising creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. The ABS follows these guidelines, and provides comprehensive data on research and experimental development activities.

In 1994-95 total research and development expenditure in South Australia for all industries except agriculture increased by 27.8% to \$204.4 million, with the private sector contribution being 97.7% of the total. Research and development expenditure in manufacturing was \$165.5 million.

**Further
references**

Additional information may be found in the following publications.

8104.0 *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia*

8109.0 *Research and Experimental Development, General Government and Private Non-profit Organisations, Australia*

8111.0 *Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia*

8112.0 *Research and Experimental Development, All-Sector Summary, Australia*

Labour

7

7.1 EMPLOYMENT

The labour force

Particulars of the number of persons who constitute the labour force in South Australia are available from periodic population censuses. From 1986 the definition of the labour force was revised to accord with the recommendations of the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1982), and the revised approach was adopted for the monthly labour force survey.

Labour Force Survey

In addition to complete census counts, estimates of the civilian labour force are prepared from the results of surveys based on a sample of dwellings throughout Australia and these surveys are conducted monthly.

Statistics obtained from the surveys include numbers employed and unemployed; labour force participation and unemployment rates; duration of unemployment; reasons for working less than 35 hours per week; and age, birthplace, family status, occupation and industry characteristics.

Labour force status of the civilian population
aged 15 years and over

May	Employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian popu- lation aged 15 years and over		Unem- ployment rate (a)	Partici- pation rate (b)
					'000	'000		
MALES								
1992	359.5	53.8	413.3	152.3	565.6	13.0	73.1	
1993	366.7	48.5	415.2	153.3	568.5	11.7	73.0	
1994	363.8	43.8	407.6	164.3	571.9	10.7	71.3	
1995	367.9	43.2	411.1	163.6	574.7	10.5	71.5	
1996	366.6	41.4	408.0	169.3	577.3	10.1	70.7	
FEMALES								
1992	264.8	32.2	297.0	290.0	587.0	10.8	50.6	
1993	271.3	26.1	297.4	292.6	590.0	8.8	50.4	
1994	274.3	31.0	305.3	287.8	593.1	10.2	51.5	
1995	288.3	26.1	314.4	281.1	595.6	8.3	52.8	
1996	291.6	26.8	318.5	279.8	598.2	8.4	53.2	
PERSONS								
1992	624.3	86.0	710.3	442.3	1 152.6	12.1	61.6	
1993	638.0	74.6	712.6	445.9	1 158.5	10.5	61.5	
1994	638.1	74.8	712.9	452.2	1 165.0	10.5	61.2	
1995	656.2	69.3	725.6	444.7	1 170.3	9.6	62.0	
1996	658.2	68.2	726.5	449.1	1 175.6	9.4	61.8	

(a) The unemployment rate is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed). (b) The labour force participation rate is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

The following table summarises annual changes in the sex composition and size of the labour force and civilian population over the past five years.

Components of annual change

	May				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Males:		%	%	%	%
Labour force	-0.1	0.5	-1.8	0.9	-0.8
Civilian population ...	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Participation rate ...	-0.7	-0.1	-1.7	0.2	-0.8
Females:					
Labour force	2.0	0.1	2.7	3.0	1.3
Civilian population ...	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Participation rate ...	2.3	-0.2	1.1	1.3	0.4
Persons:					
Labour force	-0.9	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.1
Civilian population ...	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Participation rate ...	-1.1	0.1	-0.3	0.8	-0.2

The following table shows employed persons by their status in employment for the last five years.

Employed persons : status in employment
('000)

May	Employees			Employers and own-account workers		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1992	286.2	228.0	514.2	70.1	32.4	102.5
1993	287.5	232.7	520.2	75.0	35.0	110.0
1994	291.5	232.3	523.8	68.9	37.0	105.9
1995	294.1	245.0	539.1	69.9	39.1	109.0
1996	286.4	248.5	533.9	76.2	39.2	115.4

The following table shows employed persons classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), which was introduced in the August 1986 Labour Force Survey. The structure of ASCO is based on the type of work performed and is defined in terms of skill level and specialisation. The classification is broken down into major group, minor group, unit group and individual occupation levels.

Employed persons : major occupation groups, May 1996

Major occupation groups (a)	Persons			
	Males	Females	Number	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	%
Managers and administrators	62.4	23.0	85.4	13.0
Professionals	47.6	40.6	88.2	13.4
Para-professionals	18.8	18.9	37.7	5.7
Tradespersons	85.7	10.4	96.1	14.6
Clerks	19.7	78.0	97.7	14.8
Sales and personal service workers	37.0	73.5	110.5	16.8
Plant and machine operators and drivers	35.9	5.3	41.3	6.3
Labourers and related workers	59.6	41.8	101.4	15.4
Total	366.6	291.6	658.2	100.0

(a) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations.

'Industry' refers to the branch of productive activity, trade or service in which an individual works or carries out an occupation. The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), designed primarily as a system for classifying establishments (e.g. individual mines, factories, shops etc.) by industry, is used to classify persons in the labour force survey by the industry in which they are employed, as shown in the following table.

Employed persons : industry, May 1996

Industry	Persons			Proportion of total %
	Males '000	Females '000	Number '000	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.	35.0	14.6	49.6	7.5
Mining	3.2	(a)0.7	3.9	0.6
Manufacturing.....	71.1	25.3	96.4	14.6
Electricity, gas and water	5.8	(a)1.0	6.8	1.0
Construction	30.9	5.6	36.5	5.5
Wholesale trade	23.5	9.9	33.3	5.1
Retail trade	48.5	42.6	91.1	13.8
Accommodation, cafes, restaurants	10.2	14.9	25.1	3.8
Transport and storage	21.8	6.7	28.6	4.3
Communication services.....	6.0	3.0	9.0	1.4
Finance and insurance	9.0	12.9	22.0	3.3
Property and business services	31.8	28.5	60.3	9.2
Government administration, defence	14.8	8.2	23.0	3.5
Education	17.0	34.7	51.7	7.9
Health and community services.....	16.2	61.8	78.1	11.9
Cultural and recreational services	6.3	7.2	13.5	2.1
Personal and other services	15.3	13.9	29.2	4.4
Total	366.6	291.6	658.2	100.0

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

The following table provides the labour force and participation rates by age group for males and females. Further details may be obtained from the following bulletins: *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0) and *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

Civilian labour force : age group, May 1996

Age group (years)	Number ('000)			Participation rate (a) (%)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15 - 19	25.7	29.2	54.9	51.6	61.4	56.4
20 - 24	46.1	39.9	86.0	86.0	77.5	81.8
25 - 34	104.1	76.9	181.0	91.9	69.4	80.8
35 - 44	104.2	85.1	189.3	92.5	75.2	83.8
45 - 54	83.7	63.9	147.6	88.3	67.9	78.1
55 - 59	22.8	14.0	36.9	66.6	41.0	53.8
60 - 64	12.8	5.4	18.2	43.0	17.7	30.2
65 and over	8.5	4.0	12.5	9.5	3.5	6.1
Total labour force	408.0	318.4	726.5	70.7	53.2	61.8

(a) The participation rate for any group is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Casual employees

Casual workers are employees who are not entitled to either paid annual leave or sick leave in their current position. Details relating to the casual workforce are published annually in *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia* (6310.0).

The following table summarises the number and percentage of male and female casual employees in South Australia over the last five years.

Casual employees

August	Number ('000)			Casuals as a proportion of all employees (%)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1991 (a)	40 873	80 777	121 650	14.4	35.7	23.9
1992	47 776	85 117	132 893	17.0	37.4	26.1
1993	50 349	80 934	131 283	18.1	35.0	25.8
1994	53 896	90 133	144 029	19.1	37.7	27.6
1995	57 472	84 056	141 528	19.9	34.2	26.5

(a) July 1991.

Unemployment**Labour force surveys**

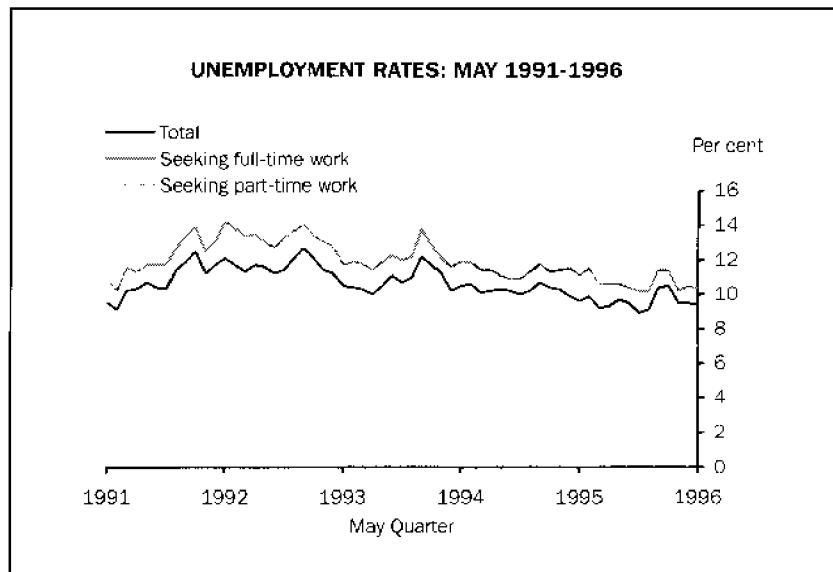
For the purpose of the survey, unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and;
 - (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
 - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

Unemployed persons

May	Looking for full-time work				Looking for part-time work	Total
	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total			
	NUMBER ('000)					
1992	12.6	63.0	75.6	10.4	86.0	
1993	9.7	52.6	62.3	12.3	74.6	
1994	11.3	51.3	62.6	12.2	74.8	
1995	8.0	51.2	59.2	10.1	69.3	
1996	9.6	44.7	54.3	13.9	68.2	
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (a)						
1992	44.7	12.5	14.2	5.8	12.1	
1993	35.3	10.4	11.7	6.8	10.5	
1994	40.6	10.3	11.9	6.6	10.5	
1995	30.9	10.1	11.1	5.3	9.6	
1996	39.7	9.4	10.3	7.0	9.4	

(a) The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.



Further details may be obtained from the following bulletins: *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0) and *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

Long-term unemployed

Persons who have been unemployed for 52 weeks or more comprise the long-term unemployed. Monthly estimates of long-term unemployed persons are published in *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

Long-term unemployed persons

May	Long-term unemployed persons			Long-term unemployed as proportion of total unemployed %
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	
1992	20.5	10.7	31.2	36.3
1993	23.0	10.6	33.6	45.0
1994	19.4	11.1	30.4	40.7
1995	16.8	8.8	25.6	36.9
1996	13.3	5.7	19.0	27.8

Job vacancies

Estimates of the number of job vacancies are derived from quarterly sample surveys of employers conducted by telephone. Details are published in *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

Job vacancies

May	Job vacancies '000	Job vacancy rate	
			%
1992	1.4		0.3
1993	(a)1.8		(a)0.4
1994	(a)2.4		(a)0.5
1995	3.3		0.8
1996	(a)2.4		(a)0.5

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Employment services

The Commonwealth Employment Service (CES), administered by the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA), assists people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications and assists employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employers' particular class of work. DEETYA has a wide range of labour market and training programs which have been developed to meet these objectives.

Also the State Government is involved directly in employment and training programs designed to alleviate unemployment. The Commission for Public Employment is responsible for developing and administering some of these schemes. There are also a number of private employment agencies, all of which are required to register with the Commission.

7.2 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In Australia a unique system of conciliation and arbitration by Government tribunals has been developed, with the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments each passing their own industrial legislation.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws in relation to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. The *Industrial Relations Act 1988* (Cwlth) is binding only on the parties to a dispute and decisions need not be of general application to an industry.

Employees not specifically covered by Federal awards are subject to State industrial jurisdiction, but where an award or determination of a State industrial tribunal is inconsistent with an award of a Federal tribunal the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Industrial tribunals

The Australian Industrial Relations Commission makes determinations on standard hours, national wage cases, equal pay principles and leave.

The South Australian legislation governing State intervention in industrial relations is the *Industrial and Employees Relations Act (South Australia) 1994* which provides for an Industrial Relations Court, an Industrial Relations Commission and an Independent Employee Ombudsman.

Major features of the *Industrial and Employees Relations Act (South Australia) 1994* include:

- provisions for enterprise agreements, with award conditions as a safety net;
- provisions for enterprise agreements to be formed without union participation;
- the maintenance of the award system as an alternative to enterprise agreements, with provisions for updates every three years;
- restructuring of the Industrial Relations Commission, including a new Enterprise Agreement Commissioner;
- a new Independent Employee Ombudsman; and
- prohibition of compulsory unionism, 'closed shop' practices and preference to union members in the workplace.

Further details regarding State industrial tribunals may be found in the annual reports of the Industrial Relations Commission and the Industrial Relations Court.

Employee associations

At 30 June 1995 there were 49 separate unions with a total membership of 257,600 operating in South Australia. Although a number of unions exist only in this State, branches of interstate or federated unions account for the majority of total membership. The central labour organisation for the State is the United Trades and Labor Council of South Australia, founded in 1884.

At 30 June	Trade unions			Proportion of members to total employees		
	Members			Males	Females	Persons
	Males	Females	Persons			
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
1991	186.8	119.2	306.0	65	52	59
1992	176.8	120.4	297.2	64	53	59
1993	174.6	119.3	294.0	63	52	58
1994	163.5	115.9	279.4	57	49	53
1995	150.8	106.9	257.6	52	43	48

Further details are contained in *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0).

Employer associations

At the end of December 1994 there were 18 associations of employers registered with the South Australian Industrial Court and Commission. In industrial matters four are dominant:

- (a) the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SA) Inc. has individual members who subscribe directly to the Chamber for the industrial and other services provided. Where appropriate, members are grouped into trade associations. The Chamber's industrial advocates represent members in the making and variation of awards, and assist members in the settlement of disputes. The Chamber monitors Bills presented to the Parliaments and, where appropriate, makes representations on behalf of its members seeking amendments to legislation;
- (b) the Engineering Employers Association, South Australia, represents the varied interests of the State's metal and engineering industry in all facets of industrial relations, education and training (including a group apprenticeship scheme), trade, economic and legislative matters;
- (c) the Motor Trade Association of SA Inc. is an industrial organisation aimed at representing the interests of employers in the motor industry, both in the retail sector and in the distribution and manufacturing sectors; and

(d) the South Australian Employers' Federation Inc. is an industrial relations orientated employer body which provides advice and representation to employers engaged in all facets of South Australian industry.

Industrial disputes

Estimates of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from employers, trade unions and government authorities. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten work days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Data are published monthly in *Industrial Disputes* (6321.0).

Industrial disputes

Year ended 31 December	Disputes	Employees involved '000	Working days lost	
			Total '000	Per thousand employees
	No.	'000	'000	No.
1991	67	34.9	59.3	111
1992	32	23.2	12.2	24
1993	38	21.7	25.6	50
1994	39	15.1	18.0	35
1995	28	27.8	15.3	28

7.3

WAGES, HOURS AND LABOUR COSTS

Wages

The Industrial Relations Commission has granted flow-ons of the National determination to State awards, largely using the Australian Industrial Relations Commission guidelines but with special provisions to allow for South Australian situations. Some details may be found in the annual reports of the former Industrial Court and Commission of South Australia and for earlier years on pages 302-3 of the *South Australian Year Book 1984*.

Earnings

The principal measure of earnings of employees is the quarterly average weekly earnings series. This sample survey of employers collects information on earnings in respect of a specified pay week generally at or about the middle of each quarter. Average weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and other deductions and includes over-award and penalty pay, shift and other allowances, commissions, retainers and bonus payments.

Average weekly earnings of employees
(Dollars)

Period	Males			Females		
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females
	Ordinary time	Total		Ordinary time	Total	
November 1994 .	619.10	667.50	586.90	558.00	572.80	410.20
February 1995 ..	648.40	699.90	620.10	560.80	572.80	415.80
May	635.10	685.20	601.10	563.90	577.80	410.80
August	639.90	684.50	600.80	560.10	571.80	408.60
November	647.60	693.10	607.60	549.20	560.90	396.30
February 1996 ..	658.90	713.60	631.40	557.20	569.50	402.40

Weekly total earnings is weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings. Changes in the average may be affected by changes in the level of earnings of employees and also by changes in the composition of the labour force, such as variations in the proportion of part-time or junior employees and in the occupational distribution. For more information, see *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0).

A second measure of average weekly earnings is obtained from the employer based Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours which is conducted in May each year.

The survey provides a measure of the size of and movements in, the various components of earnings (i.e. award and over-award pay, overtime pay and payment by measured result) and in earnings by occupation. It also produces median earnings (the level where half of recipients receive less and half receive more) for many different groupings of employees as well as data on average hourly earnings and a distribution of employees by levels of earnings. For more information on the survey, see *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (6306.0).

A third source of data on average weekly earnings of employed wage and salary earners is an annual household based survey conducted each August in conjunction with the labour force survey.

It is a second source of distribution of earnings data, with variables such as age and industry being available. However, weekly earnings refer to the amount of 'last total pay' (or weekly equivalent) prior to the interview with no adjustment being made for any back pay or prepayment. For more information, see *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia* (6310.0).

Distribution of weekly earnings in all jobs

Weekly earnings	Males			Females		
	August 1993	August 1994	August 1995	August 1993	August 1994	August 1995
PER CENT						
Under \$160	5.3	4.6	6.9	15.7	11.5	15.7
\$160 and under \$240 ..	4.2	5.1	3.2	10.8	16.8	9.5
\$240 and under \$320 ..	5.0	5.1	4.4	11.6	11.0	10.8
\$320 and under \$400 ..	11.4	9.8	8.6	17.0	15.0	16.3
\$400 and under \$480 ..	15.6	16.3	14.5	15.1	13.6	14.6
\$480 and under \$560 ..	16.8	15.7	15.4	12.1	13.4	12.6
\$560 and under \$640 ..	12.0	10.4	11.7	6.9	6.2	7.2
\$640 and under \$720 ..	7.5	8.6	9.4	3.6	4.0	4.9
\$720 and over	22.3	24.5	25.9	7.2	8.5	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DOLLARS						
Mean weekly earnings ..	551.90	571.70	585.40	385.50	388.90	398.20

Hours of work

The following table shows the relative distribution of employed persons in South Australia according to the number of hours worked in a specified week, as recorded in the May labour force surveys.

The distribution is based on actual hours worked in all jobs including overtime, rather than hours paid for, and is therefore affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism, temporary absence from work because of sickness, accident and industrial disputes, and work stoppages caused by plant breakdowns and weather.

Employed persons : hours worked^(a)

May	Percentage who worked the following hours in the specified week								Total
	0	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over		
1992	4.3	25.6	7.5	18.6	14.5	11.5	18.0	100.0	
1993	4.3	24.1	8.1	18.6	14.0	11.4	19.5	100.0	
1994	4.0	25.1	7.0	17.9	14.7	12.4	18.9	100.0	
1995	5.2	25.7	6.8	18.3	12.8	12.4	18.7	100.0	
1996	5.3	25.2	7.4	19.2	13.7	14.1	15.0	100.0	

(a) Employed civilian population, fifteen years of age and over.

Overtime

Information about overtime hours worked is obtained from a quarterly sample survey of employers. For the purposes of the survey, 'overtime' is time worked in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work for which payment is received. Excluded is any overtime for which employees would not receive payment, e.g. unpaid overtime worked by managers, normal shiftwork and standard hours paid at penalty rates. Overtime hours represent the number of hours for which overtime is paid.

Overtime

May	Average weekly overtime hours				Percentage of employees in the survey working overtime	
	Per employee in the survey		Per employee working overtime		%	Standard error
	Hours	Standard error	Hours	Standard error		
1992	0.87	0.10	5.63	0.22	15.40	1.50
1993	0.96	0.07	5.65	0.24	16.92	1.06
1994	0.98	0.08	5.64	0.18	17.36	1.22
1995	1.17	0.12	7.02	0.33	16.73	1.17
1996	1.06	0.11	6.60	0.41	16.08	1.11

For more information see *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

Labour costs

A comprehensive Survey of Labour Costs has been conducted by the ABS since 1985-86. This two-part survey of employers measures costs incurred in employing labour, and amounts paid for time worked and not worked. Included are details of annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, infrequent bonuses, public holidays and total hours paid. The second part of the survey measures the 'labour costs' to employers of gross wages and salaries, payroll tax, workers' compensation payments, contributions for superannuation and fringe benefits tax.

Major labour costs

Type of cost	1991-92		1993-94	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
AVERAGE COSTS PER EMPLOYEE (Dollars)				
Earnings	23,867	31,336	23,942	35,349
Other labour costs:	2,885	4,291	2,906	5,413
Superannuation	973	2,186	1,189	3,123
Payroll tax	923	1,245	845	1,301
Workers compensation	817	731	732	818
Fringe benefits tax	172	129	140	171
Labour costs	26,752	35,626	26,848	40,761

Major labour costs (continued)

Type of cost	1991-92		1993-94	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS				
Earnings	89.2	88.0	89.2	86.7
Other labour costs:	10.8	12.0	10.8	13.3
Superannuation	3.6	6.1	4.4	7.7
Payroll tax	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.2
Workers compensation	3.1	2.1	2.7	2.0
Fringe benefits tax	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Labour costs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Superannuation costs^(a)

Particulars	1991-92		1993-94	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
Percentage of employees covered	70.9	98.7	88.2	98.4

(a) Due to the different funding arrangements adopted in the private and public sectors, estimates of superannuation are not directly comparable between the two sectors. For further information see *Labour Costs, Australia* (6348.0).

Holidays and leave

Public holidays

A number of days are observed each year throughout the State as public holidays and additional days may be proclaimed either on a State-wide or regional basis. Authorised public holidays are:

New Year's Day (1 January or the following Monday if that day falls on a Saturday or Sunday),
 Australia Day,
 Good Friday,
 Easter Saturday,
 Easter Monday,
 Anzac Day (25 April or the following Monday if 25 falls on a Sunday),
 Adelaide Cup Day (third Monday in May),
 Queen's Birthday (second Monday in June),
 Labour Day (first Monday in October),
 Christmas Day (25 December or the following Monday if 25 falls on a Saturday or Sunday), and
 Proclamation Day (28 December or the following Monday if 28 falls on a Saturday or Sunday).

Annual leave

Under Federal awards four weeks paid annual leave is generally granted to employees who have completed twelve months continuous service and this has flowed on to most State awards. Certain employees in special occupations or where regular shift work is involved e.g. police officers, nurses etc. are entitled to annual leave in excess of four weeks. In 1973 the South Australian Industrial Commission handed down a decision which enabled part-time workers, when taking annual leave, to be paid the normal weekly wage that they would have received had they been at work.

Payment in lieu of annual leave or proportionate leave on termination of employment must be made to all employees, whether subject to an award or not, irrespective of the reason for, or manner of, termination of the employment.

Sick leave

The *Industrial and Employees Relations (South Australia) Act 1994* provides that all full-time employees whether bound by an award or not shall be eligible to receive annually not less than ten days cumulative sick leave on full pay. Most Federal awards provide for two weeks sick leave a year.

Long service leave

The South Australian *Long Service Leave Act 1967* entitles employees in respect of continuous service after 1 January 1972 to thirteen weeks leave for each ten years service. The obligation to grant leave is imposed on all employers in South Australia although the Industrial Relations Commission has the power to exempt an employer where the employees involved have access to benefits not less favourable than those prescribed by the Act.

Entitlement to long service leave also applies to casual employees provided that the service with the employer is continuous within the meaning of the Long Service Leave Act.

State and local government employees are in general entitled to ninety calendar days leave after ten years service. However, from 1 July 1975, State public servants with over fifteen years continuous service accumulate long service leave at the rate of fifteen days leave per year for each year of service after the fifteenth. Commonwealth Government employees are entitled to three months after ten years of service, while those covered by other Federal awards or agreements generally receive at least 13 weeks leave after 15 years of service.

The various long service leave arrangements provide for additional *pro rata* periods of leave for service in excess of the minimum, and for *pro rata* payments for employees who have completed a specified term of service but who, through the termination of their services or through death, do not complete the full entitlement period.

Maternity leave Maternity leave provisions are inserted in most South Australian awards. The South Australian provisions are based on those granted in March 1979 by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for Federal awards. The provisions allow full-time or part-time employees with not less than twelve months continuous service, to take a minimum of six weeks or a maximum of fifty-two weeks maternity leave without pay. Seasonal and casual workers are not eligible.

Land Settlement and Development

8

8.1 LAND TENURE

Identification of land

To facilitate the identification of land, the southern portion of the State encompassing all the arable land and certain pastoral areas has been subdivided into counties and these in turn generally have been subdivided into smaller units known as hundreds.

There are currently forty-nine counties (covering 23% of the State), the last being declared in 1933. The counties have an average size of 463,000 hectares, varying from County Light, north of Adelaide, with 217,470 hectares to County Jervois on Eyre Peninsula with 959,000 hectares.

Counties are generally subdivided into hundreds, although four northern counties remain undivided and a number of others are only partly subdivided. There is considerable variation in the size of hundreds, while the number of hundreds in a completely subdivided county varies from eight in Counties Alfred and Kintore to thirty-four in County Jervois. There are 536 hundreds, and no more will be created. Hundreds are further subdivided into sections which in turn may be divided into allotments or occasionally blocks.

Since the introduction of the State's computerised Land Ownership and Tenure System (LOTS) all titled or Crown leased parcels of land are uniquely identified on survey plans lodged in the Lands Titles Office.

*Torrens System
of land
registration*

Land transactions in South Australia are conducted under the Torrens System of land registration as provided by the *Real Property Act 1886*. This system, first introduced by the *Real Property Act 1857-1858*, was named after its author, Sir Robert Torrens, who became the first Registrar-General of the Colony.

The Torrens System provides that the matter of title to land shall be a government responsibility. Ownership of each piece of land is represented by a certificate of title which is guaranteed by the State. Retrospective examination which is necessary with general law title is eliminated and thus the costs and time involved in conveyancing can be kept to a minimum.

Legislation passed in 1990 authorised the conversion of the Torrens Register to a computer-based system which is expected to be completed in 1997.

An amendment to the Real Property Act in 1968 provided for the creation of interests in land by a three-dimensional division of the land into strata units by means of strata plans. The *Strata Titles Act 1988* repealed and replaced this provision, maintaining the strata concept but introducing reforms towards its enhancement. A strata plan creates individual private rights (as well as common entitlements in the property depicted in the plan).

An amendment to the Strata Title Act in 1992 provides a resolution of disputes mechanism by way of inexpensive application to the Small Claims Division of the Local Court. The Local Court has power to refer any matter to a higher court if deemed necessary.

Community Titles legislation will come into operation in South Australia on 5 November 1996 and provides for the division of land into lots (unlimited in height and depth) or strata lots (limited to the inside face of walls, ceilings and floors) with common property and corporate management similar to the existing strata concept. LOTS may be created as vacant land or containing a building. Common property may contain facilities for the benefit of the community and may be used for commercial gain. It is envisaged that common property usage will follow interstate trends and be used for any purpose based on a theme for the benefit of lot owners including recreational and agricultural uses. The Act also provides for multi-tiering of schemes to provide an hierarchy of schemes for ease of management of large developments. Leaseback provisions are also provided to aid foreign investment in South Australia. Upon commencement of this legislation, it will no longer be possible to create a new strata scheme under the *Strata Titles Act 1988*, however, that Act remains in force for the benefit of pre-existing strata schemes.

Land administration

Approximately half of the State comprises Crown tenures or unallotted Crown land controlled by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The remainder is freehold, national park or Aboriginal reserve.

There is very limited allocation of Crown land to private individuals and this is usually arranged through a competitive process including auctions. This land may be allocated to private individuals either as a separate lease (pastoral or miscellaneous), freehold or added to an existing perpetual lease. Any allocation of Crown land must take into account the impact of the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* and *Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994*. Sale of freehold from the Crown is for cash or by Agreement to Purchase.

Pastoral land is held under leases which may be extended after fourteen years to a maximum of forty-two years dependent on good land management. Rent is based on fair market rent for the stock levels carried.

Perpetual leases cover approximately 7.5% of the State. No new lands are released in this tenure. In the safe agricultural areas these leases may be converted to freehold.

Land used for public purposes is dedicated as a reserve for a particular purpose and allocated to an agency or group for its control. This includes national parks, forest and Aboriginal reserves.

Aboriginal freehold land has been granted to the Pitjantjatjara and Maralinga peoples. This freehold is inalienable from the indigenous people.

Current tenure

In the table below, land in South Australia is classified according to its present form of tenure. Land sold, dedicated and under agreement to purchase does not represent the accumulated total of all alienated lands as certain alienated lands repurchased by the Crown are currently held under leases.

Land and reserves tenure, 30 June 1994

Particulars	Area	Proportion
	hectares	%
Lands sold and dedicated.....	26 116 266	26.53
Lands held under agreement to purchase	39 332	0.04
Lands held under lease	45 908 933	46.63
Fresh water and salt water lakes and lagoons.....	1 816 551	1.85
National parks.....	20 327 982	20.65
Aboriginal reserves.....	778 908	0.79
Unleased vacant lands etc.....	3 449 806	3.50
Total area of South Australia.....	98 437 778	100.00

In 1901 the area sold, dedicated and held under lease and agreement to purchase, i.e. the area occupied, was 37,934,751 hectares, increasing to 57,472,548 in 1924, but falling to 52,370,744 in 1931 because of decreased areas under pastoral lease.

8.2

URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Planning

The majority of South Australians live in an urban environment — either in Adelaide or in country towns. The quality of this environment is affected by competing pressures for commercial development, new housing, industry, transport, recreational facilities and conservation of our resources. Careful planning is needed to meet the changing needs of the community in a way that facilitates development, stimulates the economy and maintains quality of life.

Planning and development assessment are the responsibilities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which was established in 1993 as part of the State Government's restructuring process. In working towards its objectives, the Planning Division within the department manages a wide range of strategic planning and structure planning projects, and provides general planning, infrastructure and environmental advice on major initiatives. This means there is a 'whole of government' approach, where all of the State Government's interests in development are directed at common goals expressed in the Planning Strategy — the policy document that sets out the range of social, economic and environmental issues which form the overall vision for the future of the State. The Planning Strategy, in conjunction with the Development Plans, provides the framework for development assessment against which applications are evaluated.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is responsible for the preparation of a Metropolitan Development Program to assess likely growth patterns in the coming five years. This Program forms the basis for the staged release of land for urban development. In metropolitan Adelaide emphasis is placed on urban infill and higher density housing.

The *Development Act 1993* which came into effect on 15 January 1994 is the major legislation governing the preparation of Development Plans and the development assessment process in South Australia. Under the Act, councils are responsible for development policies and most assessment decisions. These decisions by councils are guided by the policies set out in Development Plans — statutory documents based on each council area prepared by local government, or in some cases by the Minister for Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the community.

Local councils consider development proposals and can amend or add to Development Plan policies relating to their areas. This process involves extensive public consultation which may lead to plan amendment reports.

When development proposals are judged to be of major social, economic or environmental importance, the Minister for Housing and Urban Development may require an Environmental Impact Statement to ensure that all the effects of proposed developments are fully considered. This process involves the preparation of a draft environmental impact statement by the proposer of the development, evaluation by an assessment team, and public consultation.

The Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Development, established by the new government in March 1996, works in partnership with State and Local Governments, the private and the community sectors. It plays a major role in planning and development by fostering best practice strategies and promoting and implementing integrated development approaches which are consistent with national economic, social and environmental objectives but which also take into account the diversity of regional circumstances.

8.3

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Water supply

The *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994* established the South Australian Water Corporation and sets out its powers and functions. The South Australian Water Corporation was established on 1 July 1995. The *Waterworks Act 1932* gives the South Australian Water Corporation the power to supply water to any part of the State.

The South Australian Water Corporation is empowered to construct, maintain and operate the infrastructure necessary to deliver water to consumers. The Minister for Infrastructure has the power to set rates.

The *Water Resources Act 1990* provides for the management of the water resources of the State by the Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources to preserve water quality and to provide for the sharing of available water on a fair basis.

Its provisions include the establishment of a South Australian Water Resources Council, Regional Water Resources Committees, the Water Resources Appeal Tribunal and Water Well Drilling Committee.

The aggregate storage capacity at 30 June 1995 for Adelaide Metropolitan reservoirs was 195,540 megalitres and 32,678 megalitres for country reservoirs. Storage includes service reservoirs. Natural intake and River Murray water are stored in Northern and Metropolitan reservoirs. The total length of water mains at 30 June 1996 was 24,481 kilometres.

The *Water Conservation Act 1936* administered by the Minister for Infrastructure, provides for the control of small reservoirs, bores, tanks etc. established in certain remote areas to provide for local stock and domestic water supplies.

The *Irrigation Act 1994* also administered by the Minister for Infrastructure, provides for the formation and management of Irrigation Districts (Government and private), and the distribution and drainage of irrigation water within these districts.

In October 1995 the State Government announced that United Water (a consortium of French, British and Australian companies) would manage the water and sewerage systems of Adelaide for the next 15 years. The Government will retain control of water and sewerage prices, water quality, will not sell any of the assets and will fund capital works with United Water undertaking the projects. Billing and customer queries will be handled by SA Water who will also retain operation and management of the country and regional water network.

Water filtration

Adelaide's first water filtration plant at Hope Valley began supplying filtered water to the Metropolitan Distribution System in November 1977. Since then, plants have been commissioned at Anstey Hill, Barossa, Happy Valley, Little Para and Myponga. A plant at Morgan serves the mid-North and Yorke Peninsula.

The contract to build, own and operate ten water filtration plants in the Adelaide Hills, Barossa Valley, mid-North, Yorke Peninsula, along the River Murray, and in the upper South East was won by the consortium Riverland Water. The first plant will be located near Hahndorf serving 28 Hills communities and it is expected all will be completed by 1999.

Water quality

Research on water quality and water treatment issues is carried out at the Australian Centre for Water Quality Research based at Bolivar. The Centre is engaged in research projects to provide solutions to water quality issues including toxic blue-green algae, taste and odours, disinfection by-products and improved water treatment methods.

The Australian Water Quality Centre won the bidding for funding under the Commonwealth Government's Cooperative Research Centres (CRC) program for the next seven years. In collaboration with 16 other water industry and university partners the CRC commenced operation in July 1995 and will pursue several areas of water quality research including public health risk assessment, catchment management, water treatment technology and distribution systems management.

Distribution of water resources

Drainage systems

In agreement with the States, Australia is divided into twelve surface water drainage divisions. The divisions which constitute major surface water resources for South Australia are the South Australian Gulf Drainage Division, which lies wholly within the State and in which are located all important State reservoirs, and the Murray-Darling Division, of which only a part is located in South Australia, and the waters of which are allocated between this State, Victoria, and New South Wales in accordance with the terms of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement.

Part of the large Lake Eyre Drainage Division covers the northern and eastern areas of the State, but, although streams in the area may flood extensively on occasions, they are generally unreliable and significant only to the local pastoral industry. The section of the South-East Coast Drainage Division which intrudes into the south-east corner of South Australia has no good dam sites but a high rainfall in the area provides a good underground water resource of considerable importance to the State. Underground resources on the seaward edge of the Western Plateau Division, which covers the south-western part of the State, are recharged also from local rainfall.

South Australian Gulf Drainage Division

The eastern boundary of this Division is formed partly by the Mount Lofty Ranges, which rise to a maximum of 727 metres east of Adelaide and to over 1,000 metres north of Burra, and further north it follows the Flinders Ranges which reach a height of 1,168 metres at St Mary Peak. The boundary then rounds Lake Torrens and, further south, the western boundary is formed by a discontinuous line of hills on Eyre Peninsula. Kangaroo Island is also included, so that in all, the Division covers the whole perimeter of the South Australian gulfs. The individual river basins in this Division are all very small. Most of the South Australian reservoirs are situated in this Division.

Major reservoirs, 30 June 1995

Reservoir	Capacity megalitres	Area at full supply level hectares	Catchment area km ²
South Para	44 800	400	221
Mount Bold	45 900	308	388
Myponga	26 800	280	124
Little Para Dam	20 800	150	82
Kangaroo Creek	19 000	104	290
Millbrook	16 500	178	(a)
Happy Valley	12 700	188	(a)
Tod River	11 300	134	(a)
Bundaleer	6 370	80	(a)
Baroota	6 120	63	129
Warren	4 770	105	(a)
Barossa	4 510	62	(a)
Hope Valley	3 470	60	(a)

(a) Offstream reservoir. Water is largely diverted from other catchments.

Rainfall in excess of 750 millimetres a year occurs only on a very small area in the Mount Lofty Ranges, while in the north-west of the Division the annual average is less than 150 millimetres. In the southern parts of the Division, average precipitation generally exceeds potential evaporation only from May to August, and over most of the Division monthly evaporation rates exceed rainfall throughout the year.

After the major dam sites in the Mount Lofty Ranges had been developed, because of the small size of the individual catchments in the Division and the relatively low run-off and its high variability, it was found more economical to provide additional water to Adelaide and other high demand centres *via* pipelines from the River Murray. No further reservoirs or major pipelines for metropolitan Adelaide will need to be built this century. When augmentation of the water supply system is necessary in the first part of the next century it is likely that the supply source will be the River Murray, possibly by way of another pipeline plus a new reservoir in the Mount Lofty Ranges to act as a balancing storage for River Murray water.

River Murray

The River Murray is the most important source of water supply for South Australia. Under the terms of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement, South Australia is entitled to 1,850,000 megalitres of water annually, subject to the declaration of restriction by the Murray-Darling Basin Commission. In recent years, irrigation diversions have averaged 480,000 megalitres per annum and town, domestic, industrial and stock supplies have averaged 110,000 megalitres per annum.

Adelaide metropolitan water supplies are supplemented by River Murray water through the Mannum-Adelaide (67 kilometres) and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga (48 kilometres) pipelines. The Morgan-Whyalla (359 kilometres), Swan Reach-Stockwell (53 kilometres) and Tailem Bend-Keith (143 kilometres) pipelines provide the water supply for country areas or augment local resources in these areas.

Metropolitan water supply

In the following table, details of metropolitan services as well as revenue and expenditure are given for the metropolitan water supply district.

Adelaide metropolitan waterworks ^(a)			
Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Length of mains (kilometres)	8 543	8 634	8 698
Number of services	391 080	397 856	404 049
		\$'000	
Revenue:			
Rates and other services	146 019	170 523	178 243
Expenditure:			
Working expenses and depreciation.	90 139	89 825	93 822
Interest.	40 317	42 321	42 475
Total	130 456	132 146	136 297
Surplus/deficit	15 563	38 377	41 946

(a) Includes particulars relating to near country areas supplied by extensions of the Metropolitan distribution system.

A new scale of charges was introduced in 1995 to give owners of strata title units the choice of nominating their preferred billing option and/or to provide individual meters to units. Previous metering arrangements provided only one meter per strata title complex.

Water consumption

The following table gives details of water used during the year and storage capacity of major reservoirs at the end of the year for metropolitan and country districts for the last three years. The quantity of water pumped from the River Murray through the major pipelines is also shown.

Water storage and consumption
(Megalitres)

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Capacity of major storages (at end of year):			
Adelaide metropolitan water supply (a)	195 540	195 540	195 540
Country water supply	32 678	32 678	32 678
Water consumption:			
Adelaide metropolitan water supply (b)	150 000	175 000	176 000
Country water supply (c)	65 000	78 000	79 000
Pumped from River Murray:			
Mannum-Adelaide Pipeline	8 500	44 000	75 500
Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga Pipeline	8 000	60 000	70 500
Morgan-Whyalla Pipeline	22 000	20 000	27 000
Other supply systems	19 500	14 000	n.a.

(a) Includes storages on the Mannum-Adelaide and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga Pipelines. (b) Consumption within the Adelaide Statistical Division. (c) Includes consumption in various areas outside of the Adelaide Statistical Division supplied from the Metropolitan distribution system.

Other water resources

Underground basins, augmented to a small degree by water pumped from the River Torrens, provide most of the water supply on Eyre Peninsula. In contrast, the South East is well endowed with natural spring waters. There are considerable underground water resources in this region.

Many other areas of the State are dependent on underground supplies, particularly for stock drinking water. The aquifers of the Northern Adelaide Plains provide the major source of water for market gardens and related irrigation, but the demand level has been found to be beyond the permanent capability of the area and usage is subject to controls by a licensing system and metering of wells.

Sewerage

Sewerage of cities and towns in South Australia is undertaken by the State Government under the authority of the *Sewerage Act 1929*. The Act is administered by the South Australian Water Corporation under the general supervision of the Minister for Infrastructure and provides for water borne sanitary sewerage schemes within proclaimed drainage areas. It also empowers the Minister to determine and police the standard of private plumbing connected to the system as part of total sanitation.

As a general rule Government sewerage schemes are provided only in densely populated cities and towns where they are essential for public health, or in areas where it is necessary to protect surface or underground water resources from pollution by domestic or industrial wastes.

Local government authorities are empowered under the *Local Government Act 1934* to provide sanitary drainage schemes and since 1962 these authorities have installed common effluent drainage schemes in 84 townships providing more than 40,000 connections throughout the State.

Metropolitan sewerage

Sewerage for Adelaide was first authorised by an Act of Parliament in 1878. Construction began in 1879 and by 1881 sewage from the city and inner suburbs was admitted to a sewage farm at Islington. Since then continual expansion of sewerage systems has kept pace with development of the metropolitan area as far as physical and financial factors permit and Adelaide is now the most completely seweraged of the Australian capital cities.

Metropolitan sewers

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Adelaide drainage area (km ²)	722	724	725
Length of sewers (km)	6 078	6 151	6 227
Number of house drainage units	411 061	418 831	425 686
	\$'000		
Revenue:			
Rates and other services	125 084	154 085	164 991
Expenditure:			
Working expenses	52 434	58 313	61 797
Interest	26 122	31 736	34 182
<i>Total</i>	78 556	90 049	95 979
Surplus.	46 528	64 036	69 012

A small number of common septic tank effluent drainage systems have been installed in fringe areas by local government authorities and some of these have been, or are planned to be, connected to the sewerage systems. A charge for each house connected is levied against local government authorities whose common effluent drainage systems discharge to sewer mains. Property owners pay an annual rate for the service to the local government authority concerned.

Country sewerage

At 30 June 1996 the drainage areas of country sewerage schemes constructed and operated by the South Australian Water Corporation totalled 16,394 hectares; the length of sewers laid was 1,049 kilometres and the number of house drainage units connected totalled 52,694. Sewerage schemes are located at Aldinga, Angaston, Balhannah–Oakbank, Gumeracha, Hahndorf, Lobethal, Mannum, Millicent, Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge, Mount Burr, Myponga, Nangwarry, Naracoorte, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Stirling, Victor Harbor, Whyalla and Woodside.

Approximately one hundred country towns are served by septic tank effluent drainage schemes which collect effluent from household septic tanks and transport it to a treatment and disposal site.

Environmental management

Substantial upgrading of wastewater treatment plants is required by 2001 to comply with environmental legislation.

Environmental Enhancement Program

The major focus of this program is to reduce to acceptable levels the nutrients in the discharges from wastewater treatment plants. Treatment process upgrades, odour control and increased re-use options for wastewater disposal are other environmental improvement programs that are funded by a levy on sewerage rates. The 10% levy commenced in 1991 and has been extended for another five years from July 1995 as a 10.5% levy.

Other environmental management

A strategy launched in December 1992 to reduce the amount of heavy metal contaminants entering the sewerage system is proving successful as the level of targeted heavy metals has fallen dramatically.

In cooperation with the Waite Institute, the Botanic Gardens and the Environment Protection Authority trials are being conducted using water treatment sludge as a soil conditioner.

Catchment Environment Levy

For all water pumped from the River Murray in 1996-97, the South Australian Water Corporation has to pay the Government a levy of one cent per kilolitre and irrigators 0.3 cents per kilolitre to raise funds to clean up the River by the year 2001.

New water charges from 1 July 1996 include a one cent per kilolitre levy to all residential and non-commercial customers. Commercial property water rates will increase by an average 1.4% as a contribution towards the clean up.

Patawalonga catchment area

Since 1995 local government councils within this area charge a levy equivalent to .000118% of the capital value of the property for the clean up of the Patawalonga catchment area.

8.4

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Irrigation

The Minister for Infrastructure and several private irrigation trusts are irrigation authorities under the *Irrigation Act 1994*. Irrigation authorities provide water for agriculture and horticulture in various areas of the State.

Irrigation areas are confined almost exclusively to the Murray Valley and can be classified into two groups; highland areas requiring the pumping of water, and reclaimed lands watered by gravitation. During 1993-94, 473,000 megalitres of water were diverted from the River Murray in South Australia for irrigation purposes.

The proclamation of the *Irrigation Act 1994* brought in changes to the administration of the distribution of water including irrigation districts being licensed to withdraw water from the River Murray, the introduction of inter- and intra-district water allocation transfers and a move toward private management of districts.

Highland areas

With the major exception of the Mypolonga Irrigation Area, highland irrigation is located in the hot and dry zone along the River Murray between Morgan and the Victorian border.

These areas are largely devoted to vineyards and citrus and stone fruit orchards which are irrigated by water pumped and distributed *via* open concrete-lined channels or low pressure piped mains. The Government is currently engaged in a major program of rehabilitating those areas still using channels, which are being replaced by sealed pipe mains and metered connections to each property in the Government irrigation areas. More than 80% of irrigation areas in the Riverland have now been rehabilitated.

Irrigation systems must also provide for the removal of surplus water which accumulates beneath the surface of the land. Holdings have internal drainage systems leading to comprehensive drainage systems which convey the water to evaporation basins.

In 1993-94 there were 43,000 hectares of highland in Government-controlled and non-government areas.

Reclaimed areas

On the Lower Murray between Mannum and Wellington, a series of swamp and overflow areas have been reclaimed by Government and private agencies.

Murray-Darling Basin Agreement

A 1987 Act ratified the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement of 30 October 1987 which provides for constitution of the Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council, the Murray-Darling Basin Commission and a Community Advisory Committee as the institutional foundation for joint government and community action.

The Commission encompasses the regulatory responsibilities previously provided for under the River Murray Waters Agreement as well as responsibilities for land, environmental and water matters not covered in that Agreement.

New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and the Commonwealth Government were party to a new Murray-Darling Basin Agreement in 1992. The new Agreement broadens and strengthens the Commission's role, formalises the Salinity and Drainage Strategy approved in 1989 and provides for implementation of other strategies, for instance the Algal Management Strategy.

**Rural
drainage**

With the exception of the reclaimed areas along the lower Murray and certain works associated with metropolitan development, drainage schemes in South Australia are confined to the south-east corner of the State. The existing comprehensively drained area is that of the Lower and Mid South East and the area of main benefit has been assessed at 697,430 hectares.

The administrative authority for water conservation and drainage in the south-east area is the South-Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board under the *South-Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992*.

Approximately 1,855 kilometres of drains and 1,226 associated structures, e.g. bridges, weirs etc., have been constructed over the past 125 years. These drains vary considerably in size from only a few metres to over 90 metres bottom width.

The Upper South East has recently been subject to an environment impact statement on a dryland salinity and flood mitigation project aimed at rehabilitating an area of 200,000 hectares. This project was commenced in July 1996, comprising Commonwealth and State funding of 75% with, local funding of 25% collected by levy of landholders by the South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board. The total project has been costed at \$24 million over the next 6 years.

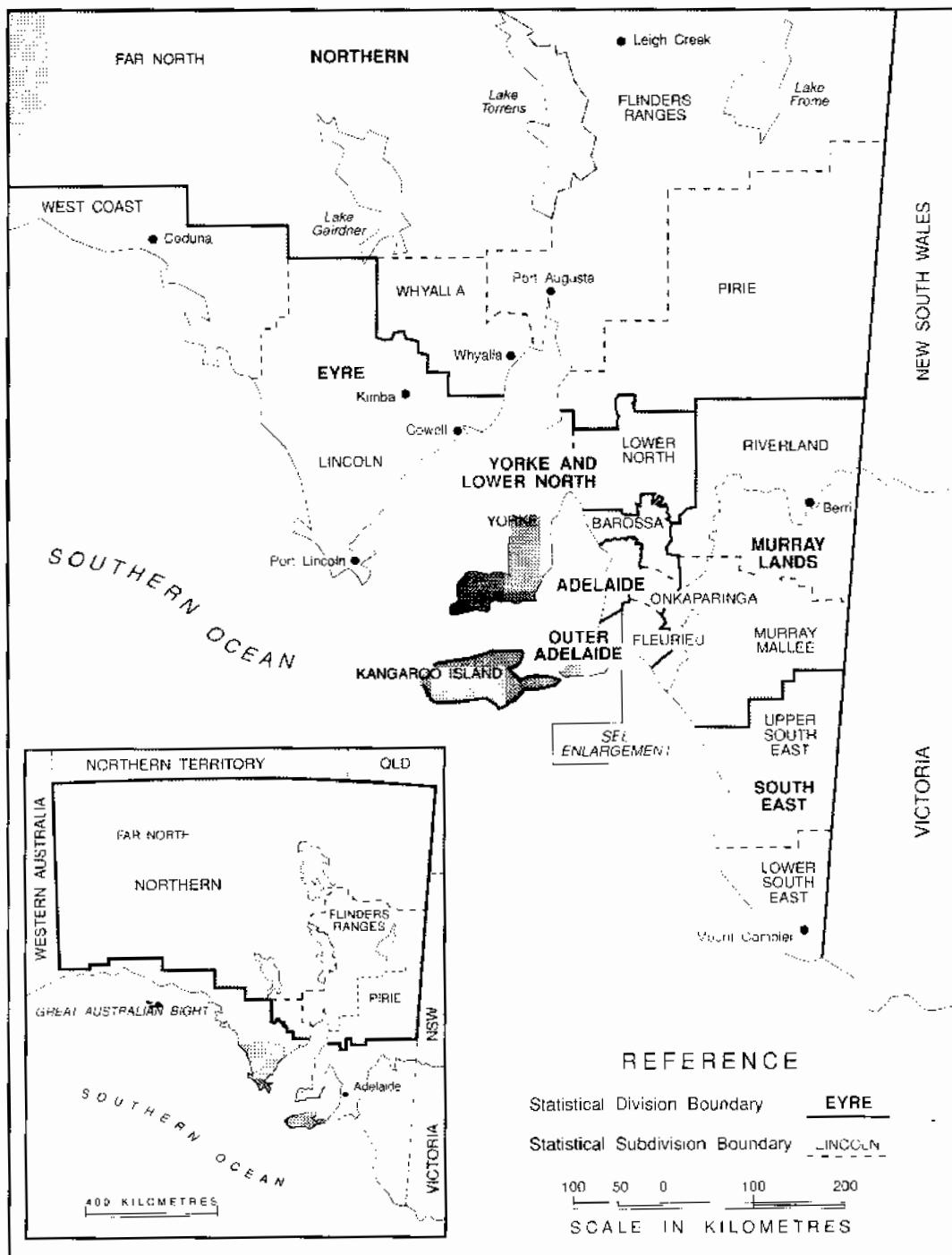
8.5 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

For the purpose of presenting the statistical series of South Australia, the State is divided into a number of areas which are entitled statistical divisions. The divisions are designed to represent closely allied and meaningful areas of production and community interest and where areas smaller than divisions are considered to be important, subdivisions have been established.

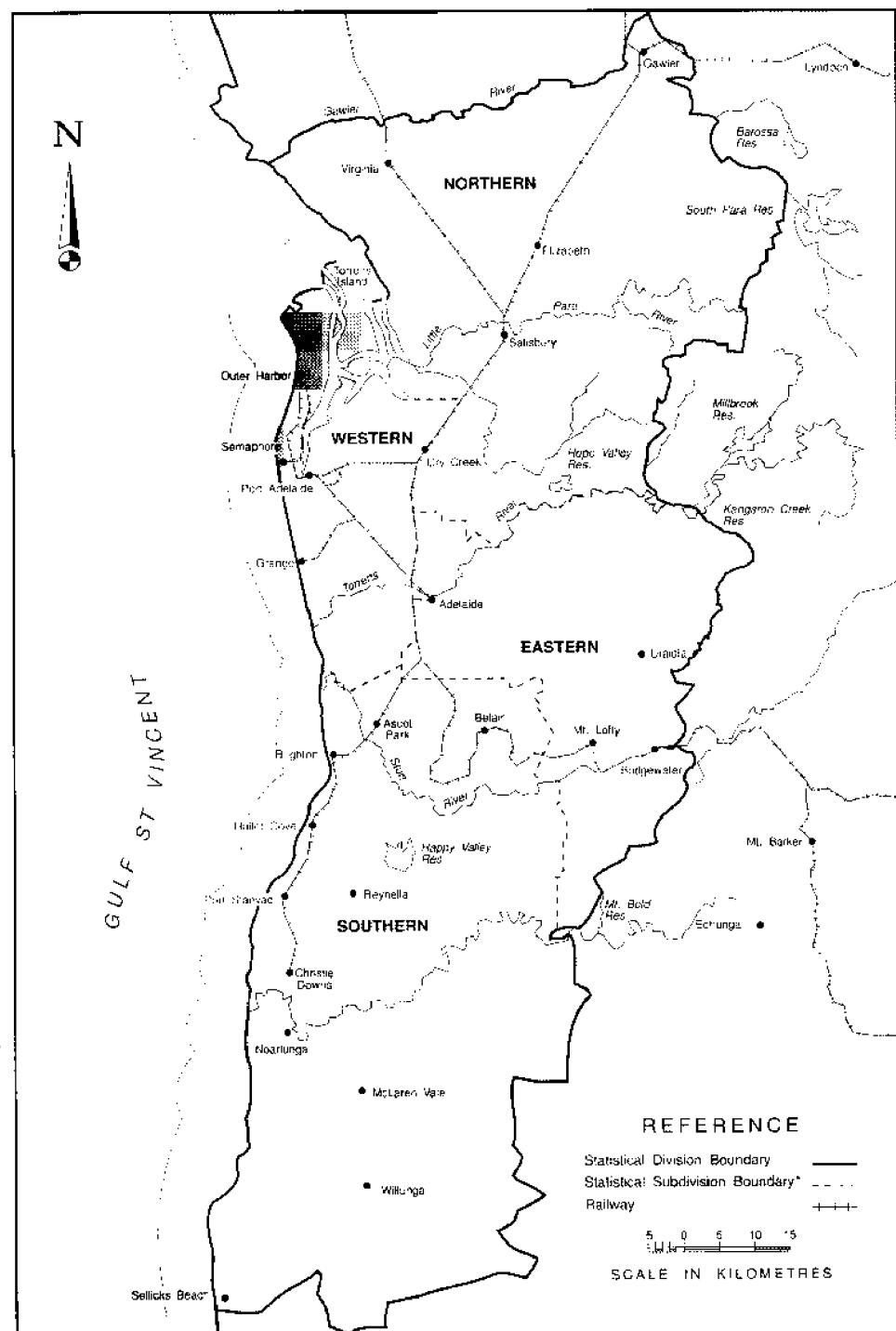
Maps showing statistical divisions and subdivisions are on the following pages. A more detailed article together with descriptions of the divisions and subdivisions was included on pages 135–43 of the *South Australian Year Book 1977*.

The major change since 1977 occurred on 1 July 1992 when the boundaries of the Riverland and Murray Mallee SSDs were adjusted. The District Council of Truro was merged with Ridley (DC) to form Ridley–Truro (DC) which is included in the Murray Mallee SSD.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS**



**PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION**



Housing and Building

9

9.1 HOUSING

Dwellings : Census data

Information on housing is obtained mainly from particulars of dwellings collected at each Census. From the 1986 Census persons living in caravans etc. in caravan parks were treated as separate households whereas in previous Censuses they were treated as part of a non-private dwelling.

Dwelling counts are shown in the next table classified into three basic groups: unoccupied private dwellings, occupied private and non-private dwellings. Data from 1986 are not directly comparable with those from previous Censuses because of the revised treatment of caravans in caravan parks.

Dwellings, Censuses 1966 to 1991

Census	Occupied			Unoccupied	Total dwellings
	Private	Non-private	Total		
1966	299 933	2 693	302 626	25 110	327 736
1971	342 064	2 048	344 112	30 553	374 665
1976	390 514	1 739	392 253	39 768	432 021
1981	432 136	1 703	433 839	42 407	476 246
1986	(a)475 987	1 631	(a)477 618	48 546	(a)526 164
1991	515 721	1 539	517 260	53 534	570 794

(a) From 1986 includes caravans etc. in caravan parks.

9.2

BUILDING

Building control

Building regulation (including procedures for applications, approvals, appeals and enforcement) is subject to the *Development Act 1993*. This Act introduced a new integrated planning and development assessment system, whereby all policies and procedures for assessment of a proposed *development* are coordinated, leading to the issue of one combined *development approval*, after all consents required have been obtained. Under the *Development Act*, a *building consent* is required where proposed development includes building work. For administrative convenience, the *building consent* may be given as an endorsement on the *development approval* form. Building work cannot be commenced until a *development approval* is issued. The definition of *development* includes building work, a change in the use of land, division of an allotment and certain prescribed work on State and local heritage sites.

The *Development Act* introduced private certification. This allows an applicant to appoint a private certifier to issue the provisional building rules consent as an alternative to the relevant Council.

The Building Code of Australia is called up under the *Development Act* as the technical requirements for building design, assessment, construction and maintenance. Local government authorities are responsible for approving applications, however a private certifier may assess an application against the building rules and grant a building rules consent. The Code regulates a wide range of matters including structural stability, access and egress, fire detection and suppression, and health and amenity.

Builders are licensed and regulated by the Commercial Tribunal under the *Builders Licensing Act 1986*. The *Development Act* requires the builder to be responsible for constructing in accordance with the approved documents.

Building statistics

These statistics relate to building activity which includes construction of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings. Construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks etc.) is included later in this Chapter under 'Engineering Construction Survey'.

In relation to work carried out on existing buildings, the statistics include details of non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and the installation of integral building fixtures for which building approval was obtained. The statistics were compiled from information supplied by local and other government authorities, builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity.

Building approvals

The *ownership of a building* is classified as either *Public Sector or Private Sector* according to the sector of the intended owner of the completed building as evident at the time of approval.

Statistics of building work approved were compiled from permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities.

Major building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (e.g. buildings on remote mine sites) is also included.

From July 1990 the statistics cover all approved new residential building jobs valued at \$10,000 or more (previously \$5,000); approved alterations and additions to residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more (unchanged); all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more (previously \$80,000). These changes mainly affect non-residential building data. In particular, care should be taken in interpreting data for specific classes of non-residential building.

In using approvals as an indicator of building activity it should be noted that certain projects may be cancelled, delayed or altered and resubmitted for approval, that large projects may be spread over a number of years, and that building costs may vary over the period of construction.

Value of buildings approved
(\$ million)

Type of building	1994-95		1995-96	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
New houses	605.8	27.0	399.4	13.3
New other residential buildings	98.4	8.5	54.6	1.9
Alterations and additions to residential buildings . . .	116.6	3.3	117.2	1.9
Hotels etc.	4.2	0.4	18.2	—
Shops	51.3	3.1	122.0	7.9
Factories	25.0	5.5	26.2	6.7
Offices	34.3	92.5	53.3	43.5
Other business premises	59.2	13.2	77.8	17.8
Educational	17.3	92.5	17.2	42.5
Religious	3.0	—	3.7	1.0
Health	26.5	16.0	41.9	10.2
Entertainment and recreational	9.7	9.7	23.2	3.6
Miscellaneous	14.0	15.5	9.6	40.0
Total	1,065.4	287.4	964.3	190.4

In recent years the greatest residential building development in the Adelaide Statistical Division has occurred in the statistical local areas of Noarlunga, Tea Tree Gully, Salisbury and Munno Para. In the Rest of the State, the statistical local areas of Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Port Elliot and Goolwa and Victor Harbor provided the highest level of residential building activity.

The number of dwelling units approved in these areas and other selected statistical local areas during the last three years are included in the following table.

Statistical local area	Number and location of dwelling units ^(a) approved		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Adelaide (C)	128	262	121
Burnside (C)	300	276	249
Campbelltown (C)	439	329	196
Enfield(C) Pt A & Pt B.	474	372	277
Gawler (M)	181	146	78
Happy Valley (C)	395	312	148
Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	367	384	251
Marion (C)	464	461	252
Mitcham (C)	182	111	72
Munno Para (C)	627	631	382
Noarlunga (C)	1 143	793	428
Port Adelaide (C)	191	219	75
Salisbury (C)	1 092	727	254
Stirling (DC)	108	62	59
Tea Tree Gully (C)	1 361	901	466
Unley (C)	122	92	68
West Torrens (C)	178	195	96
Willunga (DC)	217	182	105
Other	661	577	350
Total	8 630	7 032	3 927
REST OF STATE			
Mallala (DC)	95	59	47
Mount Barker (DC)	401	236	129
Mount Gambier (C)	194	143	150
Murray Bridge (RC)	134	75	50
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)	126	75	59
Port Augusta (C)	43	32	34
Port Elliot and Goolwa (DC)	181	185	123
Port Lincoln (C)	86	70	70
Port Pirie (C)	66	66	44
Renmark (M)	35	47	33
Roxby Downs (M)	34	59	35
Strathalbyn (DC)	67	58	46
Victor Harbor (DC)	306	226	166
Other	1 378	1 399	1 055
Total	3 146	2 730	2 041
South Australia	11 776	9 762	5 968

(a) Includes conversions, etc.

(C) Municipality with city status

(DC) District Council

(M) Municipality

(RC) Rural City

Building Activity Survey

Building activity data is collected quarterly from builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity. It consists of two components:

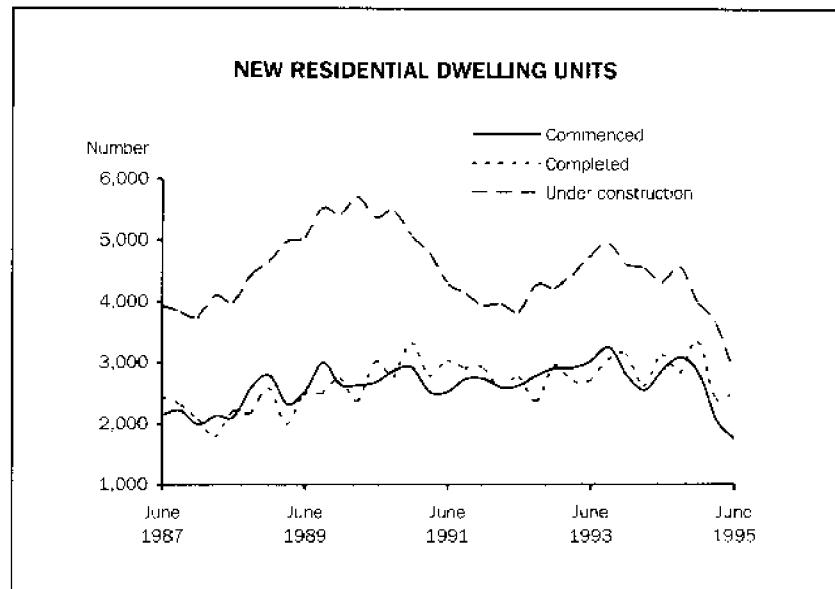
- (a) a sample survey of private sector house building activity involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses; and
- (b) a complete enumeration of jobs involving construction of new residential buildings other than private sector houses, all alterations and additions to residential buildings (other than private sector houses) with an approval value of \$10,000 or more, and all non-residential building jobs with an approval value of \$50,000 or more.

From the data collected in the survey, information about the building industry in South Australia can be derived. This includes statistics about building work commenced, work done and completed in each period as outlined in the following paragraphs. All values shown exclude the value of land and unless otherwise stated represent the anticipated or actual value of buildings upon completion. A building is regarded as having been commenced when expenditure on building work is first reported.

Buildings commenced^(a)

Type of building	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
New houses:			
Number	9 416	9 590	8 210
Value (\$m)	685.3	726.8	657.0
New other residential buildings:			
Number of dwelling units	2 219	1 891	1 525
Value (\$m)	130.9	118.4	108.4
	\$ million		
Alterations and additions to residential buildings.....	122.4	126.5	125.3
Non-residential buildings:			
Hotels etc.	5.4	7.4	5.0
Shops.....	53.8	41.9	70.1
Factories.....	22.9	24.8	31.1
Offices.....	99.8	66.2	129.0
Other business premises	53.4	31.6	71.6
Educational.....	117.6	99.2	133.8
Religious.....	6.1	1.9	3.6
Health	50.3	53.5	26.9
Entertainment and recreational.....	13.5	15.7	21.7
Miscellaneous.....	35.8	30.7	25.8
<i>Total non-residential buildings.....</i>	<i>458.7</i>	<i>373.0</i>	<i>518.5</i>
Total building.....	1 397.2	1 344.8	1 409.3

(a) Anticipated completion value.



Details of buildings completed in the last three years are given in the next table.

Type of building	Buildings completed		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
New houses:			
Number	8 708	9 903	9 042
Value (\$m)	637.7	750.4	717.2
New other residential buildings:			
Number	1 938	1 974	1 999
Value (\$m)	110.4	126.0	139.5
	\$ million		
Alterations and additions to residential buildings.	126.9	131.9	130.1
Non-residential buildings:			
Hotels etc.	10.8	5.4	7.3
Shops.	85.8	35.7	49.0
Factories.	35.8	44.0	37.0
Offices	110.4	95.6	110.9
Other business premises	66.0	77.2	52.5
Educational.	59.1	119.3	119.4
Religious.	6.4	5.0	2.0
Health	46.5	50.4	113.2
Entertainment and recreational.	40.4	20.9	14.9
Miscellaneous.	19.1	55.7	46.7
<i>Total non-residential buildings.</i>	480.3	509.1	552.9
Total building	1 355.3	1 517.5	1 539.7

Another measure of building activity is that of value of work done, i.e. of work actually carried out on buildings during the period. Details of value of work done for the last three years are given in the following table.

Type of building	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
New houses	660.9	746.4	693.6
New other residential buildings	119.7	129.8	122.8
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	127.1	132.0	129.4
Non-residential buildings:			
Hotels etc.	8.6	6.9	6.9
Shops.	62.6	41.5	62.9
Factories.	46.6	23.4	39.0
Offices.	119.7	88.6	99.9
Other business premises	82.1	42.3	60.0
Educational.	103.7	119.7	103.0
Religious.	4.6	4.3	3.2
Health	65.8	82.7	46.7
Entertainment and recreational	34.7	17.9	20.0
Miscellaneous	42.4	34.7	35.4
<i>Total non-residential buildings</i>	570.9	462.1	476.9
Total building	1 478.6	1 470.4	1 422.7

Engineering Construction Survey

Estimates of engineering construction activity by both public and private sector organisations are compiled from a quarterly Engineering Construction Survey. Data are obtained from all enterprises classified to the construction (including construction of engineering structures) industry.

The cost of land and the value of building construction is excluded from the survey. Machinery and equipment installed are included in the statistics only if they are an integral part of a construction project.

In the table below, the value of engineering construction work at the various stages of construction is shown for the last three years. The estimates, together with results from the Building Activity Survey, provide a complete picture of building and construction activity in South Australia.

Stage of construction	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Value of work commenced	733.8	658.2	691.6
Value of work done	734.9	736.5	687.4
Value of work yet to be done (a)	198.2	171.9	266.6

(a) The value of outstanding work for projects at the end of the period.

Further detailed information is available from the publication *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (8762.0.40.001).

The South Australian Housing Trust

The South Australian Housing Trust was established under the *South Australian Housing Trust Act 1936* as the public housing authority. Following an organisational review and in line with the Industry Commission's recommendations, the two main functions of the Trust — residential property management and rental tenancy management were established as separate divisions within the Trust in October 1994. The Property Management Division is broadly responsible for the acquisition of stock and maintenance of assets, while tenancy management and assistance in private rental are handled by the Housing Services Division.

The Trust's sources of funds are loans and grants from the Commonwealth and State Governments, rents and other payments by tenants and the proceeds from the sale of its houses and other assets.

At June 1996 the Trust had 60,460 dwellings of which 1,686 were dedicated to Aboriginal housing. During 1995-96 there were 365 public rental dwellings completed, 108 purchased on the open market and 968 sold.

At the end of June 1996 there were 36,574 households waiting for public housing and of the households residing in public housing, 80.3% were paying a reduced rent.

Assistance is also provided to other disadvantaged members of the community who face genuine hardship in meeting private rental commitments. To this end, at 30 June 1996, the Rent Relief Scheme was assisting 11,798 households at an average level of assistance of \$16.11 per week.

Information on housing, bond assistance, advocacy and counselling is provided for people in a housing crisis and during 1995-96 some 33,444 customers were interviewed and assessed. Of those, 21,731 received financial assistance under the Private Rental Assistance Program.

The Trust provides short-term leases to young people in crisis who are temporarily unable to access the private rental market. This assistance provides stability while seeking longer term housing options. At 30 June 1996, 314 allocations were made to young households under the Direct Lease Youth Priority Scheme.

Pursuant to Part VII of the Housing Improvement Act, the Trust is responsible for regulating the rents of sub-standard housing and for determining improvements required of property owners. During 1995-96, 411 notices of intention to declare houses sub-standard were served and 281 houses were declared sub-standard. Maximum rents were fixed on 328 dwellings.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 8731.0 *Building Approvals, Australia*
- 8731.4 *Building Approvals, South Australia*
- 8741.4 *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, South Australia*
- 8750.0 *Building Activity, Australia: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Preliminary*
- 8752.0 *Building Activity, Australia*
- 8752.4 *Building Activity, South Australia*
- 8762.0 *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia*

9.3**HOUSING FINANCE**

Information on secured finance commitments to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation is provided by major lenders. These lenders include banks, permanent building societies, credit unions, insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation funds and general government enterprises.

In the following tables, values shown for 'construction of dwellings' represent commitments made to individuals to fund, by way of progress payments, the erection of dwellings which they will occupy. Values for 'purchase of newly erected dwellings' represent the purchase of dwellings which have been completed within a period of twelve months preceding lodgment of the loan application where the applicant is, or will be, the first occupant. 'Purchase of established dwellings' refers to those completed for a period greater than twelve months preceding the lodgment of the loan application or, if purchased within twelve months, the applicant is not the original occupant.

Number of dwelling units for which loans were approved to individuals by type of lender

Period	All banks	Other lenders	Total
1991-92	23 308	8 457	31 765
1992-93	28 241	8 719	36 960
1993-94	36 901	8 824	45 725
1994-95	29 602	6 827	36 429

Value of lending commitments to individuals for construction or purchase of dwellings by type of lender^(a) (\$ million)

Period	All banks	Other lenders	Total
1991-92	1 570.7	602.0	2 172.7
1992-93	2 085.9	586.4	2 672.3
1993-94	3 042.0	567.7	3 609.7
1994-95	2 643.4	478.5	3 122.0

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Lending commitments to individuals for construction or purchase of dwellings, all lenders^(a)

Period	For construction of dwellings		For purchase of newly erected dwellings		For purchase of established dwellings (b)	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
1991-92 . . .	6 608	401.0	3 221	214.9	21 936	1 467.9
1992-93 . . .	7 490	484.6	3 539	262.1	25 931	1 822.9
1993-94 . . .	7 794	558.6	3 394	262.8	34 537	2 566.7
1994-95 . . .	5 649	435.3	1 895	159.5	28 885	2 285.0

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. (b) Includes refinancing.

Commonwealth housing programs The Commonwealth provides housing assistance to people in need through the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. The Agreement targets accommodation assistance to people with low incomes and to other disadvantaged groups.

The Commonwealth provides more than \$1,000 million nationally each year for public housing and, additional funds for community housing projects and programs to improve housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Also, it funds special assistance programs for homeless people and those at risk of becoming homeless.

HomeStart Loan Scheme HomeStart Finance was introduced by the State Government in 1989 to provide home finance opportunities for South Australians. HomeStart loans are especially designed for low to moderate income earners and feature a variable interest rate and fixed yearly repayments option.

Repayments are based on 25% of income and increase annually, in line with inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Since its inception, HomeStart has provided loans to over 23,000 households.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

10

10.1 RURAL INDUSTRIES

The principal source of statistics relating to the rural sector is the Integrated Agricultural Commodity Census, which is conducted throughout Australia at 31 March each year. Data are collected from those establishments engaged in significant agricultural activity, regardless of the main activity of the establishment. Where harvesting of some crops (mainly fruit and vegetables) has not been completed by 31 March, growers are asked to estimate production or provide details at a later date. An establishment generally comprises the operations of a legal entity from a single physical location or from more than one location, provided that these locations are within the same local government area.

Those establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production are excluded from the Census. Coverage of establishments changed in 1993-94 and now includes all establishments which had an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more (previously \$22,500 or more in 1992-93). For the 1994-95 season the Agricultural Census included 15,952 establishments operating on 56,101,000 hectares of land or approximately 56.8% of the total area of South Australia.

Number of establishments with agricultural activity by industry
of establishment and EVAÖ at 31 March 1995

Industry of establishment	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)								Total estabs
	Less than 5	5 to 22.4	22.5 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 499	500 or more		
Plant nurseries	—	13	7	28	33	35	12	128	
Cut flower and flower seed growing.	—	28	37	32	15	7	3	122	
Vegetable growing.	9	72	90	101	82	97	118	569	
Grape growing.	32	295	387	498	349	129	40	1 730	
Apple and pear growing.	2	15	10	27	31	34	22	141	
Stone fruit growing.	12	98	121	96	42	10	4	383	
Kiwi fruit growing.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fruit growing n.e.c.	10	113	138	134	156	114	32	697	
Grain growing.	11	182	257	516	948	682	56	2 652	
Grain — sheep/beef cattle farming.	6	187	489	1 078	1 263	536	29	3 588	
Sheep-beef cattle farming.	10	161	204	265	277	153	38	1 108	
Sheep farming.	49	367	338	357	321	162	23	1 617	
Beef cattle farming	80	604	210	125	111	69	25	1 224	
Dairy cattle farming.	—	19	67	151	354	238	21	850	
Poultry farming (meat).	—	2	—	5	3	37	25	72	
Poultry farming (eggs).	1	4	5	4	5	16	12	47	
Pig farming.	6	22	24	37	59	53	20	221	
Horse farming.	4	46	39	13	4	3	—	109	
Deer farming.	—	2	6	15	11	12	3	49	
Livestock farming n.e.c.	7	54	48	41	26	12	6	194	
Sugar cane growing.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cotton growing.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Crop and plant growing n.e.c.	3	19	19	20	23	18	8	110	
Total	242	2 303	2 496	3 543	4 113	2 417	497	15 611	
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	—	11	4	5	4	—	—	24	
Forestry and logging.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Commercial fishing	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Total	244	2 318	2 500	3 548	4 117	2 417	497	15 641	
All other	8	47	43	25	17	14	11	165	
Unclassified	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	
Total all industries.	398	2 365	2 543	3 573	4 134	2 431	508	15 952	

Rural establishments : Statistical Divisions

Statistical Division	Establishments		Area of establishments	
	1993-94	1994-95	1993 94	1994 95
	number	number	'000 ha	000 ha
Adelaide	1 056	1 054	48	47
Outer Adelaide	3 250	3 170	830	808
Yorke and Lower North	2 335	2 271	1 725	1 695
Murray Lands	3 930	3 848	3 396	3 342
South East	2 672	2 608	1 731	1 675
Eyre	1 663	1 618	4 628	4 513
Northern	1 439	1 383	44 909	44 022
Total	16 345	15 952	57 267	56 101

Agricultural Finance Survey

Statistics on the financial performance of the rural sector are obtained from the Agricultural Finance Survey. This survey provides estimates of turnover, expenditure, cash operating surplus, capital expenditure and indebtedness.

Financial estimates of agricultural enterprises
(\$ million)

Items	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Sale of crops	971.4	1 056.8	1 206.0
Sales of livestock	395.9	457.7	501.9
Sales of livestock products	403.6	405.5	454.6
Turnover	1 910.7	2 047.2	2 353.8
Purchases and selected expenses	1 054.5	1 138.9	1 279.2
Value added	962.7	861.6	1 034.0
Adjusted value added	822.6	726.7	873.5
Gross operating surplus	643.8	543.8	683.9
Cash operating surplus	425.8	491.4	570.7
Total net capital expenditure	177.2	156.6	222.6
Gross indebtedness	1 486.0	1 591.8	1 604.7

Land utilisation

The pattern of land use indicates that vast tracts of land have no attributed land use and these include areas of saltbush, scrub, native vegetation, non-arable land and land not utilised.

Crops were sown to 3.0 million hectares of land during the 1994-95 season, a 1.7% increase from the previous year. Climatic conditions, particularly the relatively low winter rainfall and the hot dry summer, favour cereal growing: one advantage being the low incidence of stem rust, a serious disease in the moist areas of the Australian wheat belt.

The following table shows the land utilisation of establishments for the last three years.

Land utilisation of establishments with agricultural activity
year ended 31 March

Particulars	1993	1994	1995
Total establishments	14 077	16 345	15 952
Number of establishments:			
Growing crops	11 245	12 189	11 955
With sown pastures and grasses	6 833	6 819	n.a.
Total area of establishments (hectares)	56 554 511	57 266 537	56 100 961
Total area (hectares):			
Used for crops (a)/(b)	3 072 580	2 939 957	2 990 607
Under sown pastures and grasses	3 379 058	3 029 827	n.a.

(a) Excludes pastures harvested for hay and seed which are included in 'area under sown pastures and grasses'. (b) Areas used for sowing more than one crop are counted for each crop.

Irrigation

The following table shows the area of all irrigated culture in South Australia from 1989-90 to 1993-94.

Season	Area under irrigation (Hectares)					
	Vegetables (including potatoes)	Fruit	Vineyards	Other crops	Pastures	Total
1989-90	7 395	13 410	18 151	6 760	53 191	98 907
1990-91	9 400	15 816	21 119	6 056	57 795	110 186
1991-92	9 655	15 027	20 532	6 142	52 699	104 055
1992-93	9 164	15 604	20 564	9 904	61 881	117 117
1993-94	8 940	16 008	23 667	10 872	52 688	112 177

In 1993-94 there were 4,713 establishments irrigated and the most important areas are those located in the Murray Valley. The main crops in the Upper Murray irrigation areas are grapes, citrus and stone fruit while the reclaimed swamp areas of the Lower Murray irrigation areas are used mainly for pastures.

Fertilisers

Nearly all soils in the agricultural areas of South Australia are deficient in phosphorus and, superphosphate is used in large quantities to overcome this deficiency. In some areas trace elements (manganese, copper, zinc and molybdenum) are added to the superphosphate to rectify the chronic shortage of these elements.

Total crops and pasture fertilised

Year	Area fertilised '000 ha	Fertiliser used tonnes	Per
			hectare
1989-90	4 418	496 447	112
1990-91	3 833	386 558	101
1991-92	3 403	323 089	95
1992-93	3 471	322 818	93
1993-94	3 282	327 111	100

Wheat

The area sown to wheat for grain in South Australia during the 1994-95 season was 1,394,700 hectares which yielded 1,487,400 tonnes. This represented 17.7% and 16.6% of the Australian total respectively. The average yield for the 1994-95 season was 1.1 tonnes per hectare, down from 1.7 tonnes per hectare in 1993-94.

Wheatgrowing districts

Wheatgrowing in South Australia is virtually restricted to the belt between the 200 and 450 millimetre rainfall isohyets in the period April to November. The principal wheat producing districts are in the Eyre, Yorke and Lower North, Murray Lands and Northern Statistical Divisions. These districts accounted for 95.1% of the area sown in 1994-95.

Wheat for grain by Statistical Division

Particulars	Area		Production	
	1993-94 '000 ha	1994-95 '000 ha	1993-94 '000 tonnes	1994-95 '000 tonnes
Statistical Division:				
Adelaide	1	1	2	2
Outer Adelaide	35	39	81	55
Yorke and Lower North	239	271	594	484
Murray Lands	192	221	284	207
South East	26	29	86	72
Eyre	565	651	747	438
Northern	158	183	327	231
Total for grain	1 216	1 395	2 121	1 487

Varieties

In each of the Australian States a committee examines and recommends the wheat varieties which should be grown by farmers. The South Australian Advisory Committee on Wheat Quality was established in 1962. Dividing the State into five zones, recommendations of wheat varieties are decided each year by bringing together relevant available information on breeding, testing (agronomic and grain quality), commercial production, handling and end use of wheat. Protein content and potential yield are key factors in these recommendations.

The South Australian Department of Primary Industries and the Australian Wheat Board encourage growers to produce wheat with uniform characteristics in the Hard, Australian Premium White (APW) and Australian Standard White (ASW) grades.

Marketing

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board formed on 21 September 1939 was given powers to run the domestic and export marketing of Australia's wheat crop.

Under the *Wheat Marketing Act 1989* (Cwlth), all sales of wheat within Australia were deregulated from 1 July 1989. The Australian Wheat Board has retained full control of wheat sold for export from Australia. The Board will continue to buy on the domestic market along with other buyers who can now engage in such operations. The legislation permits the Board to trade in other grains and pulses on both the domestic and export markets.

Deliveries to the Australian Wheat Board
('000 tonnes)

Season	South Australia	Australia
1990-91	2 030	13 522
1991-92	2 040	8 075
1992-93	2 450	13 584
1993-94	2 039	15 123
1994-95	1 202	12 433

Source: Australian Wheat Board.

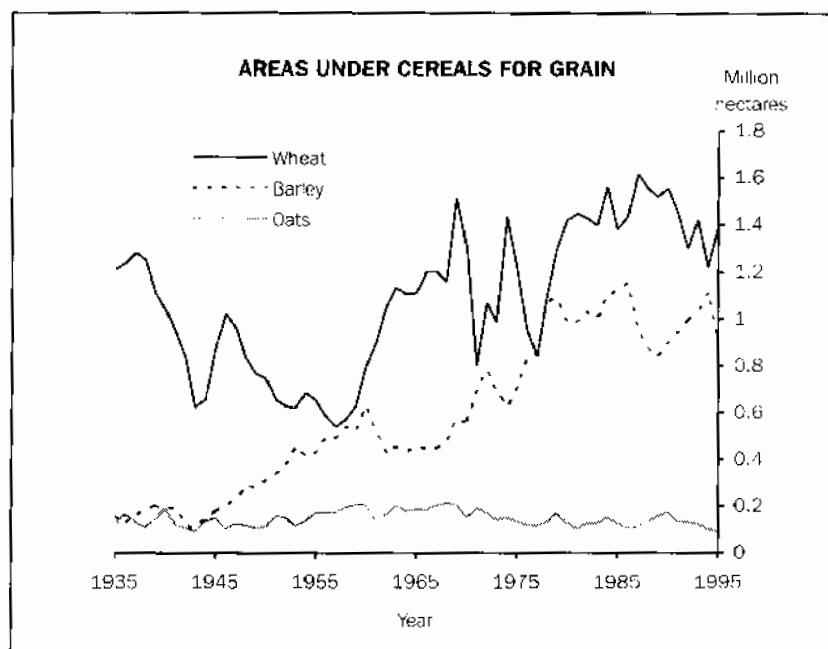
Barley

Production

Barley is grown in all States of Australia, with the major producing area being South Australia. It is grown principally as a grain crop, although in some areas it is used as a fodder crop for grazing with grain being subsequently harvested if conditions are suitable. Barley is used primarily for stockfeed and malting purposes and, on a small scale, for human consumption.

The area sown to barley for grain in South Australia during the 1994-95 season was 881,900 hectares which yielded 1,158,700 tonnes. This represented 35.7% and 39.8% of the Australian total respectively.

The ideal malting barley has a dry, plump, undamaged grain with a low protein content. Production of malting barley requires an area of dependable rainfall and a ripening period somewhat prolonged by cool conditions without high temperatures and drying winds.



Yorke Peninsula is the major barley producing district in South Australia, accounting for 45.9% of the total South Australian crop. This area generally has an ideal climate for barley production as the moisture laden breezes off the Gulf retard ripening.

Barley for grain by Statistical Division

Particulars	Area		Production	
	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Statistical Division:				
Adelaide	2	1	4	2
Outer Adelaide	50	39	114	51
Yorke and Lower North	363	293	916	532
Murray Lands	246	217	391	203
South East	35	31	87	62
Eyre	298	213	463	1/6
Northern	121	88	268	132
Total	1 115	882	2 242	1 159

Varieties

A number of improved barley varieties (Chebec, Franklin, Schooner and Skiff) have been released to farmers. Schooner, a high yielding malting variety, bred by the Waite Agricultural Research Institute and released in 1983 remains the predominant malting variety grown in South Australia.

Percentage of area planted to barley varieties

Variety	Type	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Schooner	Malting	35.6	41.1	39.3
Franklin	Malting	1.2	2.2	3.2
Clipper	Malting	1.0	0.8	0.8
Skiff	Feed	3.4	2.9	3.3
Galleon	Feed	46.6	33.6	30.7
Forrest	Feed	3.2	2.0	2.0
Cheboc	Feed	6.0	14.9	18.4
Other . . . . .	...	2.9	2.4	2.3

Source: Australian Barley Board.

Marketing

The Australian Barley Board, which commenced operations in 1939, is the statutory marketing authority for barley, oats, triticale, field peas, faba beans, lupins, chick peas, vetch, and canola in South Australia and Victoria. The Board classifies barley on sample at the time of delivery for grower payment purposes and quality segregation. Classification takes into account the physical characteristics of variety. The Board normally receives two major grades of barley, malting and feed, with each of these being subdivided into further categories depending on seasonal conditions and/or market requirements. The Board segregates low protein barley for use by the malting and brewing industries while the higher protein barley is included in the feed grade.

Australian Barley Board receivals
('000 tonnes)

Season	Malting	Schooner No. 3 malting	Feed	Total
1991-92	352	145	1 264	1 760
1992-93	325	148	1 271	1 744
1993-94	605	85	1 426	2 116
1994-95	125	70	415	610
1995-96	666	143	973	1 639

Source: Australian Barley Board.

Oats

Oats is an extremely versatile crop, providing not only valuable winter grazing when pastures are dormant but also a grain which is a valuable cereal food for both livestock and human consumption. The majority is used locally for animal fodder with only a small proportion exported. Some of the area sown for grain and hay is grazed until June or July, then allowed to re-grow to produce a crop which is subsequently cut for hay or harvested.

The Australian Barley Board is the marketing authority for export oats grown in South Australia.

The main oat growing regions in South Australia are the Eyre Peninsula, the Lower North, and the Murray Mallee regions. During the 1994-95 season 94,900 hectares were sown to oats for grain in South Australia, 10.6% of the Australian total.

Oats grown by Statistical Division

Use and geographical area	Area		Production	
	1993-94 '000 ha	1994-95 '000 ha	1993-94 000 tonnes	1994-95 000 tonnes
For grain:				
Statistical Division:				
Adelaide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Outer Adelaide	9.7	9.7	19.8	15.7
Yorke and Lower North	13.1	15.5	23.2	20.1
Murray Lands	13.6	14.7	14.6	9.3
South East	10.5	6.4	27.2	14.0
Eyre	47.4	40.2	40.2	20.3
Northern	7.2	8.4	10.0	7.4
Total for grain	101.5	94.9	135.1	87.0
For hay	47.3	67.5	169.0	167.7
Fed off or cut for green feed or silage	24.2	n.a.	..	..
Total all oats	173.0	n.a.	..	..

Rye

Rye is a minor crop, but it is used to control sand drift and particularly to stabilise the light soils of the Murray Mallee. Because the sands are deficient in two main nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus), a mixed superphosphate-ammonia fertiliser is sown with the rye seed early in the season. The rapid early growth of the rye while the ground is still warm and before the strong winds of winter cause sandblast is the most effective form of controlling drifting sand.

Rye provides early greenfeed while some grain is produced on a number of farms. Although most grain is used for stockfeed, varying quantities are exported for milling. Rye hay is of poor nutritional quality and only a few hundred tonnes are produced each year. In 1993-94, 15,294 hectares of rye for grain yielded 7,885 tonnes.

Pastures

The area reported as being under various types of pasture is shown in the following table.

Area under pasture at 31 March
(Hectares)

Type of pasture	1992	1993	1994
Pure lucerne	100 213	98 363	148 166
Clovers and/or medics	478 715	387 358	280 213
Sown grasses only	213 339	190 458	182 642
Mixtures of grasses, legumes etc.	2 822 208	2 702 880	2 418 805
Native pasture	18 993 261	19 191 604	21 711 484
Total	22 607 736	22 570 663	24 741 310

The Murray Mallee and Eyre Peninsula have been transformed from unstable farming districts to productive areas through the sowing of improved pastures. The South East Statistical Division has more improved pastures than other statistical divisions in the State.

Pastures other than native pasture at 31 March
('000 hectares)

Statistical Division	1992	1993	1994
Adelaide	10	9	12
Outer Adelaide	359	341	315
Yorke and Lower North	280	265	233
Murray Lands	843	791	724
South East	1 219	1 189	1 084
Eyre	771	672	561
Northern	131	112	101
Total	3 614	3 379	3 030

The following table shows the area and production of pastures cut for hay, as well as the area cut for green feed or silage.

Production of hay and green feed from pastures

Use	Area		Production	
	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Cut for hay:				
Pure lucerne	19 419	22 461	72 417	77 942
Other pastures	80 525	98 254	284 071	284 806
Cut for green feed or silage	9 215	n.a.	..	..
Total	109 159	n.a.	..	..

Vegetables

Much of the production of the market garden industry comes from properties with easy access to the Adelaide market. Of the total area of 12,630 hectares devoted to market gardens, districts adjacent to Adelaide account for 4,508 hectares, producing all types of vegetables.

In the South East Division 2,879 hectares of vegetables are cultivated, 2,428 hectares being potatoes. An area of some 22 hectares in the Northern Division (mainly on the coastal plains near Port Pirie) is used for the production of vegetables and of this area, 15 hectares are used for zucchini and potato production.

In the Murray Lands, mainly along the River Murray 4,729 hectares are devoted to the production of potatoes, onions, carrots, tomatoes, pumpkins and rock melons with a further 412 hectares used for growing most other vegetable varieties for local and interstate markets.

Although the Mount Gambier and nearby district is the major potato producing area, districts adjacent to Adelaide and the River Murray are also important. The 1994-95 average potato yield for the State was 32 tonnes per hectare.

Principal vegetables grown for human consumption

Vegetable	Area		Production	
	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Broccoli	395	442	2 409	2 398
Brussels sprouts	108	93	2 538	2 143
Cabbages (a)	200	200	3 522	5 123
Carrots	621	844	22 885	36 612
Cauliflowers	236	278	5 441	7 089
Celery	43	46	4 167	4 036
Cucumbers	49	54	1 693	1 779
Lettuces	289	282	7 143	6 185
Melons, rock	182	190	4 517	5 772
Onions, white and brown	1 170	1 195	53 301	51 394
Potatoes:				
Early crop	3 025	3 477	109 449	122 201
Main crop	4 060	4 354	93 196	125 213
Pumpkins	410	379	8 945	7 673
Sweetcorn	68	58	727	652
Tomatoes:				
Field	137	165	4 496	5 442
Glasshouse	43	(b) 165	1 542	(b) 5 442
Total (incl. other)	11 748	12 630	..	..

(a) Includes Chinese cabbage. (b) In 1994-95, not collected separately.

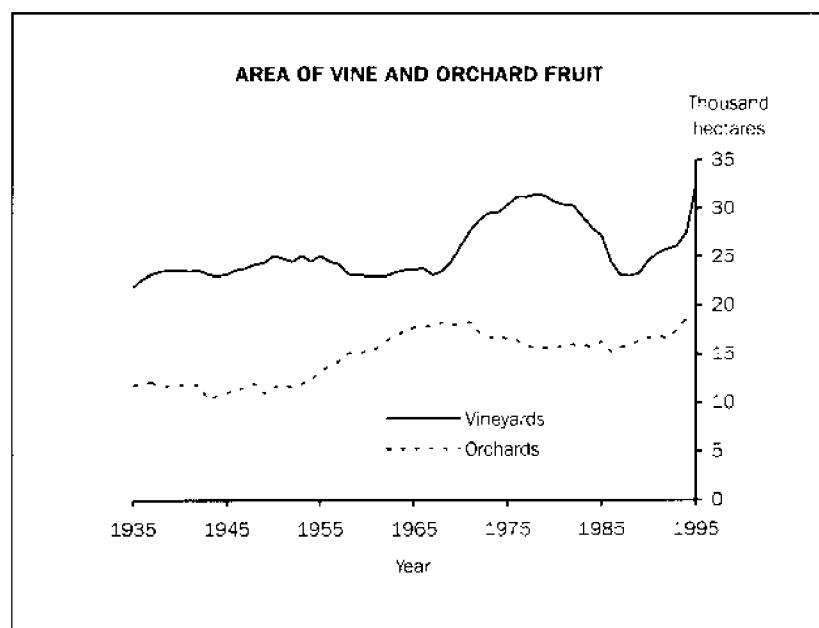
Grapes

Approximately 45% of Australia's vineyard area is located in South Australia. South Australia in 1994-95 produced 317,232 tonnes of grapes for winemaking, 6,704 tonnes for the production of dried fruit, and 2,913 tonnes for other purposes.

Area and production of vineyards

Season	Vines		Production of grapes for		
	Bearing	Not yet bearing	Wine	Table and other	Drying (fresh weight)
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1990-91	22 684	2 739	290 832	3 189	22 848
1991-92	23 443	2 341	327 839	3 092	23 080
1992-93	23 983	2 151	274 856	2 367	8 914
1993-94	24 844	2 635	338 579	2 498	9 879
1994-95	26 998	5 361	317 232	2 913	6 704

The area planted to vines at harvest 1995 was 32,359 hectares and total production was 326,849 tonnes.



The steady decline in the area of vineyards during the 1980s has been reversed with major plantings in the Adelaide Hills, Barossa and South East areas.

Grape growing districts

The grape growing districts of South Australia are subject to substantial variety in geographical location, climatic variation and soil condition and can be divided into seven easily recognisable regions ranging from the Clare-Watervale district in the north to the southern limit of the grape growing area at Coonawarra in the south-east of the State, and bounded by the irrigated areas of the River Murray to the east.

Grape varieties

Premium varieties, including Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay and Shiraz have more than doubled in area since 1986-87, whilst areas of other varieties such as Grenache and Doradillo have continued their decline from the early 1980s. The area planted to Riesling has remained steady for the last eight years.

Area of principal varieties of vine
(Hectares)

Variety	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Red grapes:			
Cabernet Sauvignon.....	3 898	4 062	5 531
Currant.....	417	446	428
Grenache.....	1 673	1 655	1 755
Mataro.....	484	465	479
Pinot Noir.....	549	508	641
Shiraz.....	3 852	4 349	5 906

Area of principal varieties of vine (continued)
(Hectares)

Variety	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
White grapes:			
Chardonnay	2 752	3 340	4 558
Doradillo	490	446	488
Muscat Gordo Blanco	1 621	1 549	1 750
Palomino and Pedro Ximenes	666	583	553
Riesling	2 778	2 734	2 818
Sauvignon Blanc	512	566	617
Semillon	963	1 034	1 172
Sultana	1 684	1 678	1 643

Orchard fruit

A wide variety of fruit crops is grown in South Australia being mainly oranges, peaches and apricots (predominantly grown in the irrigation settlements of the Riverland) and apples (nearly all grown in the Adelaide Hills).

Trees aged 6 years or more predominate, as do navel and valencia orange trees. The numbers of citrus trees aged 6 years or more and production from citrus trees of all ages are shown in the following table.

In 1994-95, only the production of oranges, mandarins, and lemons and limes were collected. Production of oranges was 199,181 tonnes (down 9.5%), mandarins 11,135 tonnes (up 2.3%) and lemons and limes 13,978 tonnes (down 6.9%).

Citrus fruit : trees and production

Season	Oranges			Lemons and limes		Grape-fruit	Total(a)
	Navel	Valencia	Other	Mandarins			
TREES 6 YEARS AND OVER (000)							
1990-91 ...	577	1 182	2	89	97	66	2 023
1991-92 ...	573	1 191	2	90	108	60	2 036
1992-93 ...	589	1 233	4	90	114	56	2 104
1993-94 ...	606	1 257	6	90	119	53	2 643
PRODUCTION (tonnes)(b)							
1990-91 ...	53 794	117 193	189	12 389	7 967	9 159	201 144
1991-92 ...	58 932	128 646	190	14 222	9 459	9 281	221 498
1992-93 ...	70 981	145 532	452	16 055	10 879	8 011	253 522
1993-94 ...	68 099	151 636	458	15 013	10 890	6 818	254 371

(a) Includes other citrus. (b) From trees of all ages.

Citrus growing is concentrated in the irrigation settlements of the Riverland. For a number of years the Australian citrus industry has been exposed to competition from developing overseas plantations. Achievements over this period have been the development of export markets for fresh citrus and import substitution by the industry.

Apple growing is the principal non-citrus fruit industry of South Australia and is concentrated in the Adelaide Hills. Approximately 23,600 tonnes were produced in South Australia in 1994-95.

The stone fruits industry became important following development of the irrigation schemes. South Australia is the major apricot-producing State, with the greater part of the crop being dried.

A large proportion of Australia's almonds are produced in South Australia, mainly grown in the Riverland region. In 1994-95, 2,132 tonnes were produced from 480,000 trees of bearing age in South Australia.

Avocados, cherries, pears, plums and prunes, and strawberries are the most important of the remaining crops.

The Upper Murray irrigation areas and the Barossa Valley of South Australia account for almost the entire Australian production of dried apricots, peaches, pears and nectarines. A small proportion of Australian dried prunes are produced in the Barossa Valley and Noarlunga districts.

Non citrus orchard fruit : trees and production

Season	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Peaches	Pears	Plums and prunes
TREES 6 YEARS AND OVER ('000)						
1991-92	370	317	32	109	73	72
1992-93	442	344	42	126	76	78
1993-94	506	356	46	133	86	85
1994-95	532	349	42	122	79	90
PRODUCTION (tonnes) (a)						
1991-92	21 576	19 625	515	8 222	5 597	2 721
1992-93	26 634	17 171	236	8 339	6 144	3 568
1993-94	23 089	13 524	422	8 075	6 686	3 288
1994-95	23 596	17 349	477	8 443	5 412	4 166

(a) From trees of all ages.

Other crops

Low world prices in the past for wheat have made many graingrowers seek alternative crops. Legumes and oilseeds have been used in rotation programs for many years as cereal disease-break crops. Legumes have the added advantage of fixing atmospheric nitrogen (*via* the nodules of rhizobia on their roots) thus increasing yields of cereal crops.

Areas sown to field peas and lupins have increased, reaching 167,032 and 82,724 hectares respectively in the year ending March 1995. There have been decreases in the area planted to other legumes.

The development of canola from rapeseed and lanola from linseed have made these crops more suited to domestic use particularly as an alternative to sunflower oil for margarine. This has led to an increase in the area sown and production of these two oilseeds in recent years. Total area of the three main oilseeds in the State in 1994-95 was 32,663 hectares, an increase of 48.2% from the previous year.

A considerable portion of the area devoted to nurseries is found in the vicinity of Adelaide and there are several fruit tree nurseries in the horticultural districts of the River Murray. Cut flowers are grown mainly near Adelaide and in the South East.

Value of agricultural production

The value of agricultural production is expressed in terms of gross value and local value. Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in principal markets. Where products are absorbed at a local point or become raw material for a secondary industry the value in each case is presumed to be the value of the principal market. Local value is the gross value of production less marketing costs.

Value and prices of crops

The gross value of crops (including pastures) in South Australia for the 1994-95 season was \$1,493 million.

Gross value of principal crops
(\$'000)

Commodity	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Coreals:			
Wheat	440 046	365 226	351 500
Barley	250 484	271 298	250 600
Oats	17 771	11 503	15 800
Ryc	1 521	1 672	n.a.
Crops for hay	21 013	28 101	23 500
Lupins for grain	17 166	15 441	12 400
Canola/rapeseed	3 012	6 192	9 800
Field peas	38 658	40 047	36 000
Field beans	10 685	11 179	9 800
Fruit (excluding grapes):			
Citrus	90 824	101 297	94 900
Apples	32 431	25 845	29 500
Apricots	22 773	18 408	18 900
Peaches	5 401	4 871	4 800
Pears	7 396	6 548	5 200
Strawberries	5 610	7 704	8 000
Other	24 140	25 909	27 600
Vine fruit:			
Wine grapes	111 341	144 321	232 700
Table grapes	2 454	3 692	5 100
Dried currants, raisins, etc.	5 331	5 634	4 200

Gross value of principal crops (continued)
(\$'000)

Commodity	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Vegetables:			
Carrots	14 712	16 455	34 200
Lettuce	7 063	5 051	6 500
Potatoes	59 335	65 227	94 100
Tomatoes	9 557	7 106	7 700
Onions	17 320	38 636	28 100
Other	41 510	45 775	48 600
Other crops	54 644	70 204	64 900
<i>Total crops (excluding pastures)</i>	1 312 202	1 343 340	1 424 400
Pastures:			
Pasture seed	22 612	20 232	17 700
Pastures cut for hay	47 242	47 792	51 000
<i>Total pastures</i>	69 854	68 024	68 700
Gross value of crops	1 382 056	1 411 364	1 493 100

Prices of principal crops
(Dollars per tonne)

Commodity	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Cereals:			
Wheat (a)	201.05	180.22	172.19
Barley (a)	1 141.40	133.46	120.99
Oats	107.10	106.81	85.17
Rye	205.00	160.00	212.00
Fruit:			
Apples	1 249.38	1 204.53	1 119.38
Apricots	1 218.43	1 234.60	1 361.16
Peaches	600.16	621.22	603.22
Pears	1 126.95	1 022.80	914.48
Oranges:			
Navel (a)	358.73	374.86	468.37
Other (a)	391.11	336.26	339.74
Grapes:			
Table	779.72	999.64	1 477.56
Wine (b)	396.55	390.67	426.28
Vegetables:			
Potatoes (a)	290.57	328.33	321.88
Onions	306.03	479.27	724.87
Tomatoes (a)	1 238.35	1 257.02	1 176.99

(a) Average price realised. (b) Weighted average price at winery.

**Pastoral and
dairying**

Pastoral activities, with sheep grazing predominant, are widespread in South Australia under varying climatic conditions from the arid saltbush plains in the Far North through to the lush, well-watered pastures of the South East. South Australia has approximately 11% of the nation's sheep and 5% of its cattle.

The dog fence

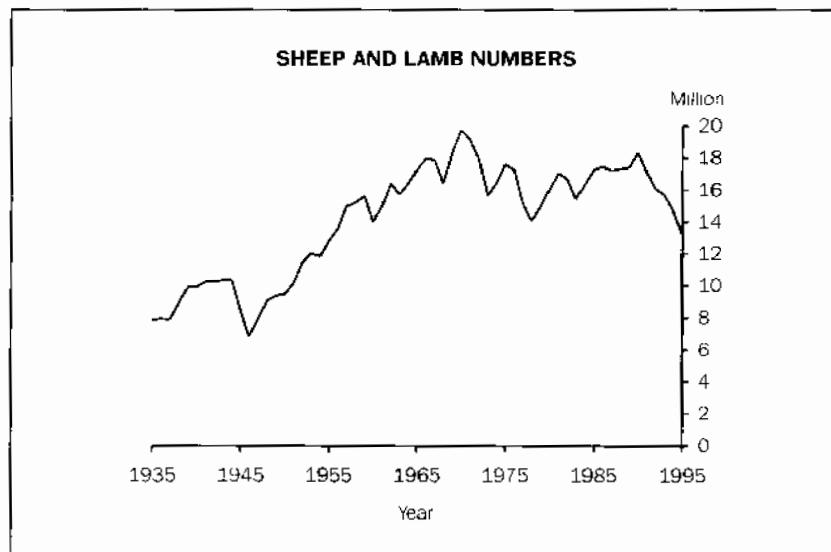
This fence is an unbroken barrier of wire netting about two metres high extending for more than 8,000 kilometres through South Australia, along the South Australia-New South Wales and the New South Wales-Queensland borders and through part of Queensland. It has been erected to protect the sheep lands of these States from dingoes.

Sheep*Numbers and distribution*

At 31 March 1995 sheep in South Australia numbered 13,249,100. The next table shows the total number of sheep and lambs in statistical divisions at 31 March.

Sheep numbers : Statistical Divisions, at 31 March ('000)

Statistical Division	1993	1994	1995
Adelaide	27	32	26
Outer Adelaide	1 957	1 875	1 647
Yorke and Lower North	1 975	1 779	1 589
Murray Lands	2 098	1 966	1 749
South East	4 180	3 837	3 500
Eyre	2 492	2 295	2 019
Northern	2 973	2 894	2 720
Total	15 702	14 679	13 249

*Breeds of sheep*

The predominant breed in South Australia is the Merino, which, because of its robust constitution and capacity to travel long distances to water, has adapted well to the hot, dry conditions of the interior.

Of the remaining recognised breeds, the Australasian breeds, Corriedale and Polwarth, are most important. The Corriedale and Polwarth are dual purpose sheep used for meat but at the same time producing wool of good quality. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and Merino ewes while the Polwarth is a fixed comeback breed from the mating of Merino rams with Lincoln-Merino ewes.

British longwools (Border Leicester, Cheviot and Romney Marsh) are used for mating with the Merino or crossbred ewes to produce fat lambs, but useful types of comeback and crossbred wools are also yielded. British shortwools (Dorset Horn, Ryeland, Suffolk, Southdown and Shropshire) are used principally for production of export lambs.

Composition of sheep flock, at 31 March ('000)

Year	Rams	Breeding ewes	Other ewes	Wethers	Lambs and hoggets (under one year)	Total sheep
1991	210	7 464	1 079	4 612	3 788	17 153
1992	201	7 483	782	4 320	3 286	16 072
1993	187	7 379	663	3 922	3 551	15 702
1994	183	7 193	607	3 189	3 507	14 679
1995	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 100	13 249

Lambing

During the year ended 31 March 1995, 6,251,600 ewes were mated and the number of lambs marked totalled 4,816,200.

Ewes mated and lambing during season

Description	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Breeding ewes at 31 March	no.	7 378 756	7 192 996	n.a.
Intended matings for lambing during season	no.	7 056 203	6 966 095	n.a.
Actual matings during season	no.	6 853 725	6 751 886	6 251 620
Actual matings to intended matings	%	97.0	96.9	n.a.
Lambs marked	no.	5 778 277	5 549 826	4 816 226
Lambs marked to:				
Actual matings	%	84.3	80.9	n.a.
Breeding ewes	%	78.3	77.2	n.a.

Shearing and wool-clip

In the agricultural areas of the State most shearing takes place during the late winter and spring months, August to November. Shearing in the South East Division occurs somewhat later, with most of the wool-clip being obtained in the periods October–November, February–March and August–September.

Approximately 90% of the total shorn wool is obtained from adult sheep. The average fleeceweight in South Australia for 1993-94 was 5.6 kg a head for adult sheep, with a record 6.6 kg a head being achieved in 1983-84. This is much higher than the yield obtained in other States, and is primarily because of the larger size of the South Australian Merino, its broader wool quality and longer thicker-stapled fleece.

Sheep and lambs shorn : wool-clip and average fleeceweight

Classification	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
NUMBER SHORN ('000)			
Sheep	15 507	14 733	13 903
Lambs	3 400	3 901	3 731
Total	18 907	18 634	17 634
WOOL CLIP (000 kg)			
Sheep	83 950	87 040	78 181
Lambs	6 130	7 570	6 570
Crutchings	4 118	4 285	2 562
Total	94 197	98 894	87 313
AVERAGE FLEECWEIGHT (kg)(a)			
Sheep	5.7	6.2	5.6
Sheep and lambs	5.0	5.3	5.0

(a) Includes crutchings.

The next table shows the high average fleeceweight obtained in the northern pastoral areas. The relatively light average fleece obtained in the South East Division is explained partly by the lower proportion of Merino sheep, but more importantly by the lighter wool quality of the smaller framed sheep in this area.

Sheep and lambs shorn : wool-clip, Statistical Divisions, 1993-94

Statistical Division	Number shorn			Wool-clip		
	Sheep	Lambs	Total	Sheep		Total
				(a)	Lambs	
	000	000	000	000 kg	000 kg	000 kg
Adelaide	104	5	108	160	7	170
Outer Adelaide	1 833	346	2 178	9 777	566	10 595
Yorke and Lower North	1 669	487	2 157	9 804	832	10 931
Murray Lands	1 836	584	2 420	10 818	983	12 216
South East	3 691	994	4 685	19 458	1 692	21 798
Eyre	2 208	510	2 718	12 937	815	14 122
Northam	2 562	805	3 368	15 226	1 675	17 482
Total	13 903	3 731	17 634	78 181	6 570	87 313

(a) Includes crutchings.

Wool industry**Production**

Total wool production consists of shorn wool (including crutchings) plus dead wool and wool exported on skins. After the collapse in wool prices in 1990-91 the gross value of production has fallen to \$271.8 million in 1993-94 from the peak of \$612.2 million in 1988-89.

Wool production and value

Year	Production			Value of wool production \$ 000
	Receipts of shorn wool (a) '000 kg	Other (b) '000 kg	Total '000 kg	
1991-92	105 005	5 845	110 850	324 043
1992-93	110 179	5 419	115 598	319 866
1993-94	100 952	8 253	109 205	271 773

(a) Source: The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia and ABS Dealers Collection. (b) Includes fellmongered wool, dead wool, and wool exported on skins.

Prices

Prices paid for wool sold in South Australia tend to be on average less than prices realised in other States. This is attributable partly to the large proportion of medium to broad quality wools grown in South Australia and in western New South Wales.

Cattle

In comparison with other States, cattle grazing is not a major industry in South Australia. Of the cattle in Australia at 31 March 1995, 4.6% of those used mainly for meat production and 5.6% of those for milk production were in South Australia. At 31 March 1995 the total number of cattle was 1,216,020.

Cattle numbers at 31 March

Description	1993	1994	1995
Cattle for meat production:			
Cows and heifers	517 603	576 179	529 454
Bulls and bull calves (a)	26 430	27 908	28 708
Other calves	238 322	276 242	290 660
Other cattle	179 534	175 276	214 838
<i>Total</i>	961 889	1 055 605	1 063 660
Cattle for milk production:			
Cows	92 266	93 807	96 627
Heifers and heifer calves (b)	48 479	51 215	55 733
Bulls and bull calves (a)	1 545	1 618	
<i>Total (b)</i>	142 290	146 640	152 360
Total cattle (b)	1 104 179	1 202 245	1 216 020

(a) Used or intended for service. (b) Excluding house cows.

Cattle numbers : Statistical Divisions, at 31 March 1995
('000)

Description	Adelaide	Outer Adelaide	Lower North	Yorke and Murray Lands	South East	Eyre	Northern
Cattle:							
For meat production ..	15.7	114.7	48.8	110.5	527.3	30.3	216.3
For milk production ..	5.9	61.7	5.3	46.2	32.3	0.2	0.9
Total	21.6	176.4	54.1	156.7	559.6	30.5	217.2

Cattle for meat production

The number of cattle for meat production at 31 March 1995 was 1,063,660. This was a 0.8% increase on the previous year and continues the steady rate of increase since 1983.

In the northern pastoral areas, Shorthorns are the predominant breed with fewer Herefords. In the South East, Herefords and Shorthorns are the main breeds with substantial numbers of Aberdeen Angus. Near Adelaide where a number of studs are located, several breeds are well represented.

Cattle for milk production

There has been an increase in the total number of cattle for milk production from a low 133,401 in 1991 to 152,360 at 31 March 1995.

Properties in South Australia on which dairying is the main activity are situated mainly in the areas where high rainfall or irrigation permits the growing of sown pastures. Many of the mixed farms in the better cereal growing areas carry herds used mainly for milk production.

Dairy produce**Milk**

Total milk production is not known precisely. However, as two major components, namely the amount consumed by factories in the production of milk, cheese, butter and other milk products and the amount used for home consumption are known, an estimate can be made.

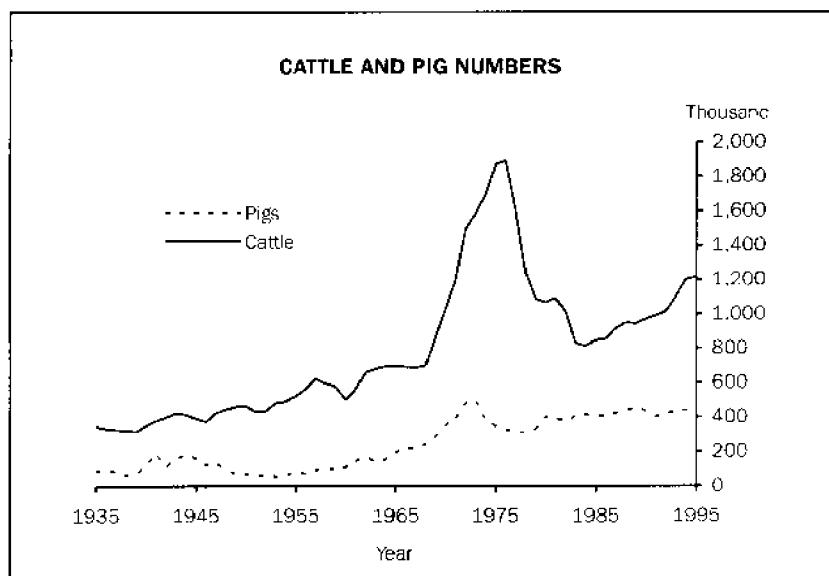
Production and utilisation of milk
('000 litres)

Year	Total milk produced	Milk used for	
		Factory cheese (a)	Home consumption
1991-92	410 982	220 000	155 375
1992-93	435 580	254 466	153 244
1993-94	456 238	257 108	158 700
1994-95	484 000	277 312	167 000

(a) Factory production accounts for virtually all cheese produced. Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

Pigs

In the past pigs were kept in South Australia as a sideline on mixed farms or in conjunction with dairy cattle. Now most pig production comes from establishments specialising in pigs and at 31 March 1994 there were 422,903 pigs, 63% of which were in Adelaide and Outer Adelaide and the Murray Lands Statistical Divisions. The principal breeds in South Australia are Large White and Landrace. Specialised sire line breeds including the American breeds Duroc and Hampshire are also used.



Pig numbers, at 31 March

Description	1993	1994	1995
Boars	3 479	3 456	(a)
Breeding sows and gilts	50 008	50 330	(a)
Other pigs	381 178	386 037	(a)
Total	434 665	439 823	422 903

(a) Not collected separately.

Meat production and marketing

South Australia provided 8.5% of total Australian red meat production during 1994-95. The following table shows the number of livestock slaughtered for human consumption (including exports) and the production of red meat. Slaughterings and meat production on rural establishments are included in these figures.

Livestock slaughtered and red meat produced

Year	Livestock slaughtered for human consumption			Red meat production (carcass weight)			
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	Total
	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1990-91 ...	398	4 786	599	87 619	97 472	38 644	223 734
1991-92 ...	405	4 869	524	91 100	102 519	34 538	228 156
1992-93 ...	418	4 832	568	96 658	105 023	38 153	239 833
1993-94 ...	409	5 442	562	94 697	116 553	38 394	249 644
1994-95 ...	436	5 029	470	99 541	102 906	32 063	234 511

Gross value

Gross value is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in principal markets. The following table shows the gross value of livestock products, and livestock slaughterings and disposals.

Gross value of livestock products and livestock slaughterings and disposals

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (\$'000)			
Wool ...	319 866	271 773	339 500
Whole milk intake by factories:			
Manufactured ...	58 895	63 547	65 600
Market sales (a) ...	66 876	68 925	80 200
Eggs ...	19 674	14 869	16 600
Honey and beeswax ...	6 495	5 777	3 300
Total livestock products ...	471 806	424 891	505 300
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND DISPOSALS (\$'000)			
Cattle and calves ...	154 419	174 928	201 100
Sheep and lambs ...	109 994	120 083	136 400
Pigs ...	68 920	69 602	52 800
Goats ...	1 123	2 593	3 300
Poultry ...	54 323	67 157	72 500
Total livestock slaughterings and disposals ...	388 780	434 363	466 200

(a) Market sales include white, flavoured, high and low fat milk, and JHT milk.

Other rural industries
Poultry farming

The poultry farming industry can be divided into two categories; the production of eggs, and the raising of poultry for meat and it is from the specialised hatcheries and chicken-raising establishments that the bulk of commercial production is obtained. Chickens, scientifically bred for rapid weight gain and known as 'broilers', account for approximately 98% of total poultry slaughtered.

The main production centres for both categories of this industry are located within an 80 kilometre radius of Adelaide, near the processing works and main consumption outlets. Particular concentrations of growers are at Murray Bridge and Gawler, with some in the Adelaide Hills.

Poultry numbers at 31 March
('000)

Particulars	1993	1994	1995
Hens and pullets for egg production ..	785	840	702
Other fowls and chickens	4 668	5 118	4 302
Other poultry (a)	30	28	108
Total	5 483	5 986	5 112

(a) Includes ducks, turkeys, quail, pheasants etc.

Housing of birds for commercial purposes is largely planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or single and multiple bird cage units. Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced crossbreed between the White Leghorn and Australian breeds.

Egg production in the 1994-95 Agricultural Census totalled approximately 13.1 million dozen. However, these figures do not include small producers and the movement of eggs interstate, which may represent a significant proportion of total egg production.

Broiler industry

The following table shows details of poultry slaughtered for human consumption for the last five years.

Poultry slaughtered for human consumption

Year	Chickens (broilers, fryers or roasters)	Hens, stags and others (a)	Total
NUMBER SLAUGHTERED ('000)			
1990-91	23 730	409	24 139
1991-92	26 416	483	26 899
1992-93	25 397	602	25 999
1993-94	28 376	431	28 808
1994-95	28 866	365	29 231
DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (tonnes)/(b)			
1990-91	31 945	1 269	33 214
1991-92	36 978	1 502	38 480
1992-93	38 619	1 686	40 306
1993-94	40 671	1 495	42 166
1994-95	39 103	1 317	40 420

(a) Includes ducks, turkeys, quail, pheasants etc. (b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets as reported by producers.

Broilers are specially bred meat strain birds of either sex, that are slaughtered between eight and ten weeks of age at a live weight of approximately 1.5 kg. This rapid growth and efficient conversion of feed to meat has been achieved by extensive breeding programs; the use of specially prepared poultry feeds high in protein and energy value; growth promotion and disease control drugs; and broiler houses, with controlled temperature, ventilation and light, conducive to fast growth.

Beekeeping

Beekeeping in South Australia is a small industry — in 1994–95 there were 120 beekeepers with forty or more hives. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis, following the flowering of the various species of honey flora. The production of honey and beeswax fluctuates considerably from year to year, depending upon seasonal conditions. Production of honey was 2,267 tonnes while almost 46 tonnes of beeswax were produced.

Landcare

There are more than 300 Landcare groups throughout the State. Groups undertake a range of activities from the development of property management plans and the adoption of sustainable farming practices to revegetation and agroforestry, nature conservation, water quality monitoring and erosion control. Support is provided by State Government agencies.

The Commonwealth Government through the National Landcare Program provides support for land and water management, vegetation establishment, corridor development, habitat retention and management for wildlife.

Twenty-seven Soil Conservation Boards operate throughout the State.

The Murray Mallee, Far West Coast, Central Eyre Peninsula, West Broughton, Lower North, Central Hills, Kangaroo Island, Murray Plains, Coorong and Districts, Western Eyre, Yorke Peninsula, and Eastern Eyre Peninsula Soil Conservation Boards have so far released final District Plans identifying sustainable management practices for the land types which occur in their Districts. Many other Boards are in the process of releasing draft District Plans for public comment and it is expected that these will be completed by the end of 1996.

In urban areas, awareness of the importance of land and water care is increasing, with groups participating in water quality monitoring and catchment management, including litter collection and stream revegetation. Other groups are becoming interested in coast dune care projects. More than 400 schools are participating in the Landcare Environmental Education Program, including monitoring water quality and stream ecology, monitoring frogs and their habitat in Frogwatch and gaining a better understanding of the soil through Wormwatch.

The schools Landcare program includes the 8 hectare Landcare Outdoor Classroom at Golden Grove, Our Landcare Friends school resources and the Landcare in the Classroom (LITC) program. LITC is focusing on teacher training and is centred on the eight Focus Schools in Environmental Education.

10.2 FORESTRY

There are an estimated six million hectares of land classified as wooded in South Australia but much of this is too small or scattered to be of current economic value for wood production or is better retained in its present form for environmental protection. Some 780,000 hectares carry forest or forest woodland, a minor part of which is still used for fencing or firewood materials.

Many of the forested or wooded areas are of considerable value for soil conservation, watershed protection, shelter, shade and conservation of indigenous plants and animals. The plantation forest estate is of particular economic significance in South Australia, which because of climatic factors is very deficient in natural timber resources.

Of the State's forest reserve totalling 127,845 hectares, at 30 June 1996, 75,490 hectares were under pine plantation (mainly *Pinus radiata*). It is estimated an additional 27,000 hectares were under plantation by private forestry organisations and individuals.

Indigenous forests

The natural forests of South Australia consist of eucalypt hardwoods restricted principally to the Mount Lofty Ranges, the lower Flinders Ranges, the southern portion of Eyre Peninsula, and the South East. These are managed primarily for conservation purposes.

The majority of the planted forest is in the Lower South East. The 625 mm rainfall line roughly divides the South East in two; the Lower South East, with an annual rainfall in excess of 625 mm is quite suitable for commercial forestry, but the Upper South East is not.

State forests

State forests are administered by Primary Industries SA-Forestry and are responsible for the establishment, maintenance and utilisation of State forests, including the management of forest reserves which are under the charge of professional foresters.

Location	State forests (Hectares)					
	Planted during 1995			Plantations at 30 June 1996		
	Softwoods	Softwoods	Hard-woods	Pinus radiata	Other Pinus	Hard-woods
Location	Pinus radiata	Other Pinus	Hard-woods	Pinus radiata	Other Pinus	Hard-woods
Northern Region:						
Bundaleer	7.3	—	—	1 221.0	20.3	335.2
Wirrabara	—	—	—	1 811.5	49.5	11.7
Other forests	—	—	—	—	—	146.6
Total Northern	7.3	—	—	3 032.5	69.8	493.5
Central Region:						
Mount Crawford	128.8	15.7	4.6	4 606.0	233.2	161.3
Kuitpo	—	—	—	1 928.9	154.3	113.6
Second Valley	76.4	—	0.3	2 227.5	124.4	12.0
Other forests	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Central	205.2	15.7	4.9	8 762.4	511.9	286.9
South Eastern Region:						
Penola	485.1	—	—	13 645.0	422.5	43.9
Comaum	—	—	—	2 922.5	283.3	9.3
Cave Range	—	—	—	201.1	106.1	—
Mount Burr	705.4	—	28.7	16 516.2	455.5	142.2
Noolook	74.3	—	—	4 918.7	4.4	—
Mount Gambier	296.8	—	—	8 756.4	211.0	83.9
Myora	98.1	—	—	13 343.7	306.4	75.4
Total South Eastern	1 659.7	—	28.7	60 303.6	1 789.2	354.7
Waterworks reserves	—	—	—	900.1	120.2	8.5
Total State forests	1 872.2	15.7	33.6	72 998.6	2 491.1	1 143.6

Source: Primary Industries SA Forestry.

Production

Log production is met from final felling and thinning operations, and planned forest management ensures that the amount of timber cut each year does not exceed new growth. The logging system used is from stump direct to mill. Primary Industries SA also supplies logs to private processing plants in South Australia.

Forwood Products, CSR-Softwoods and Auspine are major wood processors based in the south east of the State. Forwood Products comprises three sawmills in the South East at Mount Gambier, Nangwarry and Mount Burr, a panel and plywood plant at Nangwarry and a specialist furniture component factory at Mount Gambier. CSR-Softwoods operates the only particle board plant in South Australia and its two sawmills at Kuitpo and Mount Gambier have been progressively updated. Auspine operates mills at Tarpeena and Kalangadoo.

Forest log production^(a)
(Cubic metres)

Year	Softwood
1990-91	685 348
1991-92	800 683
1992-93	867 039
1993-94	1 032 419
1994-95	1 117 392

(a) Source: Primary Industries SA-Forestry. Does not include production by the larger private forest growers.

Production of sawn wood^(a)

Year	Cubic metres	Proportion of Australian total (%)
1990-91	240 193	8.7
1991-92	271 603	9.3
1992-93	317 096	10.2
1993-94	364 961	11.1
1994-95	392 349	10.6
1995-96	413 545	n.y.a.

(a) Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics. Includes sawn equivalent of plywood and veneer, but excludes railway sleepers.

Total log production from State forests for Government owned sawmills and private industry deliveries includes logs for sawlog, preservation, peeler log and pulpwood.

Employment The number of employees directly employed by Primary Industries SA-Forestry was 252 at 30 June 1996.

Research The virtual dependence of the South Australian forestry industry on a single species necessitates continued research into the maintenance and improvement of *Pinus radiata* resources, as well as into forestry in general.

Primary Industries SA-Forestry maintains its own research facilities and liaises closely with the South Australian Regional Station of the Division of Forest Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) at Mount Gambier. Certain aspects of forestry research are also undertaken by the Soils Division of CSIRO, the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, the University of Adelaide, the Flinders University and the Department of Forestry of the Australian National University.

Joint research is being carried out into tree breeding through the Southern Tree Breeding Association whose South Australian members include the Primary Industries SA-Forestry, CSR-Softwoods and Auspine. The Association is producing seed of improved quality to grow seedlings for planting in radiata pine forest areas.

Research activities aimed at an expansion of forestry production include the development of fertiliser use, both to stimulate growth and to bring into production land previously considered unsuitable, and the improvement of planting stock through selective breeding. Silvicultural research is concerned with the maintenance of soil fertility and with combating various diseases and pests. Permanent sample plots are maintained in Primary Industries SA forests for research into various aspects of forest yield and management.

Forest protection

Primary Industries SA-Forestry has developed an extensive forest protection network, including the development of specialised off-road 4-wheel drive fire fighting and support vehicles. The organisation's forest fire fighting units are registered as 12 Country Fire Service brigades and form part of local groups.

The clearing of undergrowth, the maintenance of fire-breaks, the staffing of observation towers and the constant readiness of fire fighting units are all an integral part of forestry practice.

A large outbreak of the *Sirex* wood wasp which occurred in the commercial forests following the summer of 1986-87 is being successfully controlled with a nematode inoculation program which sterilises adult *Sirex* insects.

10.3 FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is undertaken along the entire South Australian coastline. In the sheltered waters of the Gulfs and the West Coast bays, operators take prawns or various marine scale fish species, while in offshore waters southern bluefin tuna and shark are sought.

Rock lobster is taken along the more exposed parts of the coast, while abalone is dived for in most areas. A small quantity of freshwater fish is caught in the River Murray and associated lakes.

The most commercially valuable species are rock lobster, prawns, tuna and abalone, with shark and whiting also making significant contributions. The general marine scale fishery supports the greatest number of fishermen, both recreational and commercial.

The total value of fisheries produce landed commercially in South Australia in 1994-95 was \$209 million.

There were 1,022 licensed fishermen operating in South Australian waters at 30 June 1995. The number of licence holders in each of the fisheries was; general marine 566, rock lobster 263, prawn 52, Lakes and Coorong 39, Reach (River Murray) 41, abalone 34, and miscellaneous 27. There are approximately 50 Commonwealth licensed fishermen fishing for tuna in South Australia. In addition, there is an average of one employee fisherman engaged in the industry for each licensed fishing operation, although the number of employees on each vessel varies according to the fishing operation.

Administration

The exploitation of fish resources adjacent to South Australia is controlled by three Acts, the South Australian *Fisheries Act 1982*, the Commonwealth *Fisheries Administration Act 1991* and the *Continental Shelf (Living and Natural Resources) Act 1968* (Cwlth). The *Fisheries Act 1982* was proclaimed and regulations gazetted in June 1984.

Under the State Act, which is administered by the Department of Primary Industries SA-Fisheries, provision is made for the licensing of fishermen and the registration of boats and gear. Control of fishing activity is maintained by licensing, zoning and seasonal closures, the establishment of size limits, bag limits and closed areas, the regulation of amount and type of gear, the prohibition of the use of explosive or noxious substances in any waters and the establishment of aquatic reserves. Controls of this nature are considered necessary for the orderly and efficient use of fish resources, which are in effect 'common property' resources.

Finfish

The major marine species of finfish taken in South Australian waters are tuna, shark, Australian salmon, whiting, garfish and snapper.

Finfish : production by major species^(a)
(000 kg)

Species	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Marine:			
Australian salmon	588	525	769
Garfish	515	472	392
Leatherjacket	46	45	36
Mullet	344	292	353
Mulloway	50	98	94
Oceanjacket	842	730	570
Orange roughy	48	930	668
Tommy ruff	332	304	275
Shark	2 188	1 974	1 826
Snook	124	121	126
Snapper	386	318	223
Tuna	1 480	2 008	2 518
Whiting (King George)	700	664	615
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>10 581</i>	<i>12 483</i>	<i>13 605</i>

Finfish : production by major species^(a) (continued)
('000 kg)

Species	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Freshwater:			
Golden perch (Callop)	279	299	286
Murray cod	-	-	1
Bony bream	702	741	888
European carp	863	1 009	904
Total (incl. other)	1 885	2 119	2 124
Total finfish production	12 466	14 602	15 729

(a) Includes catches made in the Great Australian Bight and South East Trawl Fisheries.
Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

Tuna are taken in the waters west and south of Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. Occasional catches are taken beyond the continental shelf.

Shark fishing extends along the entire coastline. The main ports of landing are Port Lincoln, Robe, Thevenard/Ceduna, Victor Harbor, Port Adelaide and the south-east rock lobster ports. The two most important species, namely school and gummy sharks, are mainly taken with large mesh gill nets and, to a lesser extent, with long-lines. The Commonwealth Government has prepared a management plan for the southern shark fishery to control the total effort in the fishery.

Operators using purse-seine nets take Australian salmon in waters adjacent to the moderately exposed coastline of southern Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas, Kangaroo Island and the West Coast. A total catch quota of 1,126 tonnes for South Australia has been imposed as emigrants from the South Australian stock are an important component of the Western Australian fishery. The main species of whiting taken is King George whiting which is captured commercially in Gulf St Vincent, Spencer Gulf and the West Coast bays.

Snapper are mainly taken by hand-line throughout State waters. In recent years the catches being made by long-lines have increased.

Finfish : gross value of production by major species^(a)
(\$'000)

Species	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Orange roughy	178	3 461	2 513
Tuna (b)	37 331	11 327	9 025
Whiting	4 684	4 991	5 597
Snapper	1 796	1 558	1 279
Garfish	1 789	1 596	1 677
Australian salmon	747	733	1 144
Shark	5 577	5 028	5 233
Total (incl. other)	60 830	38 176	38 175

(a) Includes catches made in the Great Australian Bight and South East Trawl Fisheries. (b) Price includes a component for value added in 1992-93 for tuna.
Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

The River Murray, Lakes area and Coorong are the only commercial sources of fresh water fish in the State because of the general lack of permanent streams and lakes. The River Murray has been sectioned into 'reaches' and 'reserves' for fishing purposes and each commercial river fisherman is issued with a permit to fish a separate reach.

Crustaceans

Prawn trawling is undertaken in Spencer Gulf and off the West Coast of the State. Management of the prawn fisheries has been greatly enhanced by the adoption of permanent and seasonal closures designed to protect small and reproducing prawns. This maximises the value of the catch by directing fishing to periods when prawns are larger and of higher quality.

Prawn production

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Estimated gross weight	000 kg	1 645	1 919
Value	\$'000	19 709	24 132
			2 059
			24 497

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

Southern rock lobster are taken using pots which are positioned from the shore to the edge of the continental shelf. The fishery is divided into two zones with about 250 licensees operating from twelve ports.

Rock lobster production

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Estimated gross weight	'000 kg	2 818	2 599
Value	\$'000	55 338	66 583
			2 611
			74 043

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

To prevent over exploitation, almost all South Australian fisheries are 'limited entry' fisheries with constraints being placed on the number and size of vessels that may fish and the type or number of units of gear that may be used. Although prawns and rock lobsters are the principal species of crustaceans fished in South Australia, there has been a recent increase in commercial fishing for blue crabs and sand crabs.

Molluscs

Abalone is by far the most important mollusc taken in South Australia and is found in greatest numbers at depths of 12 to 30 metres on the extensive reef substrata off the shores of western Eyre Peninsula. Small numbers are taken around Kangaroo Island and off the south-east coast. The two species exploited are greenlip and blacklip.

Abalone production

Particulars		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Gross (in shell) weight	'000 kg	869	802	851
Value	\$'000	23 725	27 241	22 766

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

Other molluscs taken in South Australian waters include squid (valued at \$1,500,344 in 1994-95), octopus (\$330,627), scallops (\$94,319) and cockles (\$720,741).

Marketing and processing

Marketing and processing arrangements vary according to the species. Traditionally, most of the tuna landed in South Australia was canned for domestic consumption. With the introduction of Individual Transferable Quotas and subsequent restructuring of the industry, the higher valued *sashimi* (raw fish) market in Japan is now targeted. Southern rock lobster were traditionally tailed and frozen for export by most fishers with some cooked for local consumption. Now, more processors are targeting the export markets in Asia and North America.

Research

Continuing research is important for effective fisheries management. The South Australian Research and Development Institute conducts rock lobster, prawn, Australian salmon, abalone, freshwater fish, whiting, snapper and oyster research programs including tagging, stock sampling, and market measuring. The Department of Primary Industries SA-Fisheries also undertakes research into aspects of its fisheries management programs.

Conservation

The Department of Primary Industries SA-Fisheries has pioneered, in Australia, the concept of marine national parks and has created thirteen aquatic reserves with a total area of 14,971 hectares. Seal colonies, mangrove communities and areas of scientific and educational interest have been protected. Mangrove communities and allied samphire flats have received particular attention because of their recognised contribution to the productivity of the near-shore marine environment. All mangroves in South Australia are fully protected.

A whale sanctuary of 17,500 hectares was proclaimed in May 1995 at the Head of the Bight. On 1 May 1996 the Great Australian Bight Marine Park was proclaimed and extended the existing whale sanctuary west to the Western Australian border and east to Cape Adieu (near Fowlers Bay). The overall area is 168,000 hectares. Sanctuary zones will be established also around the major Australian Sea Lion breeding colonies.

AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture is one of South Australia's newly emerging industries and its economic potential is enormous. World demand for fresh fish is growing, while catches from the wild are static or reducing. The estimated value of aquaculture production in South Australia during 1994-95 is \$87 million. This is expected to increase to \$100 million in 1995-96, and at least \$278 million in the year 2000 as new farms reach production stage. Down-stream processing could treble the value to the State.

Quality and high value species are the cornerstone of the South Australian industry. Tuna, oyster and barramundi farming are already well established in South Australia, and currently the main industries.

Expanding sectors include abalone, mussels and freshwater crayfish (yabbies and marron). Other areas of aquaculture such as rock lobster and snapper farming are still at the development stage, but by the year 2000 should be in production and making a significant contribution to the South Australian economy.

By the turn of the century the aquaculture industry will be the single largest sector, by value, of South Australian fish production.

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

South Australia's international reputation for a clean and unpolluted environment is a vital asset for all our exports. This is especially true in regard to aquaculture in coastal waters because South Australia has extensive areas of coastline with little or no urban development. The availability of land in a range of climates and suitable coastal and fresh water are important for the ability to farm a range of species for domestic and export markets.

South Australia also has a significant aquatic research capability, through the South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) and Flinders and Adelaide Universities.

Groundbreaking research is being undertaken in developing technologies, food supplies and genetic information. South Australian aquaculturalists also benefit from national research through the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation and the Cooperative Research Centre in Aquaculture which runs trials throughout Australia.

The local development of world-leading fish farming technology and a program to provide industry training means South Australia is well-placed to take advantage of technological and scientific improvements in aquaculture. South Australia's geographic location enables swift transport of fresh products to our key Asian markets.

AQUACULTURE (continued)

PROVIDING A QUALITY EDGE

Primary Industries SA (PISA) has been recognised as the key agency to support the development of the aquaculture industry in South Australia.

PISA Aquaculture provides the essential administrative functions of licensing, information management and extension. These include the preparation of Aquaculture Management Plans which allocate parts of the State's water for aquaculture development in a way which is compatible with other uses.

PISA Aquaculture is responsible for processing development applications and as required, their presentation to the Development Assessment Commission.

PISA Aquaculture is closely involved with the development of a strategic plan for the aquaculture industry in the State and is already participating in a number of industry development initiatives. These include the provision of regular extension services, marketing and promotions activities and special projects in association with industry groups.

The Aquaculture group was also involved in regional development task forces and contributed to the South Australian Planning Strategy for country areas.

A key function is the management of the South Australian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program which certifies the waters of shellfish growing areas as clean and safe for the harvesting of shellfish such as oysters and mussels. The program is conducted in accordance with international standards.

EXISTING COMMERCIAL SECTORS

Barramundi

Barramundi farming, currently producing around 100 tonnes of fish a year, is expected to reach 500 tonnes (worth around \$6 million) by the year 2000.

Long-term access to broodstock is important and the industry is keen to encourage the development of South Australia's own broodstock capability. This would in turn significantly increase the volume of barramundi produced in South Australia.

AQUACULTURE (continued)

Tuna

The farming of Southern Blue Fin tuna for the Japanese market is the single most important sector of the aquaculture industry in South Australia.

Tuna farming is unique to South Australia, and its development initially put South Australian aquaculture on the map.

Tuna are caught in the Southern Ocean under a very strict quota system to ensure the industry remains sustainable. Like a marine version of beef feedlots, tuna farms fatten and condition the tuna in pens for a period of between three weeks and eight months depending on market requirements. The tuna is then prepared for the sashimi market and exported to Japan.

Tuna farms are based in Boston Bay, Port Lincoln, currently producing around 2,000 tonnes a year and eventually expected to expand to 4,000 tonnes. The tuna farm industry is well established, and farmers and quota holders are represented by the Tuna Boat Owners Association of Australia.

The industry is committed to an environmental monitoring program and the development of an environmental code of practice.

Unlike South Australia's other aquaculture ventures there is a degree of corporate investment, with some of the tuna farms involved in Japanese joint partnerships.

Freshwater crayfish

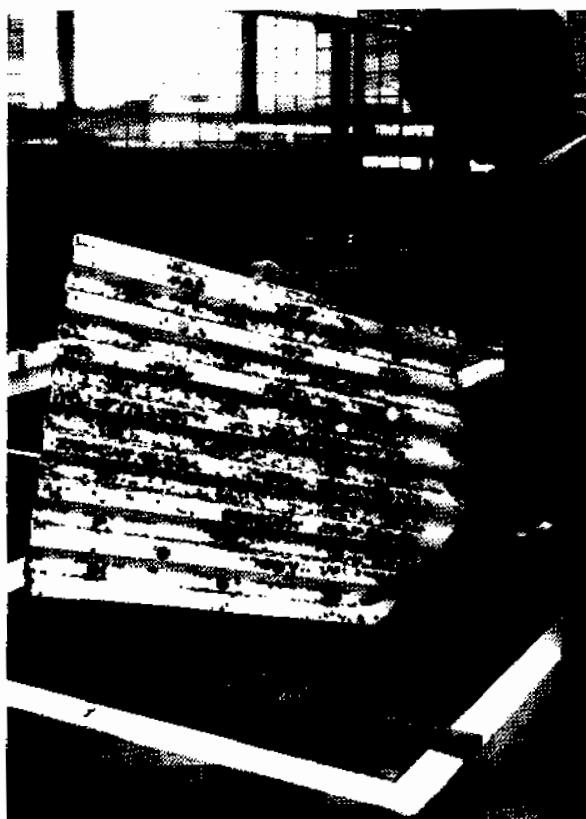
This group includes the closely related native species yabbie and marron. The industry developed from a hobby farm background and there are about 400 registered freshwater crayfish farmers in South Australia. However, only about 50 are significant producers. Extension services available through PISA in recent years include pond management and technical information.

PISA and the industry have developed a network of yabbie farmers to become a marketing company — the Farmed Yabbie Company — which sells freshwater crayfish to the restaurant and retail markets with some interstate sales. Total production of marron and yabbies is likely to reach 150 tonnes by the year 2000, worth about \$3 million a year. Further growth is possible should larger operators enter the industry.



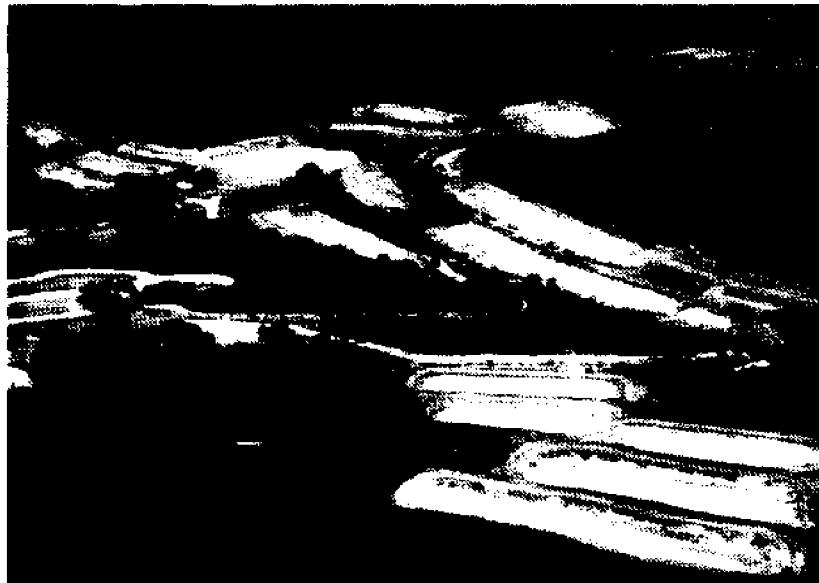
Tuna cages in
Boston Bay

*Primary Industries
SA Fisheries*



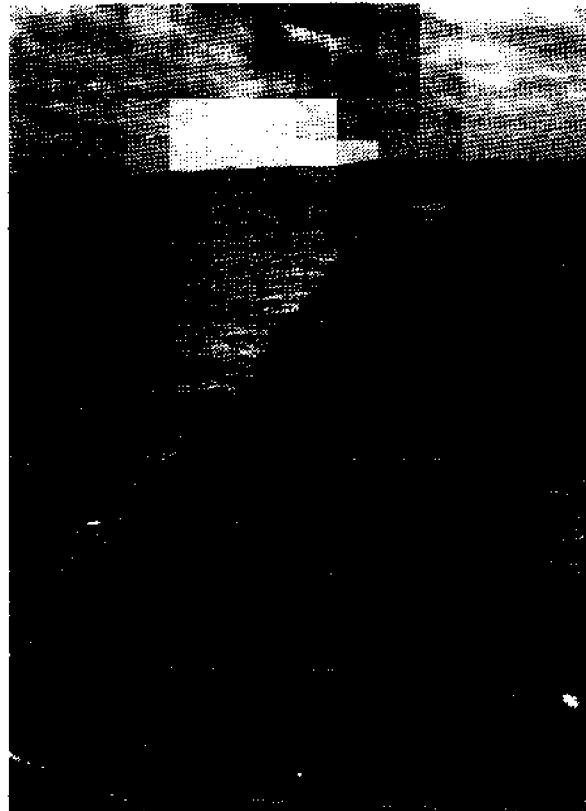
Abalone hatchery,
Louth Bay

*Primary Industries
SA-Fisheries*



Marron farm,
Kangaroo Island

*Primary Industries
SA-Fisheries*



Oyster baskets,
Franklin Harbor

*Primary Industries
SA-Fisheries*

AQUACULTURE *(continued)*

Oysters

Oyster farming is based in five major areas on Eyre Peninsula and with a few leases at Louth Bay (near Port Lincoln) and in Nepean Bay (Kangaroo Island). In 1994-95, \$3 million-worth of Pacific oysters were sold mostly supplying the Australian market. Demand currently outstrips supply, and by the year 2000 the industry expects to be producing 3.5 million dozen oysters a year, worth around \$12.5 million.

Current leases vary in size, but to be viable the industry now recommends ten hectare leases. To date interstate hatcheries have supplied spat to South Australian oyster farms, but a local hatchery was recently developed utilising the latest technology. When in full production it expects to supply between 30% and 50% of local demand for seed oysters.

To minimise environmental impact South Australia's oyster industry has set internationally recognised quality controls. The industry is approaching the end of a two-year water quality assessment program which will meet standards set by the United States Food and Drug Administration. The industry has also recently introduced a strategy for post-harvest handling, and is finalising an industry Code of Practice.

Most growers are represented by the South Australian Oyster Growers Association, and many are also shareholders in OYSA, the marketing company set up to sell South Australian oysters.

DEVELOPING SECTORS

Abalone

An industry new to South Australia, three existing abalone farms near Port Lincoln are due to be in full production by 1997-98. This industry is expected to grow rapidly.

Abalone is a high-value product, grown specifically for the export market (Japan, China and South-East Asia). By the end of the decade abalone exports to Asia are expected to be making a significant contribution to the State's economy. (PISA estimates at least 300 tonnes per annum, worth an estimated \$15 million. Growers projections are higher.)

AQUACULTURE (continued)

Mussels

This sector is at the development stage. A joint research and development program involving SARDI is being undertaken on four sites on Kangaroo Island, growing black-lipped mussels.

Black-lipped mussels are the preferred variety in southern Europe and much of Asia. As mussels are a relatively low-value product, they must be produced in high volume to be viable. By the year 2000 production is expected to be 2,500 tonnes (worth an estimated \$9 million a year).

Rock lobster

Also at the development stage, rock lobster farming is being investigated as a means to add value to the existing rock lobster fishing industry. The industry currently lands just over 3,000 tonnes of rock lobster a year, and it is envisaged that (like tuna farming) aquaculture could be used to value add.

Snapper

Interest in this new sector is based around Whyalla, with the Whyalla Industrial Development Executive (WIDE) developing nursery facilities.

A number of companies have applied for registration in the research and development phase of the program, and commercial production is expected by the turn of the century. Estimates of snapper production by 2000 vary between 200 tonnes and 1,000 tonnes a year, depending on how quickly the industry is established.

Manufacturing



Structure

Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand. Each year, information is obtained from establishments with employees and mainly engaged in manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments : summary of operations
by Industry Subdivision, 1992-93

Industry subdivision	Establish-	Employ-	Wages	Turnover
	ments at 30 June	ment at end of June	and salaries	
	number	number	\$m	\$m
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	373	15 157	398.2	2 872.5
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	180	5 547	141.5	805.1
Wood and paper product manufacturing	230	5 306	164.9	835.4
Printing, publishing and recorded media	264	5 201	152.1	631.7
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing .	197	6 708	213.0	1 396.3
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	116	2 655	93.1	518.6
Metal product manufacturing	472	11 819	377.3	2 340.3
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	633	27 175	818.2	5 092.7
Other manufacturing	367	3 868	82.7	363.0
Total manufacturing	2 833	83 436	2 441.0	14 855.7

The number of manufacturing establishments in South Australia decreased from 3,221 in 1989-90 to 2,833 in 1992-93. Employment at the end of June 1993 was 83,400, a decrease of 15.1% from the June 1990 figure of 98,200. The industry subdivisions machinery and equipment manufacturing and metal products manufacturing recorded the largest decreases in employment of 4,300 and 3,400 respectively.

The importance of the manufacturing industry in South Australia relative to Australia as a whole can be gauged from the following comparison.

Manufacturing establishments : summary of operations
South Australia and Australia, 1992-93

Item	Unit	South Australia	Australia	South Australia as a percentage of Australia
Establishments at 30 June	Number	2 833	38 281	7.4
Employment at end of June	'000	83.4	880.5	9.5
Wages and salaries	\$m	2 441.0	27 229.4	9.0
Turnover	\$m	14 855.7	170 585.4	8.7

Although there were 2 833 establishments operating at 30 June 1993 only 150 or 5.3% employed 100 persons or more, while 2,187 establishments, or 77.2% of the total, employed fewer than 20 persons. The 21 largest establishments employed 23,497 persons, or 28.2% of the total.

In the following table manufacturing establishments are grouped according to the number of persons employed.

Manufacturing establishments : selected variables by size of establishment, 1992-93

Employment size group	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
Fewer than 20.	2 187	13 772	292.9	1 497.0
20 but fewer than 50.	382	11 626	290.4	1 553.6
50 but fewer than 100.	114	8 016	227.1	1 437.0
100 but fewer than 200.	77	10 302	294.0	2 081.7
200 but fewer than 500.	52	16 225	523.9	2 759.9
500 or more	21	23 497	796.1	5 466.2

Individual industries

In this section details are given of major South Australian secondary industries. However, in order to maintain confidentiality of details for individual businesses, statistics relating to a number of important industries are not published. The classification used is based on the 1993 edition of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Meat processing

Most of the abattoirs in South Australia are located in country areas. Details of country butchers who slaughter livestock mainly for sale in their own retail shops are not included in the following table.

Meat processing (except smallgoods or poultry)

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
1989-90	45	3 373	75.8	449.9
1990-91	38	3 041	77.3	426.6
1991-92	39	2 765	69.9	394.8
1992-93	42	2 936	79.5	424.6

Wine and spirit

South Australia is the leading State in wine production. In 1992-93, 34% of Australian establishments classified to this industry were located in this State and their contribution to national totals was 47% of employment, 49% of wages and salaries and 41% of turnover. South Australia had three establishments classified to the spirit manufacturing industry.

Wine and spirit

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
1989-90	89	2 463	63.3	494.1
1990-91	82	2 853	63.9	465.9
1991-92	87	2 548	65.7	450.4
1992-93	66	2 678	68.6	488.6

Wood and wood products

The major activities in this sector of manufacturing are log sawmilling, timber resawing and dressing, wood chipping, wooden structural fittings and other wood products manufacturing industries.

Wood and wood products

Year	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
1989-90	243	4 346	97.3	418.1
1990-91	239	3 852	95.1	432.3
1991-92	228	4 068	98.8	443.5
1992-93	210	3 831	99.2	493.0

Printing and publishing

There were 34 newspaper printing offices in South Australia in 1992-93 including one large establishment producing daily newspapers in Adelaide. Newspaper printing offices are located in most large towns, and a number of these produce newspapers for more than one locality.

Particulars of general printing establishments, including the activities of the then Stateprint Division of the Department of State Services, are also incorporated in the following table.

Printing and publishing

Year	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
1989-90	293	5 795	149.1	580.3
1990-91	283	5 641	154.9	569.7
1991-92	290	5 216	154.3	614.2
1992-93	263	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.

Cement and concrete products

There was one large firm producing cement in South Australia, its two manufacturing plants being at Birkenhead and Angaston. The Angaston plant, based on the limestone deposits, is an example of a manufacturing location being established near the source of the raw material.

Cement, lime, plaster and concrete products

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
1989-90	94	2 312	69.0	429.4
1990-91	81	1 824	57.6	374.7
1991-92	72	1 567	50.1	322.9
1992-93	53	1 392	53.5	343.8

Iron and steel

In 1941 a blast furnace was installed at Whyalla to utilise iron ore from the Middleback Ranges. This ore is transported by rail a distance of fifty-five kilometres to Whyalla. The main items of production are structural steel sections (such as girders and beams) and rails.

In 1992-93, the 34 establishments in South Australia, engaged in basic iron and steel manufacturing, casting, forging and steel pipe and tube manufacturing, reported total employment at June 1993 of 3,695; wages and salaries \$147.0 million and turnover \$885.7 million.

Motor vehicles

The largest single industry in South Australia is the motor vehicle industry. However, as there were only five firms engaged in motor vehicle production in 1992-93, confidentiality reasons prevent publication of detailed figures. These five firms employed 8,024 persons at the end of June 1993 and accounted for 9.6% of total manufacturing employment in South Australia.

Electrical equipment and appliances

For many years South Australia has been one of the leading States in the production of the larger household appliances, including refrigerators, washing machines, cooking stoves and ranges. These items constitute a significant part of the total activity shown in the next table. Also represented are manufacturers of radio and television components, water-heating systems, batteries and other electrical machinery and equipment.

This group of industries is the second most important in the State and in 1992-93 accounted for 7.4% of total manufacturing employment in South Australia.

Electrical equipment and appliances

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
1989-90	88	6 071	143.2	764.8
1990-91	97	6 025	157.9	861.5
1991-92	96	6 305	155.7	859.0
1992-93	89	6 143	163.3	863.3

Environmental protection Manufacturing establishments had a current expenditure on environmental protection of \$40.2 million in 1992-93. Capital expenditure to abate pollution was \$31.5 million with almost two-thirds (65.7%) spent by two industry subdivisions, metal products (\$11.4 million) and wood and paper products (\$9.2 million).

Further references Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

4603.0 *Cost of Environment Protection, Australia: Selected Industries*
 8221.0 *Manufacturing Industry, Australia*
 8221.4 *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia*
 8365.0 *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced*

Mining and Energy

12

12.1 MINING

South Australia has a well developed mineral industry with natural gas, crude oil, copper, coal and uranium oxide the major products. The State also has important resources of industrial minerals which make up a significant proportion of the total annual value of mineral production. The *Mining Act 1971* reserves all minerals to the Crown and regulates and controls all mining operations in South Australia.

The state and conditions of the mine, machinery, ventilation, and all other matters relating to the safety, health and well-being of the employees and general public are regulated by the *Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1986* and the *Mines and Works Inspection Act 1920*.

The *Petroleum Act 1940*, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*, *Cooper Basin (Ratification) Act 1975*, *Stony Point (Liquids Project) Ratification Act 1981* and the *Petroleum Shortages Act 1980* provide for the control of petroleum exploration and the production, conservation and distribution of petroleum by pipeline. Administration of these Acts is the responsibility of the Minister for Mines and Energy and the Director-General, Department of Mines and Energy.

Mining claims leases and licences The granting of leases and licences and the pegging of new claims is governed by the *Mining Act 1971*. A total of 265 private mines were current at 30 June 1996. Mineral royalties received by the Department of Mines and Energy during 1995-96 amounted to \$52 million.

The following table shows tenements held under the *Mining Act 1971* and the *Petroleum Act 1940* for the last three years.

Tenements held under Mining and Petroleum Acts

Particulars	At 30 June		
	1994	1995	1996
Mineral claims.....	111	63	65
Precious stones claims.....	2 064	2 082	2 100
Leases	1 613	1 616	1 575
Exploration licences.....	188	260	290
Petroleum exploration and production licences and permits.....	99	97	108

Minerals resumed

The mineral rights on private land were resumed by the Crown in July 1972 so that all minerals are the property of the Crown.

A royalty of 2.5% of the value of the minerals, realised upon their sale, is payable to the Minister for Mines and Energy on all minerals (except precious stones) recovered and sold or used for commercial purposes. No royalty is payable on precious stones.

Extractive minerals

Extractive minerals are quarry products and include sand, gravel, stone, shale or clay but do not include any such minerals that are mined for a prescribed purpose, nor fire-clay, bentonite or kaolin.

Of the royalties collected from the mining of extractive minerals 50% is paid into the Extractive Areas Rehabilitation Fund to be used in rehabilitating land disturbed by mining operations. The Fund may also be used for research into methods of mining engineering and practice with a view to reducing environmental damage or impairment. The remaining 50% is paid into government revenue.

General conditions

A current miners right or, in the case of precious stones, a precious stones prospecting permit must be held by every prospector to authorise the pegging of the appropriate class of claim.

At least three weeks notice of entry for prospecting or mining purposes must be given to the landholder if the land is freehold or held on perpetual lease. Three weeks notice must also be given to any landholder before 'declared equipment' can be used on the land. In either case the landholder may lodge an objection with the Warden's Court.

A claim (other than a precious stones claim) has a maximum term of twelve months, is not transferable and must be converted to a lease before minerals can be removed for sale or used for commercial purposes.

Exploration licences have a maximum term of five years and a maximum area of 2,500 square kilometres and are subject to the terms agreed. Twenty-eight days notice must be given in the *South Australian Government Gazette* before an exploration licence is granted.

Mineral industry

A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in an activity specified in Division B of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

The scope of the Mining division includes all units mainly engaged in 'mining', in exploration for minerals, and in the provision of a wide variety of services to mining and mineral exploration, as well as mining units under development.

The term 'mining' is used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas. Extraction of minerals is undertaken by such processes as underground or open cut mining, dredging, quarrying, the operation of wells or evaporation pans, or by recovery from ore dumps or tailings, and all supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing.

Activities include milling, dressing and beneficiation of ores, screening, washing and flotation. These are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption, purifying and similar treatment plants are also included in this division.

The annual Mining Census is generally restricted to metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas. However, on a triennial basis data is collected for construction materials and other non-metallic minerals. As a consequence it is not possible to relate overall Census totals between years.

In addition, changes to the business units definitions have caused some discontinuities, particularly in relation to the count of establishments. The treatment of Unincorporated Joint Ventures has led to an increase in the number of establishments in certain industries, e.g. gold and oil and gas, and this masks normal fluctuations. It is not possible to reconcile the count of establishments with the number of mine sites.

Mining establishments : summary of operations
by industry subdivision, 1994-95p

Industry Subdivision	Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1995	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries	Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses			Value added \$ million
				Turnover	\$ million	\$ million	
Metal ore mining	4)						
Coal mining	1)	2 106	108.0	967.0		171.1	803.3
Oil and gas extraction	10)						

(a) At 30 June 1995 and includes working proprietors.

**Mineral
commodities**

Mineral commodity statistics published in the *South Australian Year Book* are those recorded by the Director-General of Mines and Energy.

Mining and quarrying production^(a)

Mineral	Unit of quantity	Quantity		Value (b)	
		1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
				\$'000	\$'000
Metallic:					
Copper	'000 t	67	68	172 649	246 781
Gold	kg	808	947	14 235	15 210
Iron ore	'000 t	2 728	2 844	24 552	25 596
Uranium oxide	tonnes	1 892	790	86 387	33 424
Lead	tonnes	6	—	3	—
Zinc ore	'000 t	—	3	—	464
Silver	tonnes	13	9	3 013	1 953
Non-metallic:					
Barite	'000 t	6	8	324	246
Coal	'000 t	2 652	2 555	79 100	72 707
Dolomite	'000 t	1 057	1 119	6 382	7 471
Gypsum	'000 t	1 316	1 479	2 621	2 781
Kaolin	'000 t	4	4	387	440
Limestone	'000 t	2 655	2 456	13 746	15 401
Opal (c) . . . . .	..	..	..	39 060	38 579
Salt	'000 t	785	715	3 956	4 533
Silica	'000 t	99	118	1 912	1 234
Talc	'000 t	13	13	1 008	1 173
Other . . . . .	..	..	..	254	230
Construction material, quarrying	'000 t	9 245	8 801	71 451	64 684
Natural sand products	'000 t	3 185	2 598	19 979	18 972
Natural clay products	'000 t	857	824	2 335	2 021
Natural gas (d)	Millions of m ³	4 550	4 038	358 461	338 964
Condensates	Kilolitres	581 430	523 965	87 150	86 255
Crude oil	Kilolitres	877 929	742 045	137 608	114 427
Liquefied petroleum gas	'000 t	442	345	96 476	92 456
Total . . . . .			..	1 223 049	1 186 002

(a) Quantities disposed of as recorded by the Department of Mines and Energy. (b) Ex-mine site.
(c) Estimated. (d) Value of gas ex-Moomba plant includes value of CO₂ from Caroline No. 1 well and also value of ethane.

Copper

Copper mining was very important in the early days of the settlement of South Australia. The rich discoveries at Kapunda in 1842, Burra in 1845, and Wallaroo-Moonta in 1859-60 came at a time when the colony's development was stagnating and severe financial difficulties were being encountered.

Copper production fluctuated over the years but renewed interest in copper during the 1960s led to the discovery of new, but lower grade, ore bodies at the old copper fields of Kanmantoo and Mount Gunson, and to the working of remnant low-grade ore at Burra. After five years, both mining from open-cut and underground deposits near Moonta and the processing of the ore at Kadina, to produce a copper-gold concentrate for sale, ended. Cupric oxide is produced at Burra for the manufacture of timber preservatives, catalysts, friction materials for brakes and clutches, copper chemicals and as a trace element in agriculture.

The Olympic Dam deposit at Roxby Downs, which has an area of twenty square kilometres, has indicated ore reserves of 2,000 million tonnes averaging 1.6% copper, 0.6 kg/tonne uranium oxide, 0.6 gm/tonne gold and 4gm/tonne silver. Detailed infill drilling has indicated a higher grade zone of ore reserves. The joint venture partners (Western Mining Corporation Ltd and the BP Group) commenced production of this \$850 million project in mid-1988. Western Mining Corporation took full control of the Olympic Dam mine during March 1993 by purchasing BP's 49% interest. During 1995, 78,353 tonnes of copper, 820 tonnes of uranium oxide, 917 kg of gold and 10,452 kg of silver were produced.

A further expansion program (Optimisation No. 2) commenced during 1993. This will increase the rated production capacity from 2.4 to 3.0 million tonnes per annum of ore and enable the production of 84,000 tonnes of refined copper per year by 1996-97.

Iron ore

Iron ore is mined in the Middleback Ranges on upper Eyre Peninsula. These ranges lie to the west of Whyalla and extend discontinuously from Iron Knob in the north to Iron Duke nearly 65 kilometres to the south. In excess of 192 million tonnes of ore have been mined since 1900. Production for 1995 was 2.8 million tonnes.

Uranium

Uranium was first discovered at Radium Hill in 1906 and at Mount Painter in 1910. These areas were mined intermittently for radium until 1944 and 1934 respectively.

The demand for uranium at the end of 1939-45 War led to detailed investigations by the Mines Department and the reopening of the Radium Hill Mine in 1954. It was worked until 1962 when the contracts for sale of ore were completed and known reserves were almost depleted.

In late 1988, mining of the vast Olympic Dam ore-body at Roxby Downs commenced which included the recovery of uranium together with copper, gold and silver.

The uranium ore is processed and refined on-site to the uranium oxide (U_3O_8) or 'yellow-cake' stage for export to overseas power generating facilities.

Gypsum

The largest Australian reserves of gypsum are located in South Australia. The deposits have in general formed in coastal basins, the largest of these occurring at Lake MacDonnell. Other deposits are found at Streaky Bay, Lake Fowler, Cooke Plains and the Morgan-Blanchetown area.

These deposits have been worked extensively over the past fifty years to provide the bulk of Australasian requirements for the plaster industry and for Portland cement manufacture. In 1995, 1.3 million tonnes were produced.

Salt

Conditions in South Australia are ideal for the production of salt from sea water by solar evaporation. Large solar salt works are located at Dry Creek (near Adelaide), Port Pirie (Gulf St Vincent), and Whyalla. Salt is also harvested from several saline lakes, in particular Lake Bumbunga and Lake MacDonnell. Production for 1995 was 662,000 tonnes.

Opal

The opal fields at Coober Pedy, Mintabie and Andamooka, together with fields in New South Wales, supply most of the world's precious opal. The estimated value of raw opal production in South Australia was \$38.3 million in 1995. Most of this is exported to Hong Kong, Japan, USA and Germany.

Coal

Several large coalfields have been discovered in South Australia but only the Leigh Creek coalfield operated by the ETSA Corporation is being mined. To date more than 54 million tonnes of coal has been delivered to the power stations at Port Augusta. Production was 2.5 million tonnes during 1995.

Oil and natural gas

The Cooper Basin Liquids Project, completed in September 1984, is the largest onshore petroleum development in Australia. Production during 1995 amounted to 758,000 kilolitres of crude oil, 538,000 kilolitres of condensate, 376,000 tonnes of liquefied petroleum gas and 3,980 million cubic metres of natural gas.

Thus, the South Australian portion of the Cooper Basin contributed a significant proportion of the nation's crude oil and condensate production, LPG output and natural gas requirements.

Limestone and dolomite

Principal deposits include dolomite at Ardrossan for the steel industry; limestone at Penrice, near Angaston, for the chemical and cement industries; and limestone at Klein Point and Rapid Bay for the cement industry. During 1995 production of limestone was 2.5 million tonnes and of dolomite 1.2 million tonnes.

Mineral developments

In the South Australian portion of the Cooper/Eromanga Basins petroleum province, located in the far north-east of the State, numerous oil and gas fields were on production in the area where petroleum was first found at Gidgealpa Field in 1962. Most fields now onstream have preliminary fluid treatment facilities plus a network of separate gas and oil flowlines and trunklines laid to bring all production into the central Moomba treatment plant for final processing.

At Moomba, the incoming raw gas stream initially has water and carbon dioxide removed. Next, the liquids recovery plant extracts the valuable condensate, ethane and LPG from the gas stream. The resultant sales gas is then pipelined to Sydney and Adelaide markets. The separated gas liquids plus the stabilised crude oil from oil fields are finally put into the liquids pipeline leading to the fractionation plant at Port Bonython on Spencer Gulf.

A new pipeline will be completed in 1996 to supply ethane to an ICI petrochemical plant in Sydney.

SANTOS Ltd is the operator and principal partner in the production of Cooper Basin oil and gas, and acts as marketing agent for all Port Bonython crude oil as well as gas sold to South Australia and New South Wales.

Natural gas was discovered at Katnook in late 1987, ten kilometres south of Penola in the Otway Basin. A gas contract between the Pipelines Authority of South Australia (PASA) and the Petroleum Production Licence No. 62 licencees was signed in August 1990 to supply 1.5 petajoules of gas per year for 15 years. Gas production commenced in February 1991. Further gas and oil discoveries were made in early 1994.

In May 1995 the gas pipeline assets of PASA were sold to Tenneco Gas Australia.

Developments continued at the Olympic Dam mine and the mining project has been expanded a second time at a cost of \$75 million. This expansion will enable production to be maximised, based on the treatment of 3.0 million tonnes of ore and the production of 84,000 tonnes of copper annually.

Private mineral exploration (other than petroleum) expenditure
by type of mineral sought (a)
(\$ million)

Type of mineral	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt . . .	13.6	13.6	10.4
Gold	2.4	7.0	5.5
Iron ore	—	n.p.	—
Mineral sands	n.p.	n.p.	—
Tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram	—	n.p.	—
Uranium	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Coal	—	n.p.	n.p.
Construction materials (b)	—	—	—
Diamonds	0.9	n.p.	1.6
Other (c)	2.2	1.6	—
Total	21.3	24.7	20.9

(a) Excludes details of mineral explorers reporting less than \$5,000 per quarter. (b) Comprises aggregate, sand, gravel and all stone used for construction purposes. (c) includes precious metals other than gold and silver, and gemstones other than diamonds.

Details of private petroleum exploration and development for South Australia are shown in the following table for the years 1993 to 1995.

Private petroleum exploration and development					
Particulars	Unit	1993	1994	1994	1995
Wells drilled (a):					
Exploration	No.	10	20	20	20
Development.	No.	16	5	7	7
Depth drilled:					
Exploration	'000m	31.8	55.7	53.4	53.4
Development.	'000m	40.6	12.6	15.7	15.7
Expenditure:					
Private sources:					
Exploration	\$'000	69 000	45 000	59 400	59 400
Development.	\$'000	249 000	270 000	304 000	304 000

(a) Number of wells reaching total depth during year.
Source: South Australian Department of Mines and Energy.

12.2 ENERGY

Energy resources

Although South Australia has a reasonably varied energy resource base, the State depends almost entirely on non-renewable fossil fuels for its energy needs. Details of these resources are given below.

Coal

South Australia has one open cut coal mine, located 550 kilometres north of Adelaide at Leigh Creek. It is expected that coal mining will continue at Leigh Creek until the year 2020 supplying coal to the ETSA Corporation purpose built Northern Power Station base load generators (2 units each rated at 250 MW (megawatts)).

During 1995-96 the ETSA Corporation used 2.4 million tonnes of Leigh Creek coal to meet 49% of its total generation commitments, excluding interconnection. The bulk of the remaining requirements was met by natural gas (51%) with a small quantity of oil also used.

In 1996-97 an investment of \$56 million is to be made to the Leigh Creek coalfield mining operations to purchase the most technologically advanced truck and shovel fleet. This new fleet will improve efficiency and performance at the coalfield and lead to coal output rising to over 2.8 million tonnes per year by 1997-98.

A significant quantity of high rank bituminous coal is imported into South Australia from the eastern States for the production of coke in the iron and steel industry at Whyalla, and also for use in the lead-zinc smelters at Port Pirie.

Natural gas

Over the last twenty-five years natural gas (largely methane) has become a vital part of South Australia's energy consumption pattern. In January 1996 remaining gas reserves in South Australia were estimated to be 2,628 petajoules.

The State was one of the earliest users of natural gas in Australia with first supplies arriving in Adelaide from the Cooper Basin in November 1969. More than half this gas is consumed in electric power generation at the ETSA Corporation power stations at Torrens Island, Dry Creek and Mintaro.

This use of natural gas provided the economic justification for the construction of the 790-kilometre pipeline needed to deliver the gas to Adelaide, Peterborough, Port Pirie, Mintaro and Angaston. The remainder is reticulated to homes, industry and commercial premises for use directly in heating and drying applications. In 1976 gas production commenced from the South Australian area of the Cooper Basin to the Australian Gas Light Company for the New South Wales market. The gas is transported through a 1,299-kilometre pipeline. The contract ends in September 2006.

In early 1989 the existing gas pipeline spur to the Port Pirie township and smelters was extended across Spencer Gulf to supply Whyalla's blast furnace and the Port Bonython plant, plus local domestic users. Pipeline Licence No. 6 was granted to the South Australian Gas Company in January 1994. The 230-kilometre pipeline is an extension of the Moomba-Adelaide Pipeline and it branches and extends eastward from Angaston to Berri, and south from Sedan to Murray Bridge.

Supply of gas to Berri commenced in December 1994 and to Murray Bridge in January 1995. The present gas contract with Tenneco Gas South Australia Pty Ltd (previously the Pipelines Authority of South Australia) ends in 2003.

At the end of 1987, natural gas was discovered at Katnook No. 1, approximately 10 kilometres south-west of Penola in the Otway Basin. Further drilling in 1988 and 1989 and the discovery of a second field at Ladbroke Grove in 1989 increased the proven gas reserves. In 1990 a gas contract was signed to supply the State's South East commercial and domestic customers for 15 years. A 67-kilometre pipeline was completed early in 1991 and gas production commenced in February of that year. Also in 1990 a 4.5-kilometre pipeline was built to supply gas to a potato chip factory east of Katnook. In 1994 oil and gas were discovered at Wynn 1, south east of Katnook, and gas was discovered at Haselgrove 1, east of the Katnook gas plant and added to the gas reserves.

In July 1991 a contract was signed to supply gas from South West Queensland to South Australia *via* Moomba. The 200-kilometre pipeline was completed in 1993. The gas is transported through the pipeline with 300 petajoules to be purchased by South Australia over a ten year period which commenced on 1 January 1994.

Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)

Recoverable LPG reserves in the Cooper Basin in January 1996 were about 5.4 million tonnes. LPG (propane and butane) is recognised as an important substitute for petrol in South Australia. LPG is used in the production of synthetic natural gas, which is reticulated as town gas in Renmark and Roxby Downs.

The Cooper Basin producers have constructed an LPG storage and loading terminal at Port Bonython, near Whyalla, which is connected to the Moomba processing facilities by a liquids pipeline. The bulk of South Australia's LPG requirements are supplied from this facility, although the Port Stanvac refinery continues to supply small amounts to the local market.

Ethane

Santos have signed a contract to supply 160 petajoules of ethane from Moomba to ICI in Botany Bay, New South Wales, for petrochemical feedstock. Production will be *via* a new pipeline which has been laid along the Moomba-Sydney gas pipeline right of way. Production commences in 1996 for a period of ten years.

Crude oil and condensate

Oil (comprising crude oil, condensates, other refinery feedstocks and naturally occurring liquid petroleum gas (LPG)) currently satisfies approximately 40% of energy demand in this State. Remaining reserves of crude oil and condensate at January 1996 were 11.2 million kilolitres.

Wood

Approximately 2% of this State's annual energy demand is met by wood. Its main use is in the domestic sector as a heating fuel, although some (largely wood waste) is used in industry, particularly in the forestry industry and for generating some electricity in the south-east of the State. Currently, most wood supplies come from the State's forestry areas in the South East and from the Riverland mallee scrub.

Electricity

The ETSA Corporation is the largest generator, transmitter, distributor and retailer of electricity within South Australia, serving 99% of electricity customers.

The organisation was created as the Electricity Trust of South Australia under an Act of Parliament on 1 September 1946. On 1 July 1995 it became the ETSA Corporation following the passing of the *Electricity Corporations Act 1994*. It now comprises four subsidiaries, ETSA Generation Corporation, ETSA Transmission Corporation, ETSA Power Corporation and ETSA Energy Corporation.

It is a wholly government owned business enterprise which reports to the Parliament of South Australia through the Minister of Infrastructure. It is responsible for its own finances (including loan raising) and pays all normal State taxes such as payroll tax, land tax and local government rates.

There are seven power stations in South Australia controlled by ETSA. Torrens Island Power Station, with a generating capacity of 1,280 MW is the largest, while the Northern Power Station has a generating capacity of 500 MW. ETSA's total generating capacity at 30 June 1996 was 2,218 MW.

A three-State interconnection linking South Australia to the Victoria/New South Wales power grid provides the equivalent of up to 500 MW capacity through the sharing of reserves with Victoria and New South Wales.

A system of over 5,400 kilometres of high voltage lines is maintained to transmit electricity throughout the State. An important feature of this transmission system is the high voltage (275 kV) link connecting South Australia with Victoria and New South Wales. This interconnection, which began commercial operation in March 1990, provides the opportunity to import up to 40% of South Australia's electricity needs.

The Interconnection Operating Agreement sets out the basis for its operation and under this agreement the interconnection allows efficiencies through the sharing of reserve plant and trading of energy on an opportunity basis.

South Australia has been the major purchaser of electricity on the interconnection, purchasing around 36% of the State's electricity needs during 1995-96.

ETSA also purchases small quantities of energy from a variety of land fill gas generation sites.

South Australia is reaching the stage where it has insufficient capacity within the State to meet current loads reliably so new capacity must be brought on-line. This may include local plant, a strengthening of the interconnection with Victoria or a new interconnection with New South Wales. A feasibility study is being undertaken into the viability of establishing a second interconnection directly with the New South Wales grid *via* the Riverland (referred to as the Riverlink Project). It is expected that part of this requirement will be met by the private sector.

During 1995-96, ETSA entered into a generation agreement with a consortium (consisting of Penrice Soda Products, CU Power International Ltd and Boral Energy) to purchase power generated as a by-product of the process of delivery steam to Penrice at Osborne. The project, facilitated by the State Government, will deliver 180 MW of additional capacity to the State by July 1998 and will provide ETSA with an additional source of power. ETSA will supply the gas to fuel the project while Penrice will use the steam in the manufacture of soda ash. This will be the first privately built, owned and operated independent power generating utility in Australia.

ETSA Corporation relies on natural gas (from the Cooper Basin) as its main fuel with nearly 51% of the total electricity requirements of the State coming from this source in 1995-96. Gas has been used at the Torrens Island Power Station since 1969, at the Dry Creek Power Station since 1973, and at Mintaro since 1984. ETSA's commitment to gas as a fuel source for Torrens Island made possible the feasible and economical reticulation of natural gas throughout the Adelaide metropolitan area.

Leigh Creek coal was used as the fuel source to supply approximately 49% of ETSA's generating needs and is used exclusively in the Thomas Playford Power Station and the Northern Power Station at Port Augusta.

At 30 June 1996 the South Australian market generated sales of 9,161 GWh and associated revenues of \$867 million (just over 6% of the total Australian market) from 705,400 customers throughout South Australia *via* a transmission and distribution system of over 80,000 kilometres.

The South Australian market is characterised by a higher proportion of residential customers to industrial and general purpose customers that are more thinly distributed across a larger system than interstate markets. The following table shows the level of sales over the last three years.

ETSA Corporation, sales of electricity
(GWh)

Customer segments	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Residential	3 167	3 359	3 345
Industrial (a)	3 056	3 266	3 300
General purpose	2 066	2 213	2 255
Bulk supply	21	22	23
Public lighting	69	69	77
Pumping for major water pipelines	203	316	161
Total	8 590	9 245	9 161

(a) Includes sales to rural customers.

Almost all new housing subdivisions are underground mains areas. In these subdivisions 11 kV and low voltage lines are installed underground and developers make a contribution towards the costs. ETSA also sponsors a portion of the costs of converting overhead power lines to underground reticulation in areas where aesthetic benefits to the general public are possible.

The South Australian Government pays subsidies to reduce the price of electricity by independently owned and operated electricity undertakings in remote areas of the State. This involves approximately 1,500 customers supplied by diesel plant operated by the District Council of Coober Pedy. There are a further seventeen small towns and isolated outback communities equipped with diesel generating plant and supplying 1,000 customers.

Gas

The South Australian Gas Company, was a privately owned company incorporated and regulated by an 1861 Act of Parliament to supply gas to Adelaide and surrounding villages. The first gas was produced at Brompton in 1863 and subsequent plants were opened at Port Adelaide in 1866 and Glenelg in 1875. Gas was first produced at Port Pirie in 1892.

In June 1988 the Gas Company merged with the Government owned South Australian Oil and Gas Corporation to form a new company, SAGASCO Holdings Ltd. In October 1993, Boral Ltd acquired the SAGASCO Holdings group of companies.

- Since the 1950s a considerable expansion of the distribution system has taken place. This is evident from the following table which gives details of the number of consumers and length of mains in selected years.

South Australian Gas Company Limited, consumers and mains

Particulars	30 June				
	1970	1980	1990	1994	1995
Number of consumers	186 670	250 545	317 123	(a)306 760	(a)312 388
Length of mains (km)	3 603	4 967	5 890	6 360	6 436

(a) Excludes LPG customers.

Natural gas from the Cooper Basin became available in 1969. By 1971, all appliances in the Adelaide metropolitan area had been converted to natural gas, and all coal carbonising and carburetted water gas making plants were shut down.

Natural gas is reticulated through most of the Adelaide metropolitan area, as well as Port Pirie (since 1976), Angaston (1983), Peterborough (1987), Whyalla (1988), Mount Gambier (1991) as well as being available for major industries in the Riverland (1991) and Murray Bridge (1995). Mount Gambier is supplied from the Katnook gas field located 80 kilometres north of the city. Liquefied petroleum gas is reticulated to consumers in Renmark and Roxby Downs.

Commerce

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13.1 INTERNAL TRADE

Retail trade

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail businesses are calculated from monthly returns received from a survey of retail and selected service businesses.

Turnover of retail establishments at current prices by industry
(\$ million)

Industry	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Food retailing	3 152.3	3 360.7	3 676.0
Department stores	1 107.8	1 128.7	1 138.6
Clothing and soft good retailing	466.1	524.0	535.0
Household good retailing	849.2	881.1	944.6
Recreational good retailing	354.9	359.0	407.0
Other retailing	639.6	737.8	845.1
Hospitality and services	1 277.8	1 562.3	1 676.3
Total	7 847.7	8 553.6	9 222.6

Retail Census	The results from the 1991-92 Retail Census showed that in South Australia there were 14,317 Shopfront Retailing establishments employing 83,306 people. The total turnover was \$7.442 million and wages and salaries paid totalled \$851 million.
Service industries	Service industries have become increasingly significant in South Australia since 1986-87 and the ABS has been increasing its collection from this sector. In 1991-92, an annual program of collections was introduced, but because of the diversity and large number of service industries, the program only covers a number of the service industries each year. In 1991-92, surveys were conducted of the hospitality industries (comprising accommodation; pubs, bars and taverns; cafes and restaurants; licensed clubs; and casinos) and the motor vehicle hire industry. For 1992-93, real estate agents and a range of business services, specifically computer services, legal and accounting services, advertising services, market research services, business management services, architectural services, surveying services and consultant engineering services were surveyed. For 1993-94, motion picture, film and video, and radio and television services were surveyed, while in 1994-95, surveys of private medical practice industry and the sport, recreation and gambling industries were undertaken.
Wholesale trade	A Wholesale Industry Survey was conducted in 1991-92 and the number of persons employed was 25,635 while the sales of goods were valued at \$8,132.5 million. Machinery and equipment wholesaling employed the largest number of people (28.1%) and the greatest sales figure was in the wholesaling of food, drink and tobacco (23.1%).
Tourism	The quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation measures the availability and occupancy of commercial short-term accommodation facilities. The current scope of the statistical collection comprises two groups. (a) Establishments which provide predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public, including hotels, motels and guesthouses; holiday flats, units and houses; and visitor hostels. (b) Caravan parks which provide either short-term or long-term accommodation.

Tourist accommodation survey

Particulars	Unit	1992	1993	1994	1995
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES (a)					
Establishments (b)	Number	125	114	117	113
Guest rooms (b)	Number	4 573	4 479	4 300	4 284
Room occupancy rate	%	46.3	47.1	50.6	52.5
Takings.....	\$'000	63 063	66 067	70 983	72 904
MOTELS AND GUESTHOUSES WITH FACILITIES (a)					
Establishments (b)	Number	242	228	226	233
Guest rooms (b)	Number	6 190	6 171	6 308	6 479
Room occupancy rate	%	46.9	47.9	49.2	51.1
Takings.....	\$'000	67 346	68 536	72 570	80 871
HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES					
Letting entities (b)	Number	84	87	90	86
Flats, units etc. (b)	Number	1 323	1 377	1 360	1 297
Unit occupancy rate.....	%	39.9	40.8	40.2	39.7
Takings.....	\$'000	10 637	11 463	11 277	11 620
VISITOR HOSTELS					
Establishments (b)	Number	40	42	42	45
Bed spaces (b)	Number	1 992	2 037	2 075	2 116
Bed occupancy rates.....	%	33.2	29.1	30.2	29.3
Takings.....	\$'000	2 005	2 139	2 206	2 336
SHORT-TERM CARAVAN PARKS					
Establishments (b)	Number	173	167	172	170
Sites (b)	Number	20 462	19 925	20 126	20 123
Site occupancy rate.....	%	(c)	23.0	24.5	24.8
Takings.....	\$'000	19 637	20 331	21 397	23 556
LONG-TERM CARAVAN PARKS					
Establishments (b)	Number	38	44	43	44
Sites (b)	Number	3 845	4 523	4 215	4 283
Site occupancy rate.....	%	(c)	38.5	38.8	39.8
Takings.....	\$'000	5 333	5 958	6 033	5 997

(a) From December quarter 1993, excludes hotels, motels and guesthouses with fewer than five rooms.

(b) At 31 December. (c) From September quarter 1992, caravan park sites etc. permanently reserved are included irrespective of site nights occupied. Occupancy rates are therefore not comparable with those from previous periods.

In 1995 the Adelaide Statistical Division provided 5,447 rooms, 50.6% of the total capacity available in South Australian hotels, motels and guesthouses with facilities. The room occupancy rate was 59.8% compared with a State average of 51.7% and takings from accommodation were 68.6% of the State total of \$153.8 million.

Room occupancy rates for hotels, motels and guesthouses in South Australia correlate with establishment size. In 1995 room occupancy for hotels ranged from 59.2% for establishments with more than 50 rooms to 31.9% for those with fewer than 10 rooms, and for motels from 61.7% (more than 50 rooms) to 37.7% (fewer than 10 rooms).

Tourist accommodation by Statistical Division and Subdivision, 1995

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Licensed hotels, motels and guesthouses with facilities (a)			Caravan parks		
	Establishments (a)	Guest rooms (a)	Average room occupancy rate (a)	Establishments (a)	Sites (a)	Site occupancy rate (a)
	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Northern.....	16	376	39.8	7	1 016	67.4
Western.....	15	314	48.1	5	915	53.3
Eastern.....	55	3 825	63.2	5	915	53.3
Southern.....	27	932	57.8	14	1 650	38.7
Adelaide.....	113	5 447	59.8	26	3 581	50.7
Barossa.....	13	267	43.5	8	1 389	12.9
Kangaroo Island.....	9	203	44.8	5	221	13.8
Onkaparinga.....	3	103	50.0	17	2 794	38.4
Fleurieu.....	18	408	38.6	30	4 404	29.1
Outer Adelaide.....	43	981	42.4			
Yorke.....	18	252	33.0	27	2 713	41.2
Lower North.....	10	191	51.5	8	460	25.0
Yorke and Lower North.....	28	443	40.7	35	3 173	38.7
Riverland.....	18	563	42.3	13	1 809	26.4
Murray Mallee.....	14	209	45.3	21	1 622	22.0
Murray Lands.....	32	772	43.1	34	3 431	23.8
Upper South East.....	22	405	40.6	10	1 025	13.6
Lower South East.....	31	778	47.7	15	1 650	16.6
South East.....	53	1 183	45.3	25	2 675	15.4
Lincoln.....	22	357	35.2	15	1 733	15.9
West Coast.....	9	281	37.4	9	1 042	14.3
Eyre.....	31	638	36.2	24	2 775	15.3
Whyalla.....	11	262	53.5	13	1 679	18.3
Far North.....	10	392	38.7			
Pirie.....	9	168	47.5	10	621	13.4
Flinders Ranges.....	16	477	50.0	17	2 067	15.8
Northern.....	46	1 299	47.0	40	4 367	16.5
South Australia....	346	10 763	51.7	214	24 406	27.5

(a) At 31 December.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 1130.0 *Directory of Tourism Statistics, 1991*
- 3401.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly)*
- 8501.0 *Retail Trade, Australia (Monthly)*
- 8623.4 *Retailing in South Australia, 1991-92*
- 8634.0 *Tourism Indicators, Australia (Quarterly)*
- 8635.0 *Tourist Accommodation, Australia (Quarterly)*
- 8635.4 *Tourist Accommodation, South Australia (Quarterly)*
- 8638.0 *Wholesale Industry, Australia, 1991-92*

13.2 FOREIGN TRADE

Administration

Under the Constitution of Australia, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the following Commonwealth Government Departments.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals and fuels. It has Trade Commissioners at various overseas centres.

The Department of Industry, Science and Tourism through the encouragement of world-class enterprises, promotes the integration of Australian industry with global markets through investment, trade finance and industrial, scientific and technological collaboration. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in international market access negotiations. The Australian Customs Service is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Primary Industries and Energy administers Commonwealth policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It cooperates across government in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. The Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export.

The State Government is represented overseas by South Australia's Agent-General in London whose functions are to foster Australian trade, investment and tourism from the United Kingdom and Western Europe. Other agencies with similar responsibilities are in Japan, Hong Kong, China, Singapore and Indonesia.

Institutions concerned with the development of overseas trade in South Australia include the Department of Manufacturing Industry, Small Business and Regional Development; the Department of Primary Industry (SA); the South Australian Centre for Manufacturing, and the South Australian Employers' Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Recording method

Foreign trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters and importers, or their agents, to the Australian Customs Service as required by the Customs Act.

Export statistics for South Australia relate to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in South Australia and exclude re-exported goods. The value of goods is on a free-on-board basis, expressed in Australian dollars, and valuation is the actual price at which the goods are sold.

Import statistics for South Australia relate to goods released from Customs control in South Australia (also called the *State of final destination*). The State of final destination is not necessarily the State in which the port of discharge of the goods is located.

Goods can be forwarded interstate after discharge, either under Customs control or not, but are recorded as being imported into the State where they are released by Customs. The recorded value is known as the customs value (which will generally be the actual price payable) and the system of valuation is currently based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules.

From 1 July 1989, the point of valuation is the point of containerisation (in most cases) or free-on-board at the customs frontier of the exporting country or the port of loading, whichever is first.

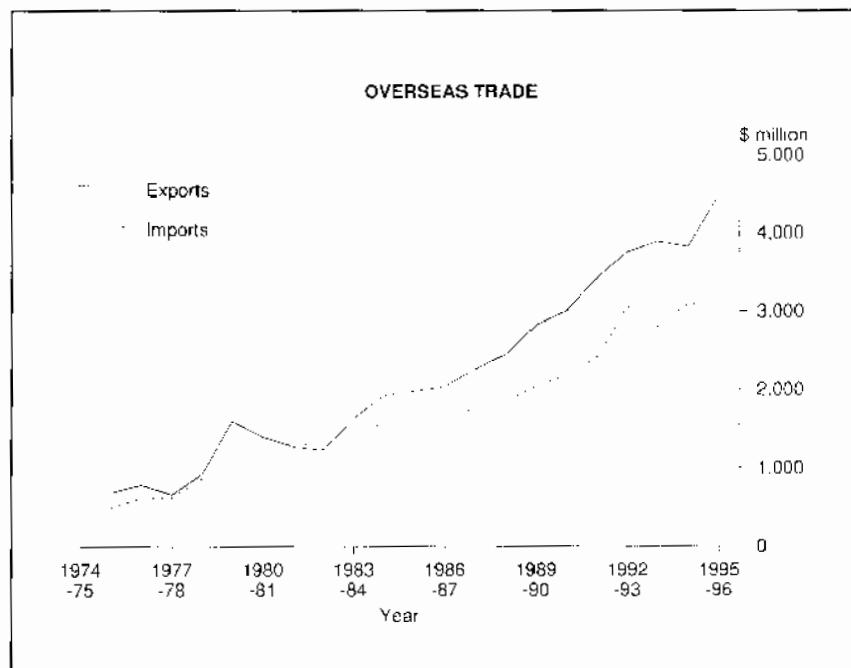
All export and import commodity data in this section are classified according to the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3 (SITC) or the industry source of the commodity, using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Data are subject to revision at future dates.

Restrictions are placed on the release of statistics for certain commodities for reasons of confidentiality. These restrictions do not affect total export or import figures but may affect commodity details for State or Country.

Merchandise trade

In the year ending June 1996, exports of goods from South Australia increased 17.4% in value, to \$4,496.9 million, when compared with exports in the year 1994-95.

Imports rose by 0.5% to \$3,113.8 million over the same time period. In 1995-96 exports exceeded imports by \$1,383.1 million representing a 89.5% increase from the surplus of exports recorded in the previous year.



Exports

The total value of exports of South Australian origin during 1995-96 was \$4,496.9 million and the main groups of commodities exported from South Australia were cereal and cereal preparations (\$712.9 million, 15.9% of exports), metals and metal manufactures (\$610.4 million, 13.6%), machinery (\$338.9 million, 7.5%), road vehicles, parts and accessories (\$249.2 million, 5.5%), and meat and meat preparations (\$244.4 million, 5.4%). The following table outlines exports for selected commodity groups.

Exports, major commodity groups
(\$'000)

Commodity group	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Meat and meat preparations	324 796	307 785	244 371
Cereals and cereal preparations	436 517	261 052	712 865
Wine	238 366	250 527	317 309
Wool and sheepskins	290 963	301 645	239 607
Machinery	223 760	285 323	338 899
Metals and metal manufactures	462 355	571 094	610 357
Fish and crustaceans	186 861	191 386	196 257
Road vehicles, parts and accessories	351 229	332 321	249 175
Petroleum and petroleum products	276 473	285 310	220 495
Other and confidential	1 098 463	1 042 884	1 367 574
Total	3 889 783	3 829 327	4 496 909

Export trading partners In 1995-96 the major export trading partners of South Australia were Japan (\$678.5 million), New Zealand (\$374.3 million), China (\$293.1 million), United Kingdom (\$287.6 million) and the USA (\$278.8 million).

Japan replaced the United Kingdom as South Australia's principal export market in 1966-67 and retained that position until 1978-79. For the next three years the USSR was the principal export market, but from 1982-83 Japan once again became the country of consignment with the highest value of exports. In 1995-96 Japan accounted for 15.1% of all South Australian exports.

Exports by region
(\$'000)

Region	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
United States	393 611	329 878	278 788
Middle East	280 499	184 342	525 146
European Community:	571 047	553 051	691 723
United Kingdom	263 092	246 118	287 558
Other European Community	307 955	306 933	404 165
New Zealand	311 999	376 279	374 332
East Asia:	1 898 975	2 004 012	2 060 952
Japan	625 481	682 936	678 541
China	220 211	177 875	293 132
Hong Kong	165 163	193 014	201 480
ASEAN	533 977	551 433	571 789
Other East Asia	354 143	398 754	316 010
Other	433 652	381 765	565 968
Total	3 889 783	3 829 327	4 496 909

Exports of wheat

In 1995-96, 2.4 million tonnes of South Australian wheat with a value of \$642.8 million were exported overseas. This compares with 1.1 million tonnes (\$221.0 million) in 1994-95, and 2.5 million tonnes (\$392.7 million) in 1993-94. No details are available on country of destination because of confidentiality restrictions.

Exports of road vehicles, parts and accessories

In 1995-96 the export value of road vehicles, parts and accessories manufactured in South Australia was \$249.2 million, a fall of \$83.1 million (25.0%) from the 1994-95 value.

Exports of wool and sheepskins

In 1995-96 the export value of wool and sheepskins with final stage of production in South Australia was \$239.6 million, a decrease of 20.6% on 1994-95.

Imports

During 1995-96 the total value of imports to South Australia was \$3,113.8 million. This represented an increase of 0.5% over the previous financial year.

The two largest groups of commodities imported into South Australia in 1995-96 were machinery, at \$675.9 million and other manufactured goods, \$728.1 million which represented 45.1% of all imports.

Imports, major commodity groups
(\$'000)

Commodity group	1993-94	1994 95	1995-96
Food, beverages and tobacco	99 177	115 930	118 236
Petroleum and petroleum products	404 626	330 430	346 397
Chemicals	200 225	220 536	253 532
Textiles	60 172	64 524	76 926
Metals and metal manufactures	160 937	214 432	213 488
Machinery	595 238	695 038	675 871
Road vehicles, parts and accessories	663 617	749 658	546 453
Other manufactured goods	484 590	563 368	728 101
Other	134 864	145 594	154 7/5
Total	2 803 446	3 099 510	3 113 779

Japan was the major source of imports into South Australia in 1995-96 with \$709.8 million, followed by the United States \$439.1 million and Saudi Arabia with \$320.1 million.

The proportions of imports obtained from the State's major trading partners have changed considerably in the years since the 1939-45 War e.g. in 1950-51 Japan supplied only 2.0% of the total value of imports into South Australia but in 1995-96 accounted for 22.8%; the United Kingdom which supplied 48.3% in 1950-51 accounted for only 7.2% in 1995-96.

Imports by country
(\$'000)

Country	1993-94	1994-95	1995 96
Japan	845 108	984 404	709 796
United States	362 168	413 338	439 131
Saudi Arabia	243 891	229 501	320 125
European Community:	577 620	649 213	731 177
United Kingdom	146 276	150 022	223 509
Other European Community	431 344	499 191	507 668
Canada	30 415	28 641	119 255
New Zealand	104 416	134 580	117 864
China	63 614	86 879	98 102
Korea, Republic of	54 253	66 354	83 468
Taiwan	72 991	75 888	69 885
Israel	15 528	42 849	60 804
Singapore	60 007	58 766	59 444
Thailand	39 524	45 522	49 856
Other	333 911	283 575	254 872
Total	2 803 446	3 099 510	3 113 779

13.3 PRICES

The prices of a wide range of commodities and services are recorded at regular intervals by the ABS for the purpose of compiling various price indexes. Price indexes aim to measure the degree of change in price levels of specified quantities and qualities of a list of selected items. It is traditional to select a certain year, known as the base year, and to equate the average aggregate price (of the list of items) in that year to 100. Index numbers then represent the change in prices from that period.

When index numbers for different places are compared (e.g. Consumer Price Index, Capital Cities) the only legitimate comparison is the relative change i.e. that prices increased or decreased more in one place than another. The actual levels of prices may differ substantially.

Retail price indexes

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures price changes relating to the spending pattern of a large proportion of metropolitan employee households, where employee households have been defined as those households which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, excluding the top 10% (in terms of income) of such households.

Consumer Price Index, Adelaide
(Base Year : 1989-90 = 100.0)

Quarter	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education	All groups
1993 —									
Sept. . .	110.4	107.5	93.3	107.5	117.3	138.8	138.7	112.8	112.7
Dec. . . .	111.3	107.1	91.6	108.2	117.6	140.0	138.4	113.0	112.8
1994 —									
Mar. . . .	112.0	106.0	91.6	107.9	117.6	142.6	145.5	114.1	113.6
June . . .	113.0	105.8	91.9	108.2	118.5	144.5	148.2	114.8	114.4
Sept. . . .	114.5	105.2	92.4	108.3	119.6	144.2	148.3	115.1	114.9
Dec. . . .	114.3	105.1	95.6	108.7	119.8	147.8	148.7	116.2	116.0
1995 —									
Mar. . . .	115.7	104.2	100.8	109.5	119.9	150.2	153.0	117.2	117.8
June . . .	115.7	105.1	102.2	110.2	121.4	153.2	155.3	116.5	118.8
Sept. . . .	117.8	104.8	102.7	111.5	124.4	154.8	155.4	116.5	120.1
Dec. . . .	118.2	105.2	103.8	112.0	124.3	159.7	158.7	117.3	121.1
1996 —									
Mar. . . .	118.2	104.9	103.9	112.4	123.9	162.2	161.0	118.9	121.6
June . . .	118.4	105.5	103.9	112.3	125.3	163.6	160.6	119.2	122.0

The CPI is a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at regular intervals. During each period between links the weighting pattern remains unchanged. At times of linking the weighting pattern is brought up-to-date and the content of the index is reviewed.

The twelfth series of the index was introduced in the September quarter 1992 with a weighting pattern derived from the Household Expenditure Survey 1988-89 and a reference base 1989-90 = 100. There are 107 expenditure classes or groupings of like items within the index and each class has its own weight or measure of relative importance. In calculating the index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights. The wide range of commodities and services in the CPI are arranged in eight major groups, with index numbers compiled for each of these as well as a total for all items.

Household expenditure surveys

During 1993-94, the ABS conducted a survey to collect information about the expenditure, income and household characteristics of private households. A household is defined as a group of people who usually reside and eat together. Households may consist of one or more persons or groups of persons.

Household Expenditure Survey, 1993-94

Particulars	Adelaide	South Australia
Average weekly household expenditure (\$)		
Commodity or service:		
Current housing costs	74.88	70.43
Fuel and power	16.46	15.92
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.79	99.09
Alcoholic beverages	15.73	16.45
Tobacco	9.67	9.42
Clothing and footwear	31.53	29.11
Household furnishings and equipment	38.09	37.42
Household services and operation	28.10	27.05
Medical care and health expenses	30.30	28.43
Transport	85.20	83.88
Recreation	83.16	76.38
Personal care	12.06	11.30
Miscellaneous commodities and services	50.47	46.46
Total commodity or service expenditure	577.44	551.33
Selected other payments:		
Income tax	136.49	123.89
Mortgage payments	15.05	14.00
Other capital housing costs	36.61	36.78
Superannuation and life insurance	18.37	16.62
Average weekly household income	721.42	680.73
Average number of persons in household	2.46	2.45
Average number of employed persons in household	1.1	1.1

Expenditure in this survey relates to the cost of goods and services as they were acquired (e.g. bankcard purchases are counted as expenditure at the time of acquisition, and not at the time the bankcard bill was paid). Household expenditure surveys were previously conducted in 1974-75, 1975-76, 1984 and 1988-89.

The Household Expenditure Survey results are used, and the survey is primarily designed for, revising the categories of goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index, as well as adjusting the relative importance or weight, given to each.

In South Australia in 1993-94 average weekly household expenditure was \$551.33, while average weekly income was \$680.73. The largest items of expenditure were food and non-alcoholic beverages (\$99.09), transport (\$83.88), recreation (\$76.38) and current housing costs (\$70.43).

The largest percentage changes in household expenditure between 1988-89 and 1993-94 were for tobacco (41.4%), recreation (41.1%) and medical care and health expenses (40.2%). The smallest changes being alcoholic beverages (5.0%), housing costs (12.2%) and clothing and footwear (12.5%). Total expenditure increased by 23.0% from 1988-89 to 1993-94.

Other price indexes

The following indexes covering non-retail sectors of the economy are published by the Australian Statistician: Export Price Index; Import Price Index; Price Indexes of Copper Materials; Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries; Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining; Price Index of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry; Price Index of Materials Used in House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building; and House Price Indexes. Separate State figures are published for the last three indexes, and these are further explained below.

Materials used in building other than house building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses. It is a fixed weights index, with the items selected and weighted in accordance with the estimated average values of materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses completed in the five years ended June 1992. The reference base of the index is the year 1989-90 = 100.0.

Prices are collected at or near the mid-point of the month to which the index refers. They relate to specified standards of each material and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

Index numbers for separate groups of materials and the 'All Groups' index for Adelaide are shown in the following table.

Price index of materials used in building other than house building, Adelaide
(Base of each index : 1989-90 = 100.0)

Group	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Structural timber	152.7	153.3	148.4
Clay bricks	115.6	119.0	120.1
Ready-mixed concrete	101.5	112.1	104.3
Pre-cast concrete products	115.6	118.1	120.2
Steel decking and cladding	105.5	108.3	114.1
Structural steel	102.4	106.6	108.9
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh	106.9	106.5	108.7
Aluminium windows	104.0	110.9	115.6
Fabricated steel products	103.7	107.1	112.0
Builders hardware	115.5	118.6	120.2
Sand and aggregate	113.3	114.5	114.8
Carpet	99.8	101.6	106.1
Paint and other coatings	104.0	109.6	115.7
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	103.7	117.3	126.2
Special purpose index (a)	107.8	111.7	112.8
All electrical materials	106.0	104.7	109.3
All mechanical services	110.5	111.7	115.0
All plumbing materials	105.0	110.4	115.7
All groups	107.9	110.9	112.7

(a) All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services.

Further information on the method of compiling the index may be found in the publication *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building* (6407.0).

*Materials used
in house
building*

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. It is a fixed weights index, the composition of which is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses.

Price index of materials used in house building, Adelaide
(Base Year: 1989-90 = 100.0)

Item	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
All groups	117.1	118.8	118.2

*House price
indexes*

These indexes reflect price movements for both established houses and project homes. The house price indexes are compiled by the ABS for use in calculating the Mortgage Interest Charges component of the CPI, however they are published separately because of the widespread interest in information specifically relating to housing.

Established houses are defined as detached residential dwellings on their own block of land where the houses can be new or secondhand. Price changes therefore relate to the house and land as a package. Project homes are houses that are built on a client's block of land and price changes only apply to the dwelling.

House price indexes, Adelaide
(Base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0)

Group	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Established house	110.1	109.1	111.7
Project home	105.4	111.4	114.6

**Commodity
prices**

*Retail prices
of food*

The next table shows the average retail prices of selected food items in Adelaide during recent years.

Average retail prices of selected food and grocery items, Adelaide
December Quarter
(Cents)

Item	Unit	1993	1994	1995
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	95	102	114
Butter	500 g	161	159	165
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680 g	122	128	148
Beef:				
Rump steak	1 kg	1 086	1 124	1 130
Sausages	1 kg	365	370	366
Lamb, leg	1 kg	501	476	516
Pork, loin chops	1 kg	738	747	764
Bacon, middle rashers, pre-packed	250 g	273	244	287
Potatoes	1 kg	72	95	134
Peas, frozen	500 g	111	121	116
Eggs (55 grams)	doz.	180	170	230
Sugar, white	2 kg	193	191	186
Tea	250 g	169	165	166
Coffee, instant, jar	150 g	397	521	552
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500 g	142	138	148
Pet food	410 g	91	92	93
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	70.2	70.8	74.0
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	n.a.	68.7	71.7
Beer, low alcohol (24 bottles)	375 mL	1 800	1 894	2 027
Beer, full strength (24 bottles)	375 mL	2 406	2 493	2 605

**Further
references**

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 6401.0 *Consumer Price Index, Australia*
- 6407.0 *Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building, Australia*
- 6408.0 *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Australia*
- 6416.0 *House Price Indexes, Australia*
- 6440.0 *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, Australia*
- 6530.0 *1993-94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results*
- 6531.0 *1993-94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, Household Characteristics*
- 6533.0 *1993-94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, States and Territories*
- 6535.0 *1993-94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, Detailed Expenditure Items*

Transport and Communication

14

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT

Roads

Roads in South Australia are officially classified as national highways, arterial roads, or local roads; these classifications have been determined by the Commonwealth Government in consultation with the South Australian Government.

The Department of Transport is the State road authority and responsibility for the construction and maintenance of roads is shared between the Department and the various local government authorities. The Department is responsible for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance and improvement of the whole national highway network in the State (2,753 kilometres), nearly all of the arterial road network (9,522 kilometres) and 12.5% (10,351 kilometres) of the local road network. Most of the local roads maintained by the Department are located in the unincorporated areas of the State.

The Department has embarked on the establishment of an environment for competitive road maintenance in which the private sector and Departmental resources will compete. At 30 June 1996, nineteen maintenance contracts have been called, with the remaining nine contracts expected to be called by the end of 1996. These contracts cover all the roads in the incorporated areas of the State that have been maintained historically by the Department.

In concert with the Government's commitment to improving cycling facilities and access, the Department has established a new section called Bike South to develop and implement strategies in this area.

The following table shows the length of roads according to class of road and type of surface at 30 June 1996.

Length of roads : type of surface, 30 June 1996
(Kilometres)

Class of road	Type of surface		
	Sealed	Unsealed	Total
National highways (a)	2 753	—	2 753
Arterial roads (b):			
Rural	8 254	384	8 638
Urban	922	—	922
Local roads (c):			
Rural	7 509	68 481	75 990
Urban	6 462	568	7 030
Total	25 900	69 433	95 333

(a) Roads declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport to be national highways under the provisions of the *Australian Land Transport Development Act 1988* (Cwlth). They are selected roads linking Adelaide with other State capital cities including Darwin and Canberra. (b) Roads declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport to be arterial roads under the provisions of the *Australian Land Transport Development Act 1988* (Cwlth). (c) Roads not included in above categories.

The Department of Transport maintains approximately 1,300 bridges and major culverts throughout the State. The River Murray in South Australia is bridged at five locations (four of which are on two interstate routes) and the Department provides free and continuous ferry services across the river at thirteen places. A free ferry service also operates across Cooper Creek on the Birdsville Track in the far north of the State when the creek is in flood.

Road finance For South Australia, the main sources of funds for road works during 1995-96 were Commonwealth Government grants, the proceeds of fees for the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of drivers, an allocation of motor fuel franchise fees, and property rates and other levies imposed by municipal and district councils.

Railways Railway systems in South Australia are operated by both the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments. Management of the Australian National railways is vested in the Australian National Railways Commission (ANRC).

At 30 June 1996 ANRC operated 5,451 route kilometres on mainland Australia, of which 4,415 was in South Australia. This included part of the 1,435 mm gauge Trans-Australia Railway from Kalgoorlie to Broken Hill; the 1,435 mm gauge Tarcoola to Alice Springs line; and other 1,600 mm and 1,067 mm gauge lines, including the isolated Eyre Peninsula system (1,067 mm gauge).

At 30 June 1996 TransAdelaide operated 120 route kilometres of metropolitan (1,600 mm gauge) rail track in South Australia.

Passenger Transport Board

The Passenger Transport Board is responsible for all land based passenger transport in South Australia and includes metropolitan transport in Adelaide.

During 1995 the Passenger Transport Board awarded contracts for the operation and management of bus services in the outer north (Elizabeth, Salisbury and Munno Para) and outer south (mainly Noarlunga) areas of Adelaide and in the Adelaide Hills. Three contracts were awarded, to Serco, TransAdelaide and to Hills Transit. During 1996 tenders were called for a further three service areas. One contract was awarded to Serco while the other two contracts (including the O-Bahn) were awarded to TransAdelaide.

Public transport operations
('000)

Item	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Passenger journeys (a).....	48 650	46 376	45 633

(a) Initial passenger boardings.

TransAdelaide

TransAdelaide is the largest public transport provider in metropolitan Adelaide, operating all of the City's train and tram services and the majority of suburban bus routes. It has formed alliances with public and private sector organisations by designing special transport packages and joint ticketing initiatives to help underpin major sporting, cultural and tourism events in Adelaide.

Private bus services

The *Passenger Transport Act 1994* covers the regulation of private bus operators in South Australia and is administered by the Passenger Transport Board.

Private operations are regulated through the issuing of licences for route service, tour and charter, community bus, school children and other special categories. Route service licences have a currency of five years, with other licences having tenures of twelve months.

<i>Provincial city bus services</i>	Financial responsibility for the provision of urban bus services outside the metropolitan area is vested in the local government authority with the State Government funding two-thirds of the operating loss. Councils have the option of acquiring local bus fleets or arranging for a local bus proprietor to provide the bus service under contract.
	Contract services are operated in Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Mount Gambier and Murray Bridge. In Whyalla the bus service is municipally owned and operated.
<i>Interstate and country services</i>	Regular interstate coach services and special charters and tours operate to all mainland States. In addition, a network of bus route services operates on radial routes from Adelaide to country South Australia. These services are provided by private companies under licences issued by the Passenger Transport Board. Most country route licence services operate from terminals in Franklin Street, Adelaide.
	During 1995-96 a review was undertaken of country services and new contracted arrangements were established. The new arrangements, to be implemented during 1996-97, offer current service operators the option of entering into a new contract with the Passenger Transport Board which will widen their responsibility to improve customer service and access for country residents.
<i>Taxi cabs</i>	The <i>Passenger Transport Act 1994</i> , administered by the Passenger Transport Board, is the governing legislation providing for the control of taxi-cabs and small passenger vehicles within the Adelaide Metropolitan Planning Area and the Municipality of Gawler. The Board is responsible for the granting of licences or permits to operate taxi-cabs and the charging of permit fees.
	Licences issued at 30 June 1996 include general taxi-cabs (904), licensed standby taxi-cabs (42), licensed special purpose (i.e. wheelchair carrying capability) (51), and small passenger vehicles (898). The total number of accredited taxi drivers was 4,407 while accredited taxi operators numbered 1,309.
	During 1995-96, an additional 15 taxi-cab licences were issued as part of a 5-year strategy. In areas not under the control of the Passenger Transport Board, taxi licences are issued by local government authorities under the Local Government Act.
Motor vehicles	
<i>Control of road traffic</i>	Legislation covering the registration of motor vehicles, licensing of drivers and third party insurance in South Australia is contained in the <i>Motor Vehicles Act 1959</i> . The present legislation for the control of road traffic in South Australia is set out in the <i>Road Traffic Act 1961</i> and the <i>Motor Vehicles Act 1959</i> .

Registration of
motor vehicles

New motor vehicle registrations during the financial years 1993-94 to 1995-96 are shown in the following table.

Type of vehicle	New motor vehicle registrations ^(a)		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Passenger vehicles	32 806	35 830	36 067
Light commercial vehicles	4 899	5 350	5 763
Trucks — Rigid	364	571	475
— Articulated	244	478	243
. . . Non-freight carrying (b)	100	99	96
Buses	173	238	251
Motor cycles	1 400	1 451	1 684
Total	39 986	44 017	44 579

(a) Includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles. (b) Includes tow trucks, fire engines, ambulances and hearses.

Under the provisions of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* all motor vehicles, unless specifically exempted, must be registered with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles at the Registration and Licensing Section of the Department of Transport before being driven on any road.

Type of vehicle	Motor vehicles on register ^(a) at 30 June		
	1993	1994	1995
'000			
Passenger vehicles	731.9	746.4	759.4
Other motor vehicles	145.0	146.8	149.0
Motor cycles	27.7	27.0	26.6
Total on register	904.6	920.2	935.0
PER 1,000 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION			
Motor vehicles	618.4	626.1	634.3
'000			
Plant and equipment	9.7	9.4	9.6
Trailers and caravans	218.8	224.1	230.0
Traders plates	3.3	3.3	3.3

(a) Includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles.

Drivers
licences

From 3 June 1991, twelve classes of drivers licences have applied in South Australia, the most common being Class Car. These are held by persons who are able to drive any motor vehicle the gross vehicle mass (GVM) of which does not exceed 4.5 tonnes (except a motor omnibus designed or adapted to carry more than 12 persons (including the driver), an articulated motor vehicle, a heavy trailer combination, or a motor cycle).

Other classes include motor cycle, wheelchair, trucks, omnibuses, heavy trailer combinations and articulated vehicles.

The minimum age for the issue of a probationary driver's licence is 16 years 6 months while the minimum age for the issue of a learner's permit is 16 years. Probationary drivers are subject to probationary conditions until age 19 or for a period of twelve months, whichever is the greater. Drivers and riders licences current at 30 June 1995 totalled 974,756.

*Third Party
(bodily injury)
insurance*

Under the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* every motor vehicle driven on a road, unless specifically exempted, must be covered by an insurance policy which insures the owner of the motor vehicle and any other person who at any time drives the vehicle in respect of all liability that may be incurred in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of the use of the vehicle in any part of Australia.

A person claiming damages in respect of death or bodily injury caused by negligence in the use of an uninsured motor vehicle on a road may bring an action for the recovery of those damages against the nominal defendant appointed by the Minister for Transport and published in the Government Gazette. Payments made by the nominal defendant are recoverable from the driver of the motor vehicle or any person liable for the negligence of that driver.

*Motor vehicle
usage*

An ABS survey was conducted throughout Australia in late 1991 on the usage of motor vehicles. The period covered was for the twelve months ended 30 September 1991. Previous surveys were conducted in 1963, 1971, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1985 and 1988.

Motor vehicle usage : average annual distance travelled
twelve months ended 30 September 1991

Type of vehicle	Average annual distance travelled		Average annual distance travelled for business purposes	
	'000 km	SE%	'000 km	SE%
Passenger vehicles	13.5	(3)	11.5	(9)
Motor cycles	4.7	(6)	2.4	(14)
Light commercial vehicles.	15.6	(4)	14.1	(5)
Rigid trucks.	15.4	(8)	15.9	(8)
Articulated trucks.	80.0	(2)	80.3	(2)
Other truck types.	14.6	(21)	16.4	(21)
Buses.	46.8	(4)	49.3	(4)
Total	13.9	(3)	14.1	(5)

Census of motor vehicles

A census of motor vehicles on the register in Australia at 31 May 1995 was completed during 1995. The following table classifies motor vehicles by type of vehicle and year of manufacture for South Australia.

Motor vehicles on register : type of vehicle and year of manufacture
31 May 1995(a)

Year of manufacture	Type of vehicle						Total (a)
	Passenger vehicles	Light commercial vehicles	Rigid trucks	Articulated trucks	Non-freight carrying trucks	Buses	
To 1970	35 821	5 912	4 925	102	524	113	47 397
1971-78	148 037	25 842	7 052	968	2 510	706	185 115
1979-82	140 594	20 605	4 067	855	970	507	167 598
1983-86	166 689	23 315	4 518	1 009	1 036	767	197 234
1987-89	103 702	13 704	2 462	852	610	487	121 817
1990	40 663	5 893	1 087	301	218	201	48 363
1991	31 628	4 096	603	200	148	146	36 821
1992	32 286	4 505	561	156	125	138	37 771
1993	32 443	4 563	458	275	115	151	38 005
1994	34 436	5 180	578	472	91	224	40 981
1995	11 024	1 648	133	117	51	85	13 058
Total (incl. not stated) .	777 249	151 274	26 451	5 309	6 398	3 525	934 206

(a) Excludes motor cycles 28 618.

Road accident prevention

The Department of Transport is responsible for the development of road safety policy through the Office of Road Safety.

A Road Safety Management and Coordination Group, comprising chief executives from Transport, Education and Children's Services, and Police Departments, the South Australian Health Commission, and a nominee of the Local Government Association coordinates a government-wide effort in road safety by the development of a Road Safety Strategic Plan.

The South Australian Road Safety Consultative Committee remains an advisory body to the Minister.

Road safety programs are conducted by the Department of Transport, local government authorities, the Police, and Education and Children's Services Departments, the South Australian Health Commission, and the National Health and Medical Research Council's Road Accident Research Unit.

Road traffic accidents

Statistics of road traffic crashes are compiled from reports made to members of the South Australian Police Department by persons involved in such incidents.

For the purpose of the following statistics, only those casualty crashes which occurred because of the presence of a moving vehicle on a road or other public thoroughfare (e.g. public car park, beach) and which also involved a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons have been included. Thus the casualty statistics refer to:

- (a) the death of any person within a period of thirty days of the crash; or
- (b) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring hospitalisation.

During 1995 the total number of road traffic crashes increased by 1.0%. The number of crashes which resulted in fatalities increased by 13.1% (from 145 in 1994 to 164 in 1995). The total number of road traffic crashes fell by 22.6% from 1991, while the number of persons injured fell by 26.7%.

Road traffic crashes

Year	Total crashes (a)	Fatal crashes	Persons killed	Persons injured	Rate per 100 000 of mean population		
					Total crashes	Persons killed	Persons injured
1991.....	1 733	166	184	2 058	120	13	142
1992.....	1 371	142	165	1 601	94	11	110
1993.....	1 381	191	218	1 550	94	15	106
1994.....	1 329	145	163	1 514	91	11	103
1995.....	1 342	164	182	1 508	91	12	102

(a) Includes only those crashes involving a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons.

Drivers (including motor cyclists) under twenty-one years of age accounted for 13.5% of drivers killed and 18.1% of drivers injured during 1995. For drivers aged 21 to 29 years deaths were 22.9% and injuries 30.6% of the total.

Pedestrians sixty years and over accounted for 30.0% of pedestrians killed and 16.9% of pedestrians injured. In the following table, the types of road users killed and injured are shown according to age groups.

Road traffic crashes : age groups of casualties, 1995p

Age group of casualty (years)	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers (a)	Pedestrians	All other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
Under 5	—	—	—	2	3	—	5
5 - 6	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
7 - 16	—	2	1	5	3	—	11
17 - 20	10	1	—	7	3	—	21
21 - 25	12	3	—	6	4	—	25
26 - 29	6	1	1	1	3	1	13
30 - 39	19	4	2	5	8	1	39
40 - 49	10	1	2	2	3	—	18
50 - 59	7	—	—	2	1	—	10
60 and over	20	—	2	5	12	—	39
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	84	12	8	36	40	2	182
PERSONS INJURED							
Under 5	—	—	—	19	9	—	28
5 - 6	—	—	1	6	4	—	11
7 - 16	19	11	24	55	34	—	143
17 - 20	89	25	5	79	19	—	217
21 - 25	125	35	9	63	10	—	242
26 - 29	61	23	7	33	5	—	129
30 - 39	114	36	12	43	21	—	226
40 - 49	79	13	4	41	16	—	153
50 - 59	53	4	5	22	9	—	93
60 and over	87	3	4	42	31	—	167
Not stated	16	3	7	48	25	—	99
Total	643	153	78	451	183	—	1 508

(a) Passengers include pillion motor cyclists.

Source: Department of Transport, Office of Road Safety.

The following table shows casualties by type of road user in each of the three years to 1995.

Year	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers (a)	Pedestrians	All other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1993	85	27	6	67	33	—	218
1994	68	20	5	40	30	—	163
1995p	84	12	8	36	40	2	182
PERSONS INJURED							
1993	658	165	73	480	174	—	1 550
1994	668	187	76	435	147	1	1 514
1995p	643	153	78	451	183	—	1 508

(a) Passengers include pillion motor cyclists.

Source: Department of Transport, Office of Road Safety.

14.2 SEA TRANSPORT

Harbours

Ports Corp South Australia (previously the Marine and Harbors Agency) manages ten commercial ports in South Australia. Port Adelaide, Cape Jervis, Kingscote, Klein Point, Penneshaw, Port Giles, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Thevenard and Wallaroo. There are also the five privately owned and managed ports of Ardrossan, Port Stanvac, Whyalla, Proper Bay and Ballast Head (which is currently not in use).

The control of all harbours (including the River Murray) is vested in the Minister for Transport. This Ministry is responsible for the control of navigation within harbours and for all harbour facilities including lights, buoys, beacons, bulk loading plants and fishing boat accommodation, and monitors the competency of masters and others in charge of intrastate vessels.

Legislation administered by Ports Corp South Australia includes the *Harbors Act 1936*, the *Marine Act 1936*, the *Prevention of Pollution of Waters by Oil Act 1961* and the *Boating Act 1974*.

In 1995–96 Ports Corp South Australia handled 11,245,000 tonnes of cargo or 55.9% of the total tonnage of 20,106,000 tonnes passing through all the ports in South Australia.

Shipping

Control of shipping

The Commonwealth is empowered under the Constitution to make laws in respect of trade and commerce with other countries and among the States. Navigation and shipping are regulated under the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cwlth) which applies to ships registered in Australia (except those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within Australia.

Other shipping Acts under the trade and commerce power are the *Sea-Carriage of Goods Act 1924* (Cwlth), the *Seamen's Compensation Act 1911* (Cwlth), the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowance Act 1940* (Cwlth), the *Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act 1966* (Cwlth), the *Australian Coastal Shipping Agreement Act 1956* (Cwlth) and the *Stevedoring Industry Act 1956* (Cwlth).

Shipping in South Australia is further controlled by the *Harbors and Navigation Act 1993*. This Act is administered by Ports Corp South Australia.

Registration
of ships

The Australian Register of Ships is maintained in Canberra by the Commonwealth Government. Registration of a ship provides proof of nationality and ownership, and enables the registration of encumbrances over a ship.

Distances to
overseas ports

Distances in kilometres from Port Adelaide to principal overseas ports are shown in the following table.

Distances from Port Adelaide to principal overseas ports

Port Adelaide to:	Kilometres	Port Adelaide to:	Kilometres
Africa:		North America:	
Cape Town	10 377	East Coast:	
Asia:		Baltimore	(a)23 135
Colombo	7 982	Montreal	(c)19 059
Djakarta	5 643	New York	(a)23 541
Hong Kong	8 856		(c)21 368
Singapore	6 510		(a)22 961
Yokohama	9 780		(c)19 200
Europe:		West Coast:	
Liverpool	(a)21 630	San Francisco	13 653
	(b)19 774		
London	(a)21 705	Vancouver	14 357
	(b)19 839		
Marseilles	(a)21 144	Central America:	
	(b)16 688	Panama	15 385
Naples	(a)21 663	South America:	
	(b)15 940	East Coast:	
New Zealand:		Buenos Aires	(d)14 388
Auckland	3 769	Rio de Janeiro	(d)15 901
Wellington	3 482	West Coast:	
		Valparaiso	12 353

(a) Via Cape Town. (b) Via Suez Canal. (c) Via Panama Canal. (d) Via Cape Horn.

Overseas
shipping

Overseas shipping cargo statistics are compiled from returns submitted by shipping companies, or their representatives, to Customs Houses at each port in South Australia.

The statistics relate to overseas ships calling at or departing from South Australian ports for the purpose of carrying cargo from or to overseas ports. Excluded are naval ships, yachts and other craft used for pleasure, foreign fishing ships that neither load nor discharge cargo, geophysical, oceanographic research and seismic survey ships, offshore oil drilling rigs and related service ships, Australian registered fishing ships operating from Australian ports and all ships of 200 registered net tonnes and under. Cargo statistics are recorded in gross weight tonnes. Gross weight is the total weight of cargo, excluding the weight of containers.

Of the 770 commercial vessels arriving at South Australian ports in 1995, 460 arrived at Port Adelaide, 68 at Port Stanvac, 38 at Whyalla, 48 at Port Pirie, 40 at Port Lincoln, 28 at Wallaroo, 25 at Port Giles, 14 at Ardrossan and 23 at Thevenard.

Shipping : Overseas cargo discharged and loaded

Year	Discharged		Loaded	
	Gross weight '000 tonnes	Value \$m	Gross weight '000 tonnes	Value \$m
1992	3 546	1 855	7 635	2 453
1993	3 624	1 959	6 512	2 320
1994	2 762	1 874	7 808	2 400
1995	3 122	2 030	4 929	2 308

Cargo
handled

Ports Corp South Australia records details of cargo handled at the larger ports in this State.

Cargo handled at major ports
('000 tonnes)

Port	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Ardrossan	911	1 316	1 122
Ballast Head	—	—	—
Kingscote	42	32	
Klein Point	1 627	1 444	1 406
Port Adelaide	5 339	4 598	4 884
Port Bonython	1 526	1 438	1 302
Port Giles	187	356	474
Port Lincoln	1 661	977	1 274
Port Pirie	1 201	901	1 037
Port Stanvac	3 559	3 733	3 753
Proper Bay	3	16	—
Rapid Bay	—	—	—
Thevenard	1 317	1 426	1 496
Wallaroo	702	591	673
Whyalla	2 947	2 926	2 685
Total	21 021	19 754	20 106

14.3 AIR TRANSPORT

Control of civil aviation

In Australia, civil aviation is subject to the *Air Navigation Act 1920* (Cwlth), the *Civil Aviation Act 1988* (Cwlth), the *Civil Aviation Legislation Amendment Act 1995* (Cwlth), the *Air Services Act 1995* (Cwlth) and regulations made under those Acts.

Airservices Australia is responsible for air traffic control, aeronautical information services, airport rescue and fire fighting, radar and communications, radio navigation services and search and rescue.

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) maintains and promotes the safety of civil aviation in the interests of the Australian public. The focus of CASA is to work with industry to reduce aviation safety risks, with the priority being the protection of fare paying passengers. This is achieved through effective safety regulation and by encouraging a greater acceptance by industry of its obligation to maintain high safety standards.

Other organisations involved in Australian civil aviation are the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Development, which administers the Government's domestic and international aviation policies; the Bureau of Air Safety Investigation, which investigates aviation accidents and incidents; and the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC), which operates major Australian airports, including capital city airports.

Aerodromes

The main airport in South Australia is Adelaide International Airport located six kilometres west of the city. The airport has both a domestic and an international terminal, the latter having scheduled services to Europe and South East Asia. The aerodrome at Parafield, about eighteen kilometres north of Adelaide, is restricted principally to light aircraft.

Adelaide and Parafield airports are owned and operated by the FAC which is a statutory body designed to place the airports, with their terminals, runways and associated facilities on a proper commercial basis.

In July 1996 there were 24 licensed aerodromes in South Australia, including the two airports operated by the FAC. Of these, 20 have a regular public transport service.

In addition to the civil aerodromes there are two major aerodromes, one at Woomera controlled by the Department of Defence through the Defence Science and Technology Organisation, and the other at Salisbury (Edinburgh Airfield), which are used by aircraft associated with trials operations. Edinburgh Airfield is also the base for two Royal Australian Air Force maritime squadrons.

Aircraft on register

At 30 June 1996 the number of registered aircraft based in South Australia was 561 for general aviation and 51 for transport.

General air services

International air services commenced through Adelaide on 2 November 1982. At June 1996, there were five international carriers, Qantas, Singapore Airlines, Garuda Airlines, Malaysian Airlines and Cathay Pacific, providing international services to Adelaide.

Domestic air services to South Australia are provided by Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Ltd, operating as Ansett Australia, and Qantas Airways. The airlines provide direct services from Adelaide to the following major centres: Alice Springs, Brisbane, Canberra, Darwin, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney. In addition, there were nine regional airline operators providing services in South Australia at June 1996.

The regional airline sector of the Australian aviation industry is defined as those operators performing regular public transport services whose fleet contain exclusively aircraft with a maximum seating capacity of thirty-eight or a maximum payload of 4,200 kilograms. Regional airlines served nineteen South Australian ports at June 1996, as well as a number of isolated communities and stations on mail/parcel runs.

Principal airports : traffic data

Airport	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 ^p
PASSENGERS (a)			
Adelaide	2 819 863	3 034 219	3 127 000
Adelaide International	213 495	216 626	212 937
Ceduna	5 958	6 709	7 482
Kingscote	48 900	61 221	64 200
Mount Gambier	50 633	57 282	61 300
Port Lincoln	80 257	87 850	86 839
Whyalla	44 731	46 865	48 100
FREIGHT-TONNES (a)			
Adelaide	15 237	17 596	n.a.
Adelaide International	9 545	10 191	10 616
Ceduna	2	2	4
Kingscote	15	3	3
Mount Gambier	24	37	69
Port Lincoln	18	21	35
Whyalla	17	19	38
AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS (a)			
Adelaide	56 257	57 330	58 850
Adelaide International	2 286	2 303	2 237
Ceduna	681	690	694
Kingscote	8 551	7 547	9 175
Mount Gambier	6 397	6 648	6 780
Port Lincoln	5 591	5 663	5 671
Whyalla	4 314	4 458	4 650

(a) Includes all domestic and regional airline services.

14.4 COMMUNICATION

Postal services Australia Post is a business enterprise wholly owned by the Commonwealth of Australia and established under the *Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989*. Australia Post operates letter and parcel delivery services within Australia and internationally, and it provides a range of related services. The Act requires Australia Post to provide all Australians with access to a uniform rate delivery service for Standard Letters.

Australia Post provides agency services for other organisations such as the Commonwealth Bank, private sector businesses and State and Commonwealth Government services. Electronic counter services offer customers access for paying bills and transferring funds at their local post office. The One Spot Billpay Service facility has been installed at over 250 Post Offices and Licensed Post Offices throughout South Australia and the Northern Territory.

Advances in mail processing have seen the introduction of Optical Character Reading (OCR) and Flats Sorting Machines (FSM) which collectively streamlined the processing of articles through the mail exchange.

At 30 June 1995 there were 2,766 persons employed by Australia Post in South Australia and the Northern Territory comprising 2,426 full-time staff, and 340 part-time staff.

Postal articles handled Details of articles handled by post offices in South Australia and the Northern Territory during the years 1992-93 to 1994-95 are shown in the following table.

Postal articles handled, South Australia and Northern Territory ('000)

Year	Standard letters	Other letters and parcels	Security post	All articles
Posted for delivery:				
Within Australia:				
1992-93	250 421	39 455	259	290 135
1993-94	250 586	42 459	203	293 248
1994-95	260 688	46 917	186	307 791
Beyond Australia:				
1992-93	8 918	777	41	9 736
1993-94	9 700	793	40	10 533
1994-95	10 478	899	34	11 411

Postal articles handled, South Australia and Northern Territory (continued)
('000)

Year	Standard letters	Other letters and parcels	Security post	All articles
Received from beyond Australia:				
1992-93	3 667	915	18	4 600
1993-94	4 126	883	18	5 027
1994-95	3 956	834	18	4 808

Telecommunications

A new entity was established on 1 February 1992 through the merger of the Australian Telecommunications Corporation (Telecom Australia) and the Overseas Telecommunications Corporation Limited (OTC). Known as the Telstra Corporation Limited which traded as Telecom Australia for domestic services and Telstra for international, it provides an array of products and services for clients. On 1 July 1995 Telecom Australia changed its name to Telstra, so that the Corporation trades as one name in Australia and overseas. Telstra is a publicly owned government business enterprise which pays a profit dividend to the Commonwealth Government.

A private phone company, Optus Communications, began trading on 31 January 1992 and offers a range of services to residential and business customers with its own network across Australia. The Optus network uses communication satellites and in August 1994 launched MobileSat, which provides mobile phone, fax and data services from Australia to the rest of the world.

New services launched by Optus include Australia's first mobile phone and airtime package for the personal use market; a franchised chain of communications stores; fax and data capabilities for Optus GSM cellular and MobileSat services; advanced inbound services for business and corporate customers; Broadlink, a point to point leased lined data service for corporate customers and Australia's first nationwide flat rate tariff for national long distance calls.

In September 1995, Optus Communications associate, Optus Vision, launched Australia's first cable pay television service over its hybrid fibre/coaxial network. In 1996, Optus Vision plans to launch a competitive local call service over the same network.

From 1 July 1997, the present limit on the number of telecommunications carriers (currently Telstra, Optus and Vodafone) will be lifted. As part of the Commonwealth Government's major reform of the telecommunications industry, the Government has established a number of agencies to manage the changes. AUSTEL is one of these agencies.

AUSTEL

The Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL) was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1989 to be the regulator of the telecommunications industry. AUSTEL is independent of the carriers, Telstra, Optus and Vodafone and its functions include the protection of consumers and the promotion of competition and fair market conduct.

AUSTEL functions, set out in the *Telecommunications Act 1991* include managing Australia's national telephone numbering plan, issuing equipment permits, setting and maintaining technical standards, providing advice and assistance to industry and consumers, reports and advice to the Minister for Communications and the Arts, and implementing the Commonwealth Government's telecommunications policies.

From 1 July 1997 the responsibility of AUSTEL for anti-competitive conduct in the telecommunications industry will be transferred to the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission. Also, AUSTEL will merge with the Spectrum Management Agency to become the Australian Communications Authority.

In South Australia, residential telephone penetration was 98.7% in 1996, compared with 94.8% in 1991 and 93.6% in 1986. The number of payphones in South Australia and the Northern Territory at 30 June 1996 was 8,219 resulting in 5.0 payphones per 1,000 people.

Radio and television

There are twenty-two medium frequency amplitude modulated (AM) services operating in South Australia. Of these, eight are in Adelaide and one is a high power open narrowcasting service. Services of this type are limited in some way (targeted to a special interest group, or for limited locations, or provided for a limited period or of limited appeal). Fourteen services are in country areas.

Of seventy VHF frequency modulation (FM) services in South Australia, fifteen are based in Adelaide with the remaining in regional areas, including one open narrowcasting service.

Low power open narrowcasting information services (maximum power of 1 watt) operate in the FM sub-band 87.5 to 88.0 MHz. They provide information programming in formats such as foreign language, tourist features and religious matters. There are 133 services licensed throughout South Australia.

The first television service in South Australia commenced operation in September 1959. The Adelaide services are supported by ten translators and twenty-four community-owned retransmission facilities transmitters.

UHF channel 31 is used in Adelaide by a community television consortium and is operating as an open narrowcasting service, pending a review of broadcasting before 1 July 1997.

There are four commercial television services in regional South Australia available through forty-four outlets. The Commonwealth provides twenty-eight transmission facilities. Thirty-five retransmission facilities are community funded.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 9208.0 *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia*
- 9217.0 *Freight Movements, Australia*
- 9301.0 *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia*
- 9304.0 *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia*
- 9309.0 *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*

Public Finance

75

15.1

FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC FINANCE

Structure

The collection of public revenue and the expenditure of public money in South Australia are the responsibility of three groups of authorities: (i) Commonwealth Government; (ii) South Australian Government and State public corporations which together make up State authorities; and (iii) local government.

Reference is made to the revenue and expenditure of the Commonwealth Government only to the extent that it affects the finances of the State Government. The transactions which are included represent only a small proportion of total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government within South Australia.

The power to raise revenue from taxation is vested in the various governments and authorities by Acts of Parliament. Other revenue comes from the proceeds of the sale of goods and services to the public and to other governments and authorities. A major proportion of the revenue of the State Government, and a smaller proportion of the revenue of local government authorities and some public corporations is derived from grants from other levels of government. A further source of funds is the loan market; government securities are issued for loan raisings in Australia and overseas.

Financial management

State Government	The financial administration legislation under which the State's finances are managed is the <i>Public Finance and Audit Act 1987</i> . The Act provides the framework within which the Government exercises control over the money which Parliament has appropriated.
	The Act has established several types of accounts which, when taken together, comprise the Public Accounts. The most important of these accounts are the Consolidated Account; Special Deposit Accounts; and Deposit Accounts.
Consolidated Account	The Consolidated Account is the Treasurer's main operating account. Payments from the Account are used to fund Parliamentary appropriations to departments that operate through Special Deposit Accounts, and to meet Ministerial miscellaneous payments e.g. debit servicing costs by the Treasurer.
	The Consolidated Account is credited with State taxes, fines, regulatory fees, royalties, borrowings, and Commonwealth general and special purpose grants which form the basis for appropriation to departments.
Special Deposit Accounts	Special Deposit Accounts are established to facilitate accounting for, and control of, recurrent and capital financial operations of departments and specific administrative arrangements e.g. the Highways Fund. Accounts are credited with Parliamentary appropriations, departmental fees and charges, receipts from the sale of assets, Commonwealth specific purpose grants and, at the Treasurer's discretion, interest on the account balance. Funds are applied to meet recurrent and capital payments.
Deposit Accounts	These are principally moneys lodged with the Treasurer by public authorities and other bodies on current account contractors' and statutory deposits and unclaimed monies. The terms and conditions on which deposits are accepted are determined by the Treasurer.
Public corporations	Most public corporations enjoy considerable freedom in the conduct of their financial affairs. Section 7 of the Public Finance and Audit Act permits money received by an instrumentality of the Crown, that would otherwise be paid into the Consolidated Account, to be applied by the instrumentality without Parliamentary appropriation for the purpose of carrying out its functions.
	There are numerous examples of bodies which operate in this way but some of the more prominent are the South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA), TransAdelaide and the ETSA Corporation.

Local
government
authorities

The relevant legislation under which local government finances are managed is the Local Government Act and the 'Local Government Accounting Regulations 1993'. The Regulations provide for uniformity in local government accounting and the adoption, as far as possible, of accepted accounting principles.

15.2

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL FINANCIAL RELATIONS

The Commonwealth Government's financial relations with the State and local government sectors comprise two broad types:

- (a) the provision of financial assistance in the form of grants or advances; and
- (b) the determination by Loan Council of the level of borrowings that can be undertaken each financial year by State semi-government and local authorities, government-owned companies and trusts.

Financial
assistance to
State Government

The Commonwealth provides financial assistance to the States and the two Territories in the form of general and specific grants and advances, namely:

- (1) *General revenue assistance* — these are untied grants to assist in meeting recurrent State outlays. This is the largest inter-government transfer, accounting for 46% of gross Commonwealth payments to the States and Territories in 1994-95.
- (2) *General purpose capital payments* — these are untied payments to assist with State outlays for capital purposes. The 1994 Premiers' Conference decided to abolish the Loan Council capital works program from 1 July 1994, and the only general purpose capital assistance now provided by the Commonwealth is under the Building Better Cities program.
- (3) *Specific purpose payments* — these are payments, made under Section 96 of the Constitution, to the States which are tied to particular Commonwealth expenditure objectives. The administration of these funds by the States is subject to guidelines agreed with the Commonwealth.

In 1994-95, approximately 77% of the payments were for recurrent purposes and virtually all were provided as grants. Some of these payments are passed on by States to other bodies or individuals. (The main payments in this category relate to higher education, non-government schools and local government general purpose payments.)

Commonwealth payments to the State Government
(\$ million)

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95p
General purpose funds:			
Revenue	1 529.9	1 440.5	1 482.8
Capital grants	57.7	47.2	22.3
<i>Total general purpose</i>	1 587.6	1 487.8	1 505.1
Specific purpose:			
Recurrent	1 263.0	1 297.6	1 331.9
Capital	401.4	341.3	386.7
<i>Total specific purpose</i>	1 664.4	1 638.9	1 718.6
Total gross Commonwealth payments	3 252.0	3 126.6	3 223.7

Financial assistance to local government

The Commonwealth's financial relations with local government consist of payments from the Commonwealth Budget made directly or through State Governments, and Loan Council arrangements on local government borrowings.

General purpose assistance

General purpose assistance comprises financial assistance grants and identified road grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose assistance to the States/Territories. The grants are paid initially to the States who are required to pass on the full amounts to local government authorities. Arrangements are embodied in the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1986* (Cwlth).

Direct payments

There are a number of programs under which local government authorities are eligible for Commonwealth assistance. The grants are required to be spent on specific purposes designated by the Commonwealth e.g. child care.

On-passed grants

Some of the funds provided to the States for specific purposes are passed on to local government. The amounts passed on are generally at the discretion of State Governments, although in certain instances the amounts passed on are subject to the approval of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth payments to local government^(a)
(\$ million)

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95p
General purpose assistance (b)	80.7	80.7	81.2
Direct payments:			
Current	4.2	4.4	4.6
Capital	(c)30.7	5.6	0.3
<i>Total direct</i>	34.9	10.0	4.9
Total Commonwealth payments	115.6	90.7	86.1

(a) Excludes specific purpose grants on-passed by the State. (b) General purpose assistance is paid in the first instance to the State Government. (c) Includes \$30.7 million under Local Capital Works Program.

15.3

STATE AUTHORITY FINANCE

The financial statistics for the public sector essentially are a reclassification of information published in accounting statements of the public authorities supplemented by additional dissections of the reported transactions.

Transfers between funds and accounts within the accounting systems and transfers between public authorities are eliminated on consolidation.

Public financial enterprises such as banks and insurance companies are excluded from the statistics as the merging of their income and outlay on capital transactions with equivalent transactions of other public authorities would provide a less meaningful account of public sector activity.

Classification schemes

The two main transactions classifications used in government finance statistics are the economic transactions framework (ETF) and government purpose classification (GPC). The economic transactions framework categorises outlays, revenue and grants received and financing transactions according to their economic character, while the government purpose classification is used to group outlays with similar functions in order to facilitate study of the broad purposes of public sector spending. Definitions and classifications used in public finance statistics are given in *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1217.0).

Financial summary

A summary of State public sector outlays, revenues and financing transactions is shown in the following table. Details have been consolidated from the accounts of the State Government departments and corporations and are classified according to Government Finance Statistics classification schemes.

State authorities — outlays, revenue and financing transactions
(\$ million)

Classification	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Current expenditure	3 885	4 577	4 674
less Sales of goods and services	423	513	559
equals Final consumption expenditure	3 462	4 064	4 115
Interest payments	1 210	1 393	1 488
Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises	246	285	277
Current grants to other governments	91	94	96
Other transfer payments	444	517	524
<i>Total current outlays</i>	5 453	6 353	6 500
Expenditure on new fixed assets	978	891	855
plus Expenditure on secondhand assets (net)	-143	-206	-194
equals Gross fixed capital expenditure	835	684	661
Expenditure on land and intangibles	24	-12	11
Capital grants to other governments	17	17	13
Other capital outlays (net)	711	431	-505
<i>Total capital outlays</i>	1 587	258	181
Total outlays	7 040	6 611	6 681

State authorities — outlays, revenue and financing transactions (continued)
(\$ million)

Classification	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Taxes, fees and fines.....	1 754	1 876	1 946
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises.....	534	439	595
Interest received.....	379	635	582
Grants received:.....	3 284	3 166	3 313
For own use.....	2 804	2 652	2 765
For onpassing.....	480	514	548
Other revenue.....	212	504	197
Total revenue	6 163	6 620	6 632
Increase in provisions:.....	355	256	291
Depreciation.....	327	296	285
Other.....	28	-40	6
Advances received (net).....	-193	122	218
Borrowing (net).....	4 054	4 006	-4 573
Other financing transactions.....	-3 337	-4 147	4 549
Total financing	879	-7	49
Current deficit.....	-479	-112	-31
Capital deficit.....	1 004	-151	-211
Total deficit.....	525	-263	-242
Net financing requirement.....	718	-141	-25

Outlays by purpose

Public sector outlays classified by purpose are shown in the following table. Education accounted for 26.5% and health 18.6% of outlay in 1994-95.

State authorities : outlay by purpose
(\$ million)

Classification	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
General public services.....	815	730	557
Public order and safety.....	437	454	456
Education.....	1 630	1 775	1 773
Health	1 091	1 154	1 241
Social security and welfare.....	262	284	288
Housing and community amenities	354	287	292
Recreation and culture.....	152	159	190
Fuel and energy.....	211	345	79
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	214	57	-79
Mining, manufacturing, construction	24	44	62
Transport and communications.....	486	476	175
Other economic affairs.....	91	81	96
Other purposes	1 272	1 455	1 551
Total outlay	7 041	6 611	6 681

State taxation

The major forms of taxation available to the State are payroll tax, motor vehicle taxes, stamp duties, gambling taxes and land tax. Stamp duty is payable on a range of instalment purchase, leasing and other lending transactions.

In 1977-78 each State was given the right to impose a surcharge or grant a rebate on personal income tax in its State. To date no State has imposed a surcharge or granted a rebate under the income tax sharing arrangements.

State authorities : taxation
(\$ million)

Classification	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force:			
Employer payroll tax	390	380	422
Taxes on property:			
Land taxes	75	77	74
Stamp duties	207	233	228
Financial institutions taxes	140	127	132
Other	8	50	28
Total taxes on property	430	487	462
Taxes on the provision of goods and services:			
Levies on statutory corporations	43	43	44
Taxes on gambling	136	140	187
Taxes on insurance	127	130	133
Total taxes on the provision of goods and services	307	313	364
Taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities:			
Motor vehicle taxes	222	230	237
Franchise taxes	329	388	385
Other	4	3	4
Total taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities	554	620	626
Fees	38	41	38
Fines	36	34	34
Total taxes, fees and fines	1 754	1 876	1 946

Net debt

Statistics on selected financial assets and liabilities of the State non-financial public sector are shown in the following table. The statistics exclude the financial assets and liabilities of State-owned financial institutions.

Particulars	At 30 June		
	1993	1994	1995
Liabilities:			
Deposits held	844	277	471
Advances received	1 835	1 713	1 499
Other borrowings	11 929	16 445	11 908
<i>Gross indebtedness</i>	<i>14 608</i>	<i>18 435</i>	<i>13 877</i>
Financial assets:			
Cash and deposits	113	429	312
Advances paid	829	282	310
Other lending	5 179	9 156	4 719
<i>Total cash, deposits and lending</i>	<i>6 121</i>	<i>9 867</i>	<i>5 341</i>
Net debt	8 486	8 568	8 536
Net debt per head (\$)	5 801	5 831	5 791
Net debt as a proportion of Gross State Product (%)	28.2	26.9	25.7
Unfunded employee entitlements	4 994	5 047	5 148

Liabilities shown in the table above include lease liabilities under finance leases but exclude contingent liabilities and liabilities related to trade credit and other accounts payable. Unfunded employee entitlements are not included in gross or net debt but have been shown as a separate item.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the ABS publication *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0).

15.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

For the purpose of determining the scope of local government finance statistics, a local government authority is defined as:

- (a) an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent; or

(b) an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIII or Section 199 of the *Local Government Act 1934*).

Revenue transactions

Rates and government grants are the principal sources of revenue of local government authorities and represented 54.4% and 15.9% respectively of total revenue in 1994-95.

Details of revenue from ordinary services, as distinct from business undertakings, and loan receipts during the three years to 1994-95 are shown in the following table.

Local government authorities : ordinary services revenue and loan receipts (\$ million)

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Rates (including penalties)	386.7	399.0	422.4
Licences, fees and fines.	16.7	17.2	16.1
Charges for services.	92.1	95.8	99.0
Contributions and donations.	5.2	(a)35.9	32.8
Reimbursements received	16.2	16.2	23.3
Interest received	13.8	12.5	16.6
Sale of land and other fixed assets	29.8	29.1	39.4
Other	2.7	3.2	3.7
Government grants:			
General purpose.	62.4	(b)77.6	78.9
Specific purpose.	84.3	(b)52.0	44.6
<i>Total revenue</i>	709.9	738.4	776.7
Loan receipts	41.6	35.8	45.7
Total revenue and loan receipts	751.4	774.2	822.4

(a) From 1993-94, includes gifted /donated assets. (b) From 1993-94, grants for road funding now included with general purpose grants.

Loan receipts

Loans raised by local government authorities during 1994-95 totalled \$45.7 million for ordinary services. Most of these loans were raised with the Local Government Finance Authority.

Outlay transactions

A number of differences occur between the presentation of local government finance statistics and those of other levels of government. Public sector finance statistics generally are prepared on a net basis in which selected receipts are offset against relevant outlays, but in local government finance statistics transactions are shown as gross values and subsequently adjusted to the net basis when consolidated into the State and local government sector accounts. For this reason the table which follows shows 'current outlay on goods, services and land' rather than the net concept of final consumption expenditure.

Local government authorities : ordinary services, outlay
(\$ million)

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Outlay on goods, services and land:			
Capital:			
New fixed assets,			
Roadworks construction	72.1	77.2	75.8
Other	126.2	117.1	114.5
Land and other fixed assets	9.6	12.3	26.6
Current:			
General public services	95.8	110.0	113.6
Roadworks, maintenance	77.7	72.1	74.2
Other	268.3	292.1	312.9
<i>Total outlay on goods etc.</i>	649.7	680.8	717.6
Debt charges:			
Interest	41.0	47.1	32.2
Debt redemption	37.7	58.0	56.8
Levies paid to government	7.7	8.4	8.7
Donations paid	3.5	2.9	4.5
Other	1.6	2.4	1.8
Total outlay	741.3	799.6	821.6

Electricity undertakings

Two councils in the northern area of the State, Roxby Downs (M) and Hawker (DC) owned and operated electricity supply schemes during 1994-95; Coober Pedy (DC) owns electricity supply equipment which the Cowell Electric Supply Co. Ltd operates. Current outlay consisting of working expenses and interest paid on loans raised for the schemes totalled \$4.6 million, gross capital formation and debt redemption principal repayments totalled an additional \$1.4 million. Electricity undertakings are classified as trading activities in local government finance statistics and details of the transactions are not included in the ordinary services of local government authorities. Additional information may be found in the ABS publication *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0).

15.5 STATE ACCOUNTS

Estimates of State Accounts have been prepared since the early 1980s. These estimates are a dissection of the Australian National Accounts and in some cases have been built up using the same data sources as those used in the National Accounts; in others the dissections are based on a variety of sources ranging from those directly related, for example the economic censuses, to general indicators of activity such as population changes and household income. Quarterly State estimates have been published since December 1992, with the addition of constant prices from September 1994.

Gross State Product

Gross State Product shown in the following table is derived using the income approach as it was not possible to prepare an expenditure-based estimate using available data sources. For example, for some States interstate trade statistics are seriously incomplete for goods and virtually non-existent for services and data for Commonwealth Government final expenditure by State are not available.

Particulars	Gross State Product (\$ million)		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Final consumption expenditure:			
Private	19 491	20 378	21 729
Government	6 045	6 753	6 849
Gross fixed capital expenditure:			
Private	3 973	3 957	4 874
Public	1 343	1 157	1 244
<i>State Final Demand</i>	30 852	32 245	34 696
Balancing item	-794	382	-1 471
Gross State Product (GSP (I))	30 058	31 863	33 225
Wages, salaries and supplements	15 253	16 212	16 422
Gross operating surplus	11 585	12 162	13 023
Gross State Product at factor cost	26 838	28 374	29 445
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3 220	3 489	3 780
Gross State Product (GSP (I))	30 058	31 863	33 225
<i>Total per head of mean population (\$)</i>	20 605	21 724	22 587
<i>Total as percentage of national gross domestic product (%)</i>	7.4	7.4	7.3

State Final Demand

State Final Demand (SFD), shown in the above table, is a measure of the expenditure on final goods and services by the residents of the State. The difference between SFD and GSP, the balancing item, reflects interstate and overseas trade in goods and services and increase in stocks.

Industry composition of GSP

The structure of the South Australian and Australian economies are broadly similar, although South Australia is more heavily reliant on manufacturing, agriculture, and health and community services.

Manufacturing (17.5% of GSP) is the largest industry in South Australia.

Industry contribution to Gross State Product
(%)

Industry	South Australia		Australia
	1984-85	1994-95	1994-95
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.2	4.4	3.2
Mining	3.9	1.9	4.2
Manufacturing	18.3	17.5	14.8
Electricity, gas and water	3.6	3.0	3.3
Construction	7.5	6.2	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade, accommodation	15.5	15.3	16.3
Transport, storage and communications	7.7	8.6	8.6
Finance and insurance, property and business services	6.9	11.5	12.6
Government administration, education, health and community services	16.7	16.5	15.0
Culture, recreation, personal and other services	3.3	4.2	3.7
Ownership of dwellings	7.9	8.9	9.5
General government	2.3	2.0	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

5204.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (annual)
 5206.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (quarterly)
 5220.0 *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts*
 5242.0 *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts* (quarterly)

Private Finance

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16.1

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Banking

The banking system in Australia at 30 June 1995 comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), forty-seven banks (one owned by the Commonwealth Government, one owned by a State Government, and the remainder privately owned) plus the Commonwealth Development Bank (a specialist bank partly owned by the Commonwealth Government). Nineteen banks, plus the Reserve Bank have branches in South Australia.

The conduct of banking business in Australia is governed by the *Banking Act 1959* (Cwlth). The Reserve Bank has explicit powers for the prudential supervision of banks.

On 26 February 1992 the Government announced that new foreign banks would be permitted to apply for a banking authority in Australia and that foreign banks, including those presently in Australia, would be allowed to operate with a branch structure, provided they were able to meet the Reserve Bank prudential requirements.

Additional historical information on banking is contained in the 1986 edition of the *South Australian Year Book* and the *Year Book Australia*.

Reserve Bank of Australia	<p>The Reserve Bank of Australia functions as a central bank, controls the Australian note issue and acts as banker to the Commonwealth and some of the States. As part of its responsibility under the Banking Act to protect the interests of bank depositors, the Reserve Bank conducts prudential supervision of banks.</p> <p>The ultimate responsibility for sound management of a bank resides with that bank's board and management, but in consultation with banks the Reserve Bank maintains a framework of prudential standards within which a bank must operate. The standards cover a bank's capital, liquidity management, large credit exposures and various other aspects of its operations.</p>
Commonwealth Banking Corporation	<p>The Commonwealth Banking Corporation was established under the <i>Commonwealth Banks Act 1959</i> (Cwlth). It is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank.</p>
<i>Commonwealth Development Bank</i>	<p>The Commonwealth Development Bank is a supplementary source of finance for primary production and for the establishment or development of small business undertakings. It does not compete with conventional lenders, but provides financial help when finance is not otherwise available on suitable terms.</p>
Banks originating in South Australia	<p>The Savings Bank of South Australia commenced operations on 11 March 1848 and merged with the State Bank of South Australia on 1 July 1984. In 1991 the Bank was restructured with the Group Asset Management Division being given the responsibility to manage the impaired assets separated from the core Bank.</p> <p>On 1 July 1994 the State Bank of South Australia was corporatised with part of the Bank transferred to a separate legal entity, Bank of South Australia Limited (BankSA) with the remaining part renamed South Australian Asset Management Corporation (SAAMC). SAAMC's role is to manage, realise and otherwise deal with its assets and liabilities. Following settlement in August 1995 the Bank of South Australia (BankSA) was acquired by Advance Bank Australia Limited.</p> <p>The Bank of South Australia is a major provider of housing, commercial and personal finance to the South Australian community.</p> <p>The first trading bank promoted in South Australia was the Bank of Adelaide which opened for business on 11 December 1865. The Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ) took over its operations from 1 October 1980.</p> <p>On 4 January 1995 Adelaide Bank Limited opened its doors for the first time, following its approval by Federal Treasury in late October 1994. The Adelaide Bank grew out of the Cooperative Group formed from the merger of the Cooperative Building Society and Hindmarsh Adelaide, the two former major South Australian permanent building societies.</p>

Branches and agencies

At 30 June 1995 the nineteen banks listed below have branches in South Australia.

Government banks

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

Private banks

Adelaide Bank	Chase Manhattan Bank
Advance Bank Australia Limited	Citibank
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ)	HongKongBank of Australia
Bank of New Zealand	National Australia Bank Limited
Bank of South Australia (BankSA)	NBD Bank
Bank of Western Australia	Primary Industry Bank of Australia
Bankers Trust Australia Limited	St George Bank
Challenge Bank	St George Partnership Banking
	Standard Chartered Bank Australia
	Westpac Banking Corporation

Banks : branches and agencies at 30 June 1995

Banks	Branches	Agencies
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	90	426
Bank of South Australia (BankSA)	154	179
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	121	20
National Australia Bank	76	16
Westpac Banking Corporation	67	1
Adelaide Bank	40	
Other banks	13	—
Total - Metropolitan area	355	371
<i>Country</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>271</i>
Total State	561	642

Banks : balance of deposits and advances to customers accounts^(a)
(\$ million)

Year	Depositors balances			Loans, advances and bills discounted
	Bearing interest	Not bearing interest	Total	
1991	12 060	649	12 709	15 853
1992	12 163	887	13 050	16 054
1993	13 087	901	13 988	17 133
1994	14 233	813	15 046	18 617
1995	14 351	617	14 968	16 657

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

<i>Interest rates</i>	Bank interest rates are not formally determined under the Banking Act. Maximum rates are fixed after discussions between the Reserve Bank and the banks, and with the approval of the Treasurer. State Government banks, although not bound by rulings of the Reserve Bank, tend to conform.
<i>School banking</i>	Special banking facilities for school children were introduced into South Australia with the inauguration of the School Banking Department of the Savings Bank of South Australia on 28 April 1908. The State Bank of South Australia assumed this role after merger with the Savings Bank of South Australia on 1 July 1984. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia and some private banks provide similar services at some schools.
Money	Australia has a decimal system of currency, the unit being the dollar, which is divided into 100 cents. Australian notes are issued in the denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 and coins in the denominations of 5c, 10c, 20c, \$1 and \$2. The \$1 and \$2 notes were replaced by coins in 1984 and 1988, respectively, and 1c and 2c coins ceased to be issued from 1 February 1992. On 15 May 1996 the Reserve Bank issued Australia's new \$100 note to complete the series of polymer notes which have advanced anti-counterfeiting features such as a clear window with a stylised image.

16.2 OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

Australian Stock Exchange Limited	The Stock Exchange of Adelaide was formed in 1887 by the amalgamation of the Adelaide Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchange of South Australia. One hundred years later the six State capital city exchanges were amalgamated into one national Exchange, the Australian Stock Exchange Limited (ASX), which commenced business on 1 April 1987. The ASX has transformed the share market industry through the development of computer trading. The hubbub of the trading floor disappeared in Adelaide on 31 August 1990. On that date the trading floor in Adelaide closed and all stocks were incorporated into the computer trading system.
Australian Financial Institutions Commission	Legislation was introduced on 1 July 1992 to provide for a national regulatory body, the Australian Financial Institutions Commission (AFIC), overseeing the operation of building societies and credit unions. The AFIC works with the State supervisory authorities such as the South Australian Office of Financial Supervision which administers the State regulations.

Credit Unions

Credit Unions are registered under the Financial Institutions (South Australia) Code which is administered by the South Australian Office of Financial Supervision. Credit Unions operate on a cooperative basis by borrowing predominantly from and providing finance to their own members. The industries service body, Credit Union Services Corporation (Australia) Limited provides the support infrastructure such as information technology, banking, government and corporate relations and insurance. Credit Union Financial Services (Australia) Limited acts as the central bank for the credit union movement.

Credit Unions

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
NUMBER			
Societies	15	15	14
Members at end of period	327 124	332 832	355 098
\$'000			
Income:			
Interest on loans to members	113 651	118 653	137 499
Other	33 150	38 121	44 435
<i>Total</i>	146 801	156 774	181 934
Expenditure:			
Interest on deposits	59 544	53 563	70 120
Other	71 736	81 854	90 369
<i>Total</i>	131 280	135 417	160 489
Assets:			
Financial:			
Loan outstandings	988 281	1 107 621	1 377 829
Cash on hand	6 942	6 298	9 075
Placements, deposits and securities	195 396	262 323	204 422
Other financial	48 026	47 475	64 697
Other	29 623	35 638	44 086
<i>Total</i>	1 268 267	1 459 355	1 700 109
Liabilities:			
Share capital and reserves:			
Paid-up share capital (a)	750	—	—
Reserves	73 663	96 918	115 067
Borrowings:			
Deposits	1 160 063	1 331 976	1 523 627
Other	12 036	1 043	25 114
Other	21 755	29 418	36 301
<i>Total</i>	1 268 267	1 459 355	1 700 109

(a) Changes in accounting treatment has caused a fall in this category.

Building societies

The operations of building societies in South Australia are regulated by the *Building Societies Act 1975* which is administered by the South Australian Office of Financial Supervision, with whom they must be registered. There are two categories of building society in South Australia — permanent and terminating (Starr-Bowkett) societies. Only two Starr-Bowkett societies now remain in South Australia.

A permanent building society is an organisation that has not by its rules any fixed date or certain event or result when it is to terminate, is authorised to accept money on deposit, and operates on a cooperative basis by borrowing predominantly from its members and providing finance to its members principally in the form of housing loans. The merger of two of the major permanent building societies to form the Adelaide Bank in 1994 has considerably reduced the proportion of housing finance provided by building societies.

Finance commitments Details of personal, commercial and lease finance are provided by banks, insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation funds and other financial corporations registered under the *Financial Corporations Act 1974* (Cwlth). Details of personal and lease finance are also provided by permanent building societies and credit unions.

Finance companies Finance companies are incorporated companies mainly engaged in providing to the general public, personal loans, wholesale finance, factoring, other consumer and commercial loans, financial leasing of business plant and equipment and bills of exchange. A company is mainly engaged in providing these credit facilities if 50% or more of its assets consist of balances outstanding with respect to these types of financing, or if 50% or more of its income is derived from such types of financing. Particulars of housing finance for owner occupation are not included in personal, commercial and lease finance but are in Part 9.3 Housing Finance.

Personal finance Personal loans comprise all loans to persons and are used predominantly for the purchase of consumer durables with loans for the purchase of housing excluded. The following table shows finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their private use. Credit Unions accounted for over two-thirds of 'other lenders' in recent years.

Personal finance commitments
(\$ million)

Purpose of commitment	1993-94			1994-95		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
Commitments under fixed loan facilities:						
Purchase of:						
Motor vehicles	187.3	271.0	136.0	228.8	312.3	139.8
Boats, caravans and trailers ..	9.9	2.4	4.1	11.1	2.0	4.3
Household and personal goods ..	20.9	9.0	13.9	27.7	8.6	12.4
Land and dwellings (a)	77.4	5.3	14.8	71.4	5.0	12.0
Travel and holidays	9.7	3.1	9.4	10.6	2.9	8.3
Debt consolidation	56.1	4.7	59.5	68.0	4.7	58.2
Refinancing	159.1	16.9	15.1	239.1	16.4	16.1
Other	101.2	16.0	80.3	113.7	13.4	83.9
Commitments under revolving credit facilities:						
New and increased credit limits ..	445.3	27.2	84.8	562.0	32.0	87.3
Total personal finance commitments	1 066.9	355.6	417.8	1 332.5	397.3	422.3

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Commercial finance

Commercial finance covers finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises, non-profit organisations and to individuals for investment and business purposes. Commitments under revolving credit facilities are distinctive in that a borrowing limit is set for a specific period and during that time, any amount may be borrowed up to that limit; any repayments of principal increase the amount of credit available.

Commercial finance commitments
(\$ million)

Purpose of commitment	1993-94			1994-95		
	Banks	Other lenders	Total	Banks	Other lenders	Total
Commitments under fixed loan facilities:						
Erection of buildings	92.6	36.9	129.5	155.7	27.6	183.3
Purchase of plant and equipment	162.4	317.7	480.1	225.8	426.1	651.9
Purchase of real estate	796.4	35.4	831.8	763.3	17.0	780.4
Rural property	101.6	—	101.6	143.7	—	143.7
Wholesale finance	16.4	205.9	222.3	21.6	221.3	242.9
Refinancing	454.6	0.6	455.2	564.2	0.8	565.0
Other	474.3	155.0	629.2	488.6	190.2	678.8
Commitments under revolving credit facilities:						
New and increased credit limits ..	2 062.5	554.9	2 617.4	2 051.6	108.0	2 159.7
Total commercial finance commitments	4 160.8	1 306.4	5 467.2	4 414.6	991.0	5 405.6

Lease finance

A finance lease refers to the leasing of tangible assets under an agreement which transfers from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without actually transferring legal ownership.

The following table shows lease finance commitments made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises.

Value of goods under new finance lease commitments
(\$ million)

Particulars	1993-94			1994-95		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
Motor cars and station wagons	36.9	79.7	10.0	36.8	85.2	12.9
Other motor vehicles	9.4	17.4	0.3	8.4	25.7	0.2
Construction, earthmoving and agricultural equipment	7.8	8.0	2.3	4.6	8.8	1.9
Manufacturing equipment	7.0	4.3	0.5	4.4	6.3	1.0
Electronic data processing equipment and office machines	3.8	5.4	24.3	5.1	5.8	31.5
Shop and office furniture, fittings and equipment	7.6	5.8	0.6	6.7	2.9	0.5
Other	10.1	8.6	0.9	12.3	10.2	0.4
Total	82.5	129.3	38.8	78.3	144.8	48.3

Merchant banks Merchant banks operate as intermediaries in the professional sector of the capital market and have been responsible for a number of important changes in the Australian financial system. These include the development of the commercial bill market and expansion of the market for promissory notes and certificates of deposit. They have also enabled the expansion of domestic activities through a more widespread access to overseas funds.

Merchant banks are strongly involved in the short-term money market. Their dealings with the stock exchange include the underwriting of equity issues and the management of investment portfolios. Merchant banks also provide advice relating to mergers and takeovers, financial re-organisations and planning for expansion.

Merchant banks are predominantly regulated and supervised by the State Corporate Affairs Commission. The *Financial Corporations Act 1974* (Cwlth) requires them to be registered as Money Market Corporations. In addition they are required to be licensed under the Securities Industry Code in each State in order to deal in or advise on securities.

New fixed capital expenditure Estimates of capital expenditure are obtained from a sample of private enterprises other than in the agriculture and community services industries. State dissections are achieved by allocating expenditure to the State where the assets have or will be used.

New fixed capital expenditure refers to expenditure on new fixed tangible assets including major improvements, alterations and additions. Further details are available in the quarterly bulletin *State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure* (5646.0).

Private new fixed capital expenditure
(\$ million)

Period	Selected industry				Type of asset	
	Manufacturing	Mining	Other selected industries	Total	New building and structures (a)	Other new capital equipment
1992-93	564	218	739	1 522	416	1 105
1993-94	613	97	773	1 484	356	1 128
1994-95	829	115	1 162	2 106	351	1 755

(a) Includes mine development.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

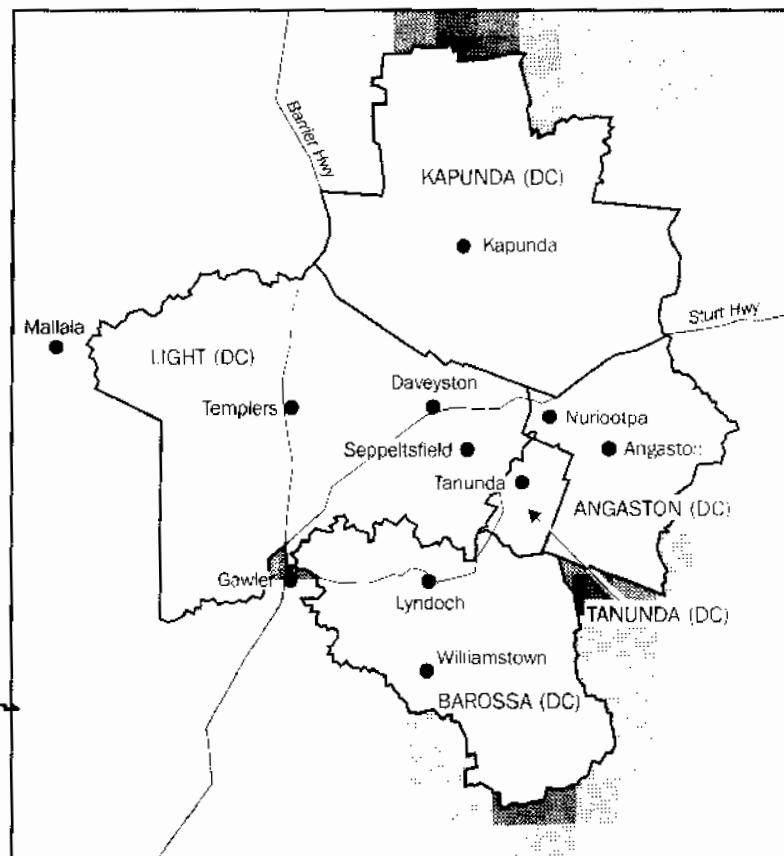
5609.0 *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia*

5625.0 *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia*

5646.0 *State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure*

Regional Study

THE BAROSSA



Size and location	<p>The Barossa Region is located approximately 71 kilometres north-east of central Adelaide but is only 20 kilometres from the northern suburbs of Adelaide. The Region extends from Kapunda in the north, to Nuriootpa, toward Williamstown and Sandy Creek (near Gawler) in the south and includes the towns of Roseworthy, Freeling, Greenock, Lyndoch, Williamstown, Tanunda, Angaston, Nuriootpa and Kapunda.</p>
	<p>The Barossa Region is defined by the borders of the District Council of Kapunda-Light and the Barossa Council. Both of these councils are the product of recent amalgamations and have reduced the number of district councils in the Barossa Region from five to two. On 1 March 1996 the District Council of Kapunda and the District Council of Light amalgamated to form the District Council of Kapunda-Light while on 1 July 1996 the District Council of Angaston, the District Council of Barossa and the District Council of Tanunda amalgamated to form the Barossa Council. Because most of the statistics in this article relate to periods before these amalgamations, separate details have been provided for statistical local areas which encompass the boundaries of the previously defined local government areas. The Board responsible for the economic development of this area is the Barossa Regional Economic Development Authority (BREDA).</p>
History	<p>The original inhabitants of the Region were the Ngadjuri and Peramangk people. The homeland of the Ngadjuri overlapped the Barossa, from Burra, Clare in the north to Kapunda, Truro, Tanunda and further south-east toward Mount Barker and the Peramangk people lived in the Lyndoch-Williamstown area. Over time European settlement deprived these people of their natural food sources and shelter, and many became severely affected by introduced contagious diseases such as smallpox, measles and various venereal diseases.</p> <p>Unlike the convict colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, South Australia was settled by the English in 1836 as a haven of religious and political freedom. The Barossa Valley was settled by a group of dissenting Prussian Lutherans who had been persecuted in their homeland. The first wave of Lutherans settled in an area that they called Bethany (near Tanunda) in 1842. These immigrants were the first of many German speaking settlers in the Region.</p> <p>Soon after South Australia was proclaimed as a colony the Barossa was named by the South Australian Surveyor General, Colonel William Light, after the site of a British victory over the French in the Spanish Peninsula War in Spain. The original word, 'Barrossa' means 'a mountain of roses' but as a result of consistent misspelling on maps the name changed to the 'Barossa'.</p>

During the establishment of the Barossa settlement, a German mineralogist, Johann Menge surveyed the ranges of the area and commenting on the region north of Adelaide said:

'I am quite certain that we shall see ... vineyards and orchards and immense fields of corn throughout all (of this) New Silesia, which is matchless in this colony.'

Based on Menge's encouragement, George Fife Angas settled the town of Angaston and characterised it as a town with English heritage in comparison to the other towns in the Region such as Lyndoch that have a predominantly German heritage.

The history of Kapunda, which lies in the north of the Barossa Region, is shaped by its history as a copper mining town and its Celtic heritage. Kapunda was settled in 1839 as one of the earlier South Australia towns as it developed as a strong agricultural and mining centre. Copper was discovered in 1842 and the first ore was raised in 1844. Kapunda was a prosperous mining town in 1851 but the mine was forced to close temporarily, with the exodus of many to the Victorian goldfields. It reopened in 1855 and reached peak production in 1857. However, after the richest lodes had been exhausted in 1863, the mine became uneconomic and was closed in 1879.

The area surrounding Kapunda, toward Freeling and Gawler has predominantly English and Celtic roots and is now a well developed agricultural and pastoral area.

Climate

The Barossa has a very even Mediterranean climate with warm summers of maximum temperatures between 30°C and 35°C and wet, cool winters with maxima between 10°C and 20°C. Rainfall in the Barossa varies between 500 and 600 mm per annum.

Soils

There are a variety of soils in the Barossa, the valley floor comprises mostly alluvial soils, sandy loam red brown earths and black soils, all of which are highly conducive to viticulture. The alluvial soils have the highest land capability because of the comparatively limited obstruction to root development, although the majority of viticulture occurs on the sandy loam red brown earths. Black soils are the most productive but they have very large water requirements because of their propensity to crack even though they have a high clay content.

The slopes are mostly sandy loam over clay which, given the hardiness of vines, are still conducive to viticulture, but are less fertile than the soils of the valley floor.

Population**Growth**

The growth patterns in the main towns in the area have been variable since the South Australian Census of 1871. The population of Kapunda peaked around 1880 but subsequently declined with the downturn in mining activities after this date, and at the census of 1991 was still below the level of 100 years previously. Angaston with its restricted geographical area grew steadily from 1871 until the 1950s, while the neighbouring towns of Nuriootpa and Tanunda have expanded rapidly since the 1939–45 War. Lyndoch and Williamstown have shown remarkable population increases over the last 20 years; this is likely to have been influenced by their proximity to Adelaide.

Population of townships and towns: Barossa Region, selected Censuses (Persons)

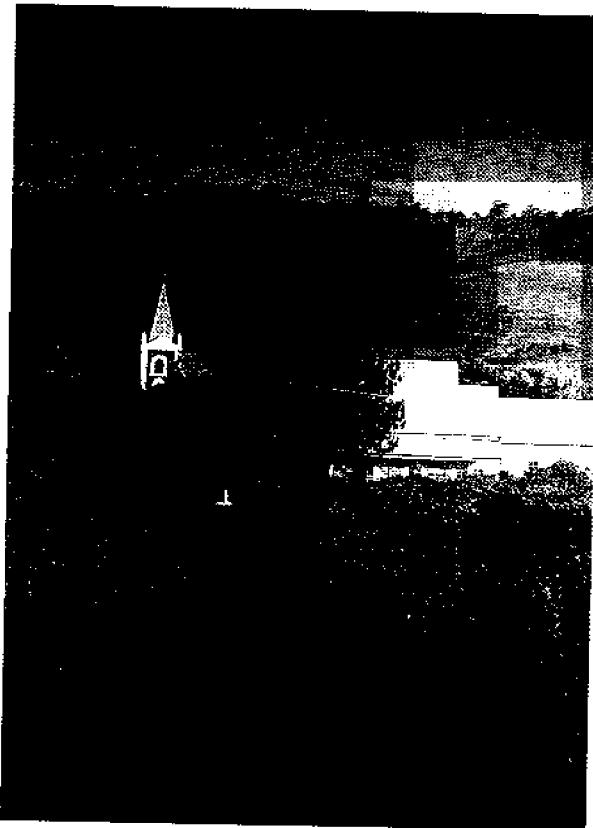
Census year	Angaston	Freeling	Greenoak	Kapunda
1871	419	208	106	2 273
1901	980	208	202	1 805
1921	1 255	722	366	2 009
1933	1 103	583	295	1 388
1954	1 839	635	510	1 185
1971	1 813	469	262	1 261
1991	1 819	888	451	1 979

Census year	Lyndoch	Nuriootpa	Tanunda	Williamstown
1871	409	279	547	91
1901	262	330	630	241
1921	666	774	1 100	620
1933	520	1 034	1 328	737
1954	507	1 465	1 626	575
1971	316	2 468	1 939	441
1991	957	3 321	3 087	855

The population of the Region in terms of current boundaries has been estimated for censuses from 1901. As can be seen from the following table, the total population has almost doubled since the beginning of the century with most of the growth occurring in the last twenty years.

Population at census dates: Barossa Region

Census year	Persons	Census year	Persons
1901	13 159	1966	16 061
1911	13 657	1971	16 102
1921	13 853	1976	17 782
1933	14 340	1981	19 119
1947	14 472	1986	21 048
1954	15 918	1991	23 347
1961	16 184	1995 (estimate)	25 849



Bethany, where the first
Lutheran immigrants
settled in 1842

*South Australian
Tourism Commission*



Early workings of the
Kapunda mine

S.T. Gill



Coopering wine barrels

Barossa Wine &
Tourism Association Inc.



Vineyard in the Barossa

Barossa Wine &
Tourism Association Inc.



Delivering wine grapes
for crushing

*Barossa Wine &
Tourism Association Inc.*



Pouring crushed red
grape juice into wine
fermentation tanks

*Barossa Wine &
Tourism Association Inc.*



'Working horses of the past' parading in the Barossa Vintage Festival

Barossa Wine & Tourism Association Inc.



Hot air ballooning is popular in the Barossa Vintage Festival

Barossa Wine & Tourism Association Inc.

Age distribution

In 1995 the age profile of the population in the Barossa Region was slightly younger than that of South Australia, with 22.6% aged 0–14 years and 13.1% aged 65 and over. The respective proportions for the State were 20.4% and 13.7%.

It is noticeable, however, that the age profile varied between statistical local areas. For example, persons aged 0–14 constituted more than 24% of the population in both Barossa and Light and around 9% were aged 65 and over while the comparable proportions for Tanunda were 20.5% and 19.7% respectively.

The sex ratio, i.e. the number of males per 100 females, was 102 for the Barossa Region compared with 99 for South Australia. Kapunda recorded a sex ratio of 108 compared with Tanunda's 96.

Estimated resident population: Barossa Region, 30 June 1995

Age, sex	Angaston	Barossa	Kapunda	Light	Tanunda	Total
0 – 4	447	404	202	377	275	1 705
5 – 14	1 065	882	550	1 051	578	4 126
15 – 24	902	641	438	902	464	3 347
25 – 34	988	823	465	928	585	3 789
35 – 44	1 038	992	537	879	648	4 094
45 – 54	882	670	438	706	453	3 149
55 – 64	648	456	288	510	347	2 249
65 and over	1 090	467	473	540	820	3 390
 Males	 3 487	 2 728	 1 760	 3 044	 2 040	 13 059
Females	3 573	2 607	1 631	2 849	2 130	12 790
Total	7 060	5 335	3 391	5 893	4 170	25 849
 Sex ratio	 98	 105	 108	 107	 96	 102

Births and deaths

In 1994 the crude birth rate for the Region was 11.9 births per 1,000 estimated resident population. This was below the South Australian rate of 13.2.

Births: Barossa Region

Year	Angaston	Barossa	Kapunda	Light	Tanunda	Total
NUMBER						
1992	94	68	37	59	40	298
1993	86	81	41	65	55	328
1994	92	62	33	63	52	302
RATE (a)						
1992	13.4	14.1	10.8	10.5	9.9	12.0
1993	12.2	16.1	12.2	11.4	13.7	13.0
1994	13.0	12.1	9.7	10.9	12.8	11.9

(a) Per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Over the last three years for which details are available, the birth rate for the Barossa statistical local area has been consistently higher than the average for the Region while the rates for Light and Kapunda have been below that of the Region.

In 1994 the crude death rate for the Region was 7.5 deaths per 1,000 estimated resident population. This was below the South Australian rate of 8.0. Over the last three years for which details are available, the death rates for Tanunda and Angaston statistical local areas have been much higher than the average for the Region while the rates for Barossa and Light have been well below that rate.

Year	Deaths: Barossa Region					Total
	Angaston	Barossa	Kapunda	Light	Tanunda	
NUMBER						
1992	57	19	27	24	45	172
1993	57	22	22	25	55	181
1994	65	25	22	24	54	190
RATE (a)						
1992	8.1	3.9	7.9	4.3	11.1	6.9
1993	8.1	4.4	6.6	4.4	13.7	7.2
1994	9.2	4.9	6.5	4.2	13.3	7.5

(a) Per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Education

The Roseworthy Campus of the University of Adelaide which encompasses a major part of the Faculty of Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences is situated at Roseworthy. The Barossa Valley Campus of the Murray Institute of TAFE (Technical and Further Education) is located at Nuriootpa.

In the Barossa Region in 1995 there were 4 pre-schools, 20 primary schools, 5 high schools and 1 combined primary/secondary school. Of these 1 high and 4 primary schools were administered by religious denominations.

Health

Major public hospitals are located at Angaston, Kapunda and Tanunda. There are nursing homes in Freeling and Tanunda. In the Region there are 10 general practitioner medical clinics, 3 community health centres, 8 dental clinics and an ambulance service. Physiotherapy, chiropractic, optometry and veterinary services are also provided.

BREDA

The Barossa Regional Economic Development Authority (BREDA) is one of fifteen regional development boards that are jointly funded by the DMISBARD (Department of Manufacturing Industry, Small Business and Regional Development) and the local councils of the respective Region.

BRFDA aims to foster activities which will improve the economic output and create employment which is sustainable and consistent with the social, cultural and environmental aspirations of the Barossa Region and which will contribute to the broader regional development objectives of the State and Commonwealth Governments.

Industry

Grape growing and wine production are the dominant industries in the Barossa Region. These in turn have encouraged the development of the tourism and hospitality industries. Of importance also are cereal crops, livestock, poultry, forest products, fruit and vegetables.

The following table gives the number of business locations for a selection of industries.

Barossa Region: business locations by selected industries at 30 June 1995

Industry	Angaston	Barossa	Kapunda	Light	Tanunda	Total
Vegetable growing	3	1	—	6	1	11
Grape growing	106	45	37	58	79	325
Stone fruit growing	9	2	4	3	2	20
Grain, sheep and beef						
cattle farming	43	59	124	168	7	401
Dairy cattle farming	10	5	7	6	1	29
Poultry farming	1	8	1	7	—	17
Pig farming	1	1	2	12	—	16
Horse farming	4	3	2	7	1	17
Wine and spirit						
manufacturing	5	4	—	1	11	21
Liquor wholesaling	2	2	—	1	4	9
Accommodation, cafes						
and restaurants	20	11	8	10	17	66
Road freight transport	16	8	2	5	1	32

Industry and occupation details were collected from the population at the 1991 Census. The following table summarises industry information for the Barossa Region.

The 2,217 persons employed in manufacturing made up nearly 21% of the labour force and accounted for more than 25% of employed males but fewer than 15% of employed females.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing employed 15% of male workers and nearly 11% of female workers. The highest proportion (26%) of female workers was in community services but fewer than 10% of males were employed in this area. The proportions of employees involved in wholesale and retail trade were similar for males (14%) and females (13%).

Employed population: industry by age and sex, Barossa Region, Census 1991

Industry	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.	931	482	1 413	13.3
Mining	59	3	62	0.6
Manufacturing	1 564	653	2 217	20.9
Electricity, gas and water	68	9	77	0.7
Construction	374	80	454	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	878	594	1 472	13.9
Transport and storage	237	61	298	2.8
Communication	76	30	106	1.0
Finance, property and business services	267	289	556	5.2
Public administration and defence	233	99	332	3.1
Community services	591	1 140	1 731	16.3
Recreation, personal and other services	252	430	682	6.4
Not classifiable	33	12	45	0.4
Not stated	601	573	1 174	11.1
Total	6 164	4 455	10 619	100.0

Agriculture

The following table gives an overview of the main agricultural aggregates for the Barossa Region in 1994–95.

Barossa Region: rural summary, 1994–95

Item	Angaston	Barossa	Kapunda
Establishments	212	130	175
Total area (ha)	18 075	20 724	55 518
Area of crops (ha)	4 445	3 528	20 303
Cattle for meat	1 205	3 743	2 058
Cattle for milk	852	531	680
Sheep	25 451	26 130	62 103
Lambs	5 232	3 502	17 563
Pigs	1 915	120	681
Chickens for meat	—	257 000	32 636
Chickens for eggs	19 100	40 520	1 501
Wheat for grain (tonnes)	793	1 184	13 256
Barley for grain (tonnes)	826	269	6 138
Grapes for wine (tonnes)	14 248	7 085	3 825
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced (\$'000)	17 638	11 495	13 646

Barossa Region: rural summary, 1994–95 (continued)

Item	Light	Tanunda	Total
Establishments	270	110	897
Total area (ha)	53 815	4 526	152 658
Area of crops (ha)	37 539	1 818	67 633
Cattle for meat	1 552	161	8 719
Cattle for milk	740	9	2 812
Sheep	25 066	2 799	141 549
Lambs	7 384	858	34 539
Pigs	78 541	2	81 259
Chickens for meat	393 931	—	683 567
Chickens for eggs	68 511	—	129 632
Wheat for grain (tonnes)	16 438	143	31 814
Barley for grain (tonnes)	10 953	20	18 206
Grapes for wine (tonnes)	3 106	7 664	35 928
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced (\$'000)	32 761	6 146	81 686

In 1994–95 almost 11% of the grapes grown in South Australia were produced in the Barossa Region. The next table gives details of the area of vines and grape production for the Region by statistical local area.

Area of vines, grape production, Barossa Region, 1994–95

Statistical local area	Area		Production		
	Bearing	Not bearing	Wine-making	Other	Total production
	ha	ha	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Angaston	1 916	302	14 248	2	14 251
Barossa	1 074	165	7 085	—	7 085
Kapunda.	802	114	3 825	—	3 825
Light.	574	62	3 106	—	3 106
Tanunda	1 372	212	7 664	2	7 666
Total	5 737	855	35 928	4	35 932

Fruit growing is one of the agricultural pursuits in the Region. The following table gives details of the more prominent pome and stone fruits grown in the area. In 1994–95, the Barossa produced around 3.5% of the plums and prunes, 2.5% of the peaches, and 2% of the pears and apricots grown in South Australia.

Pome and stone fruits: trees, production, Barossa Region, 1994–95

Item	Trees under 6 years	Trees 6 years and over	Production (kg)
Apples	1 139	1 056	64 709
Pears (including nashi)	46	3 872	125 031
Apricots	3 077	12 291	378 050
Nectarines	83	21	3 223
Peaches	561	4 805	212 688
Plums and prunes	637	3 747	144 428

Cereal production is a feature of the Region. The following table summarises area, production and yield for selected crops in 1994–95.

Selected crops: area, production and yield, Barossa Region, 1994–95

Item	Area	Production	Yield
	ha	tonnes	tonnes/ha
Barley for grain	12 847	18 206	1.4
Oats for grain	2 024	2 550	1.3
Triticale for grain	1 671	2 551	1.5
Wheat for grain	19 981	31 814	1.6
Chick peas for grain	999	647	0.6
Faba, tick and horse beans	2 568	1 394	0.5
Lupins for grain	1 835	886	0.5
Field peas for grain	9 819	8 199	0.8
Oats for hay	4 448	9 405	2.1
Other cereals for hay	1 862	5 191	2.8
Lucerne cut for hay	267	706	2.6
Other pastures cut for hay	1 773	3 104	1.8

Yields for most crops were equal to or higher than the State average. The Region accounted for 1.6% of barley, 2.9% of oats, 5.8% of triticale, 2.1% of wheat, 8.2% of chick peas and 5.8% of field peas for grain production in South Australia. Oats for hay and total cereals were 5.6% and 6.9% of State production respectively.

In 1994–95, 491 hectares in the Region were devoted to the production of vegetables for human consumption. The main vegetables grown were potatoes, carrots, onions and pumpkins.

Poultry for the production of both eggs and meat is a notable agricultural activity in the Region. In 1994–95, 3.1 million meat chickens and 2.4 million dozen eggs for human consumption (more than 18% of the State total) were produced. Chickens for meat production on holdings constituted almost 16% of the State total while 18.5% of the chickens for egg production were located in the Region.

Manufacturing

Of the grapes crushed in Australia in 1994-95, 51.2% were processed in South Australia with the Barossa Region accounting for 16.3% of the total. There are several large wineries and fifty medium to smaller sized boutique wineries involved in the manufacturing, wholesaling or retailing of wine. The Barossa also produces almost one-half of the State's total volume of wine and South Australia in turn produces one-half of the national volume of wine. The Barossa is the single largest contributing Region to the wine industry in Australia. The Barossa itself has an annual vintage of approximately 40,000 tonnes of grapes and the wineries in this Region also crush grapes and blend wines from other regions in Australia.

Infrastructure in the Barossa Valley ensures the efficiency of the Region's wine industry with the operation of large bottling lines and the existence of wine label companies and other suppliers to the wine industry. There are four manufacturers involved in the production of wine and spirits in the area which employ more than 100 persons. There is also a major business involved mainly in liquor wholesaling.

Other significant manufacturers in the Region include a cement and lime producer, an architectural aluminium manufacturer and a manufacturer of agricultural machinery.

Mining

The Region also has a significant mining industry with a quarry at Angaston producing limestone. The Barossa is also a producer of sand, clay and quartzite. In 1995 there were twelve mining locations in the Region which were involved mainly in gravel and sand mining.

Tourism

The Barossa Region holds a very high level of market awareness as a South Australian holiday destination, outside of the Adelaide metropolitan area. The wine industry adds to tourism potential with visiting tourists choosing to go to many of the wineries and taking advantage of the opportunity to learn about one of the State's most successful industries.

The Barossa Wine and Tourism Association have opened the Region's Barossa Wine & Visitor Centre which contains a scale model of a winery and provides tourists with an excellent introduction to the history and workings of the wine industry.

The landscape and scenery of the Barossa with the seasonal colour changes in the 'patchwork quilt' of vineyards is spectacular and the combination of premium wines, history and regional food are excellent tourist attractions. Barossa foods such as German style smallgoods, smoked meats, dried fruits, olive oil, fresh breads and pates express the regionality and history of the area.

The mining and agricultural history of the Kapunda-Freeling area is of interest and tourists are able to visit the old mines and experience historical tours. The University of Adelaide's Roseworthy Campus has an Agricultural Interpretive Centre where tourists can study the history of the methods of agricultural and pastoral farming in the Region.

Festivals and special events

The *International Barossa Music Festival* held in the Spring of each year (5–20 October 1996) attracts world wide attention. The 1996 event included the *Tanunda Band Festival* and featured more than 60 performances, many of them in the Region's historic churches and wineries; the performances ranged from orchestral music, opera, theatre and dance.

The *Classic Gourmet Weekend*, which occurs in August each year, attracts thousands of visitors. Participating wineries serve an entree sized meal prepared by a restaurant along with their wines, sold by the glass to encourage visitors to taste the range of wines that are made in the Region. The gourmet weekend is an important promotion for the Region and the wine industry.

Another important festival on the Barossa event calendar is the biennial *Barossa Vintage Festival*. Celebrating the spirit of harvesting the grapes, the 1997 Festival will be held from 31 March to 6 April and will involve a float procession, traditional maypole dancing, dinners and performances throughout the Valley during the week of vintage festivities.

In the tradition of a proud Celtic heritage, Kapunda holds the annual *Celtic Festival* the weekend before Easter every year. The Celtic Festival features folk music, singing and dancing.

Appendix

Statistical Summary

In the next twenty-one pages, a historical summary of some of the more important statistics relating to South Australia is shown. This is intended to present a general picture of the development of the State. Naturally the range of statistics available for the early years of the colony is very limited, and in addition it is not always possible to achieve perfect comparability in presenting details covering a period in excess of 150 years. Generally, all series on each page relate to either financial or calendar years but some financial year series have been included on pages which contain information shown in calendar years.

The first year shown on each page is the earliest for which any series on that page is available. Blanks at the top of some columns indicate that information relating to these particular series either was not collected or is not available for these early years, or is not available on a basis comparable to more recent statistics.

All major breaks in series are covered by footnotes, but minor changes are not so recorded, and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind. An example can be quoted from the table on deaths from principal causes where comparability is affected somewhat by changes in classification, particularly in 1950, but no footnote to this effect has been included.

The following standard symbols have been used throughout the summary.

- n.a. not collected
- n.y.a. not yet available
- p preliminary figure or series subject to revision
- .. not applicable
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- break in continuity of figures

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY^(a)

Year	Population estimate at 31 December			Annual population growth			
				Recorded natural increase (b)	Rate of natural increase (c)	Total increase	Rate of population growth
	Males	Females	Persons				%
1836	309	237	546			546	
1841	8 755	6 730	15 485			855	5.84
1846	14 711	11 182	25 893	577	22.29	3 433	15.29
1851	37 321	29 217	66 538	1 786	26.85	2 838	4.46
1856	56 264	51 622	107 886	3 341	30.97	10 499	10.78
1861	67 409	63 403	130 812	3 589	28.00	5 230	4.17
1866	88 024	80 883	168 907	4 029	24.39	7 430	4.60
1871	97 019	91 625	188 644	4 704	25.21	4 098	2.22
1876	116 894	107 666	224 560	4 674	21.51	14 484	6.89
1881	152 453	133 518	285 971	6 696	23.81	9 578	3.47
1886	160 814	145 896	306 710	6 943	22.54	-2 603	-0.84
1891	168 826	155 895	324 721	6 526	20.23	5 774	1.81
1896	179 024	173 043	352 067	5 974	16.95	99	0.03
1901	(d)180 440	(d)178 890	(d)359 330	(d)5 105	14.29	(d)2 080	0.58
1906	184 803	181 710	366 513	5 049	13.90	3 892	1.07
1911	214 061	205 331	419 392	7 019	17.05	12 530	3.08
1916 (e)	212 585	229 253	441 838	6 780	15.35	-4 147	0.93
1921	251 170	250 572	501 742	6 992	14.07	10 736	2.19
1926	285 013	275 912	560 925	6 606	11.92	13 877	2.54
1931	289 397	287 682	577 079	4 191	7.28	2 612	0.45
1941 (e)	301 645	304 721	606 366	4 677	7.78	7 310	1.22
1946 (e)	317 238	323 180	640 418	9 352	14.72	9 536	1.51
1951	375 188	368 597	743 785	10 279	14.03	20 942	2.90
1956	436 807	425 145	861 952	11 371	13.40	27 291	3.27
1961	494 600	484 800	979 400	14 584	15.03	22 400	2.68
1966	554 000	549 800	1 103 700	11 017	10.07	20 700	1.92
1971	602 000	606 700	1 208 700	..	..	..	..
1976	637 800	642 300	1 280 200	8 902	6.98	9 500	0.75
1977	643 200	649 100	1 292 300	9 406	7.31	12 100	0.94
1978	645 400	653 200	1 298 600	8 781	6.78	6 300	0.49
1979	648 200	656 400	1 304 600	8 753	6.73	6 000	0.46
1980	651 600	661 100	1 312 600	8 861	6.77	8 000	0.61
1981	657 000	668 200	1 325 200	9 550	7.24	12 600	0.96
1982	663 600	674 100	1 337 800	8 751	6.57	12 600	0.95
1983	671 700	681 500	1 353 200	9 961	7.40	15 400	1.15
1984	678 000	687 400	1 365 300	9 952	7.32	12 100	0.89
1985	684 400	692 400	1 376 800	9 295	6.78	11 500	0.84
1986	689 800	697 300	1 387 100	9 413	6.81	10 300	0.75
1987	695 000	704 000	1 399 000	8 704	6.25	11 900	0.86
1988	701 200	711 200	1 412 300	8 466	6.02	13 300	0.95
1989	707 400	718 000	1 425 500	8 262	5.82	13 200	0.93
1990	713 900	725 000	1 438 900	8 925	6.23	13 400	0.94
1991	720 500	731 400	1 451 900	8 484	5.87	13 000	0.90
1992	725 000	735 500	1 460 400	8 406	5.77	8 500	0.59
1993	728 000	738 500	1 466 600	8 527	5.83	6 100	0.42
1994	730 300	740 900	1 471 300	7 707	5.24	4 700	0.32
1995p	732 700	743 200	1 475 900	8 064	5.48	4 600	0.31

(a) Figures before January 1962 exclude full-blood Aborigines. Figures from 1971 are estimated resident population. (b) Births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines, where identified, have been excluded from natural increase before 1 January 1962. (c) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population. From 1971 mean estimated resident population. (d) Includes Northern Territory before 1901. (e) During the 1914-18 War, defence personnel leaving the State were treated as departures, but during the 1939-45 War they were retained in the population, and troops of other States and countries were excluded.

BIRTHS AND SOCIAL

Year	Live births			Adoptions (b)	Marriages		Divorces (c)	
	Number	Rate (a)	Ex-nuptial (%)		Number	Total	Rate (a)	Total
1846	937	36.2			220	8.5		
1851	2 759	41.5			189	2.8		
1856	4 488	41.6		57	1 171	10.9		
1861	5 551	43.3		49	1 158	9.0		
1866	6 782	41.1		43	1 299	7.9		
1871	7 082	38.0		67	1 250	6.7		
1876	8 224	37.8		93	1 852	8.5		
1881	10 708	38.1	2.3	84	2 308	8.2		
1886	11 177	36.3	2.4	82	1 976	6.4	10	0.0
1891	10 737	33.4	2.9	63	2 315	7.2	5	0.0
1896	10 012	28.4	3.5	76	2 183	6.2	6	0.0
1901	9 079	25.4	4.0	67	2 304	6.5	6	0.0
1906	8 921	24.6	4.0	85	2 679	7.4	3	0.0
1911	11 057	28.9	4.2	60	4 036	9.8	20	0.0
1916	11 857	26.9	3.8	104	3 602	8.2	14	0.0
1921	11 974	24.1	3.1	111	4 383	8.8	88	0.2
1926	11 483	20.7	3.1	216	4 503	8.1	71	0.1
1931	9 079	15.7	3.3	241	3 069	5.3	138	0.2
1936	8 911	15.2	3.1	297	5 182	8.8	213	0.4
1941	10 965	18.2	2.8	319	6 855	11.4	273	0.5
1946	15 813	24.9	3.2	371	6 700	10.6	654	1.0
1951	17 463	23.8	2.9	399	6 646	9.1	637	0.9
1956	18 964	22.4	3.4	402	6 277	7.4	567	0.7
1961	22 399	23.1	4.6	594	6 804	7.0	718	0.7
1966(d)	20 362	18.6	6.8	783	9 051	8.3	1 069	1.0
1967	20 386	18.4	6.7	839	9 434	8.5	929	0.8
1968	21 207	18.9	7.4	780	9 652	8.6	915	0.8
1969	21 977	19.3	6.9	797	10 599	9.3	963	0.8
1970	22 617	19.5	7.6	834	10 864	9.4	939	0.8
1971	22 996	19.4	7.8	879	10 833	9.2	1 264	1.1
1972	21 844	18.2	8.3	776	10 829	9.1	1 235	1.0
1973	20 407	16.8	8.8	649	10 806	9.0	1 582	1.3
1974	20 181	16.3	9.3	558	10 769	8.8	1 561	1.3
1975	19 986	16.0	9.7	551	9 843	8.0	1 812	1.4
1976	18 947	14.9	9.4	549	10 902	8.6	1 061 142	4.8
1977	19 260	15.0	9.8	658	10 126	7.9	4 419	3.4
1978	18 558	14.3	11.0	506	9 800	7.6	3 805	2.9
1979	18 478	14.2	11.4	415	9 778	7.6	3 794	2.9
1980	18 499	14.1	12.5	475	10 064	7.8	4 203	3.2
1981	19 351	14.7	13.0	505	10 252	7.8	4 132	3.1
1982	19 294	14.5	13.1	396	10 935	8.2	4 526	3.4
1983	(e) 19 830	14.8	14.3	424	10 550	7.9	4 431	3.3
1984	20 052	14.8	14.5	438	10 643	7.9	4 114	3.0
1985	19 790	14.5	14.6	222	10 448	7.4	4 216	3.1
1986	19 741	14.4	17.5	347	9 878	7.2	3 776	2.8
1987	19 235	13.8	17.8	346	9 695	7.0	4 050	2.9
1988	19 155	13.6	18.8	244	10 128	7.2	4 031	2.9
1989	19 610	13.8	21.0	229	9 776	6.9	3 740	2.6
1990	19 863	13.9	22.8	147	9 609	6.7	4 066	2.8
1991	19 640	13.6	24.3	108	9 392	6.5	4 215	2.9
1992	19 311	13.3	25.0	116	9 423	6.5	4 074	2.8
1993	20 078	13.7	25.4	116	9 114	6.2	4 063	2.8
1994	19 409	13.2	26.5	101	8 909	6.1	4 192	2.9
1995	r.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	108	8 547	5.8	4 199	2.8

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mean resident population. From 1976 mean resident population. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) Until 1945, includes only nullities and judicial separations. From 1945, divorces are defined as decrees made absolute in SA. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 State of usual residence not State of registration. (f) The Family Law Act 1975 (Cwlth) came into operation throughout Australia in 1976.

DEATHS

Year	Number	Rate (a)	Rates from principal causes (a)		Infant (b)	
			Diseases of the heart	Cancer	Number	Rate (c)
1841						
1846	360	14.0			539	195.4
1851	973	14.6			610	135.9
1856	1 147	10.6	0.1		1 064	191.7
1861	1 962	15.3	0.1			
1866	2 753	16.7	0.2		1 385	204.2
1871	2 378	12.7	0.2		851	120.2
1876	3 550	16.3	0.4		1 228	149.3
1881	4 012	14.3	0.3		1 364	127.4
1886	4 234	13.8	0.3		1 409	126.1
1891	4 211	13.1	0.5		976	90.8
1896	4 038	11.5	0.5		1 015	101.0
1901	3 974	11.1	0.6		909	100.1
1906	3 872	10.7	0.8		675	75.7
1911	4 038	9.8	1.0	0.7	670	60.6
1916	5 077	11.5	1.3	0.8	868	73.2
1921	4 982	10.0	1.1	0.9	784	65.5
1926	4 877	8.8	1.0	1.0	509	44.3
1931	4 888	8.5	1.4	1.2	330	36.4
1936	5 464	9.3	1.9	1.3	277	31.1
1941	6 288	10.5	2.6	1.3	356	32.5
1946	6 461	10.2	3.0	1.3	428	27.1
1951	7 184	9.8	3.2	1.2	428	24.5
1956	7 593	9.0	3.2	1.2	377	19.9
1961	7 815	8.1	2.9	1.3	448	20.0
1966(d)	9 345	8.5	3.2	1.3	364	17.9
1967	9 071	8.2	3.1	1.4	346	17.0
1968	9 916	8.8	3.3	1.4	345	16.3
1969	9 337	8.2	3.0	1.5	347	15.8
1970	10 138	8.8	3.2	1.4	367	16.2
1971	9 686	8.2	2.9	1.4	366	15.9
1972	9 764	8.1	2.9	1.5	367	16.8
1973	9 835	8.1	3.0	1.5	276	13.5
1974	10 236	8.3	3.0	1.5	312	15.5
1975	9 947	7.9	2.9	1.5	222	11.1
1976	9 999	7.8	2.9	1.5	276	14.6
1977	9 784	7.6	2.8	1.5	221	11.5
1978	9 763	7.5	2.8	1.5	227	12.2
1979	9 661	7.4	2.8	1.5	166	9.0
1980	9 580	7.3	2.6	1.6	187	10.1
1981	9 706	7.4	2.6	1.7	157	8.1
1982	10 457	7.9	2.8	1.7	221	11.5
1983(e)	9 869	7.3	2.6	1.7	183	9.2
1984	10 099	7.4	2.6	1.8	152	7.6
1985	10 496	7.7	2.7	1.8	188	9.5
1986	10 328	7.5	2.7	1.8	146	7.4
1987	10 531	7.6	2.7	1.8	165	8.6
1988	10 690	7.6	2.7	1.9	152	7.9
1989	11 348	8.0	2.7	1.9	146	7.4
1990	10 938	7.6	2.5	2.0	168	8.5
1991	11 176	7.7	2.5	2.0	109	5.5
1992	10 925	7.5	2.5	1.9	117	6.1
1993	11 528	7.9	2.6	2.4	104	5.2
1994	11 710	8.0	2.5	2.1	92	4.7

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mid-year population. From 1976 mean resident population. (b) Under one year of age from 1871, previously under two years of age. (c) Rate per 1,000 live births registered. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 State of usual residence no: State of registration.

EDUCATION

Year	Primary and secondary								Tertiary students	
	Government schools (a)			Non government schools			Universities (b)	Colleges of Advanced Education		Technical and Further Education
	Students			Students						
Year	No.	Primary	Secondary	No.	Primary	Secondary	Universities (b)	Colleges of Advanced Education		Technical and Further Education
1851	115	3 031								
1856	147	6 516								
1861	219	10 711		236						
1866	292	14 690		n.a.						
1871	307	15 791		n.a.						
1876	281	25 889		326			58			
1881	405	36 888		363			74			
1886	504	44 405		n.a.			197			
1891	552	47 094		285			246			
1896	639	59 944		232			320			
1901	706	63 183		230			591			
1906	708	57 270		215			626			
1911	743	53 494	1 800	179	(c)9 753		641			
1916	857	63 935	3 047	(d)218	(c)11 121		491			
1921	973	77 111	3 067	171	(d)12 785		1 338			
1926	1 019	79 204	6 527	188	16 139		1 575			
1931	1 075	81 218	10 503	186	14 310		2 092			
1936	1 100	75 411	9 280	174	13 993		2 025			
1941	1 006	63 303	10 761	167	13 915		2 211			
1946	811	61 242	11 870	145	16 310		3 723			
1951	728	81 642	14 106	146	20 677		3 720			
1956	699	118 365	22 134	163	29 050		3 828			
1961	688	135 274	41 889	165	35 652		6 250			
1966	700	154 253	60 834	172	(e)24 188	(e)12 999	9 364			
1971	662	156 458	74 982	169	22 669	15 018	10 682	4 242		
1972	(f)615	154 886	77 926	163	22 232	15 233	11 124	(g)4 291	78 540	
1973	614	152 698	79 088	163	21 929	15 806	11 497	6 662	78 214	
1974	613	152 901	79 578	157	22 399	16 494	12 264	12 163	88 154	
1975	619	151 975	82 737	151	22 479	16 818	12 876	13 773	91 421	
1976	625	151 499	82 115	147	22 177	17 122	13 493	14 560	124 305	
1977	626	152 079	81 131	145	22 361	17 085	13 390	15 168	139 651	
1978	628	149 964	80 491	151	22 353	17 088	12 904	15 996	137 837	
1979	632	146 793	77 732	155	22 591	17 381	12 840	16 042	147 329	
1980	638	142 290	76 392	159	23 347	17 769	12 677	16 976	149 437	
1981	638	137 860	75 173	163	24 729	18 583	12 811	17 558	163 440	
1982	(h)716	131 250	75 266	169	25 805	19 952	12 892	17 031	168 007	
1983	714	127 334	78 183	173	27 183	21 087	13 242	17 158	177 913	
1984	708	121 615	79 605	174	(i)27 427	21 957	13 584	18 277	169 430	
1985	708	117 588	78 648	175	28 133	23 113	13 833	18 434	139 129	
1986	711	115 388	75 686	178	28 729	24 059	13 971	19 742	140 892	
1987	717	112 311	73 670	177	29 125	24 834	14 407	18 903	140 500	
1988	715	112 349	71 108	178	29 912	25 333	15 142	20 178	(j)101 246	
1989	708	117 266	67 259	183	31 127	25 236	16 069	21 836	102 526	
1990	706	119 490	65 378	185	32 179	25 688	18 274	n.a.	101 016	
1991	696	122 139	64 675	184	33 925	26 094	(k)43 291		94 304	
1992	682	124 254	63 302	184	35 123	26 123	44 285		91 397	
1993	677	124 802	59 818	184	36 481	26 126	44 471		83 630	
1994	674	124 043	57 597	189	38 037	26 334	47 277		90 803	
1995	660	122 582	55 889	193	39 355	26 966	49 432		89 355	

(a) Net enrolment to 1969, thereafter at census date (at or about 1 August, or 1 July). Includes Northern Territory before 1958. (b) Excludes students at Conservatorium of Music not also enrolled for degree or diploma subject. (c) On last school day. (d) Non-government schools compulsorily registered, previous years incomplete. From 1916 to 1961 net enrolment including Northern Territory. (e) From 1962 at census date. Excludes Northern Territory. (f) From 1972 includes only primary and secondary, before 1972 included technical institutions. (g) In approved courses at colleges of advanced education. (h) Government junior primary schools counted separate from 1982. (i) From 1984 includes a small number of special students. (j) Data are not comparable to previous years because of reduction of double counting of individuals. (k) Figures are an amalgamation of all campuses of the former SACAE with the University of Adelaide, Flinders University and the University of South Australia.

HEALTH

Year	Recognised public hospitals		Public mental hospitals admissions during year (a)	Medical practitioners registered
	Number of hospitals	Admissions		
1846	1		10	22
1851	1	413	9	68
1856	1	559	69	101
1861	1	795	68	111
1866	1	1 257	88	85
1871	1	1 433	111	77
1876	1	2 282	149	94
1881	1	2 258	199	113
1886	1	2 022	207	152
1891	1	2 301	224	177
1896	1	2 633	195	279
1901	1	3 554	214	341
1906	9	4 476	231	242
1911	21	8 547	273	299
1916	27	12 453	302	326
1921	31	15 642	272	360
1926	45	22 438	249	445
1931	51	26 505	250	457
1936	52	34 014	272	477
1941	55	40 593	247	814
1946	(b) 58	(b) 46 696	(b) 302	947
1951	60	57 401	452	1 172
1956	65	69 295	553	1 395
1961	66	87 386	1 846	1 739
1966	67	111 313	2 810	2 175
1967	65	117 693	2 866	2 282
1968	65	122 835	2 733	2 372
1969	65	132 864	2 964	2 474
1970	66	135 433	3 378	2 568
1971	67	135 927	3 527	2 707
1972	68	147 058	3 602	3 054
1973	69	158 261	3 225	3 154
1974	70	164 797	3 309	3 348
1975	71	168 832	3 410	3 767
1976	73	179 733	3 665	4 531
1977	81	190 806	3 489	4 574
1978	81	202 802	3 648	4 783
1979	81	216 315	3 971	4 800
1980	81	220 138	4 470	5 100
1981	81	228 593	6 279	5 500
1982	81	222 319	6 790	4 778
1983	81	237 625	5 867	4 991
1984	81	249 572	6 084	5 200
1985	81	241 123	7 026	5 247
1986	81	242 709	7 700	5 271
1987	81	246 004	6 210	5 318
1988	81	251 148	5 456	5 331
1989	81	257 665	4 530	5 475
1990	81	265 932	4 634	5 651
1991	81	270 946	4 447	5 693
1992	81	271 587	4 318	5 676
1993	81	274 145	4 393	5 263
1994	82	284 633	5 033	5 373
1995	82	(c) 298 205	5 109	5 570

(a) From 1959-60 covers all in-patients (certified and voluntary) in institutions. Before this covered only certified patients in two 'long-term' institutions. (b) Year ended 30 June from 1946. (c) Separations from 1994-95.

LAW AND ORDER : SOCIAL WELFARE

Year	Courts			Pensioners (d)		
	Matters proven (a)		Police personnel	Bank-buupties	Age and invalid	Disability and service
	Higher courts (b)	Lower courts (c)				
1841	37			36		
1846	40			16		
1851	103		127	106		
1856	85	2 919	174	88		
1861	62	3 025	151	115		
1866	107	4 341	208	252		
1871	91	4 864	187	247		
1876	129	7 905	257	200		
1881	213	13 231	371	696		
1886	121	6 808	401	535		
1891	85	6 918	388	142		
1896	110	5 149	347	240		
1901	98	4 968	359	165		
1906	92	5 249	373	172		
1911	74	7 303	423	190		
1916	52	7 145	541	324	10 993	794
1921	97	8 968	566	155	12 320	14 663
1926	174	21 417	633	439	14 098	16 144
1931	274	14 760	763	996	20 602	16 653
1936	171	14 920	701	551	26 134	15 997
1941	177	21 990	707	284	29 642	15 424
1946	231	(e) 20 585	(e) 830	23	29 512	30 687
1951	307	28 675	913	53	36 582	51 589
1956	362	28 221	1 018	150	47 754	66 535
1961	606	52 155	1 376	561	60 483	72 695
1966	738	71 694	1 595	648	67 999	68 439
1971	(f) 931	110 543	1 971	(g) 826	88 936	60 406
1976	1 080	(h) 95 758	2 548	351	130 229	(i) 59 536
1977	1 075	105 224	2 718	456	136 473	60 492
1978	1 258	105 413	2 879	673	141 941	61 642
1979	1 281	88 404	3 093	847	146 860	62 505
1980	n.a.	n.a.	(j) 3 423	1 016	159 599	65 109
1981	n.a.	n.a.	3 427	1 012	153 210	67 696
1982	1 321	(k) 15 384	3 400	860	155 924	69 924
1983	1 935	(l) 31 102	3 357	962	160 694	73 812
1984	2 213	32 526	3 361	817 (m) 171 418		76 686
1985	2 923	29 455	3 373	706	172 064	77 967
1986	2 549	31 918	3 492	922	174 057	78 401
1987	3 096	30 235	3 661	1 353	175 795	74 944
1988	2 639	n.a.	3 573	1 414	180 973	74 342
1989	3 976	n.a.	3 565	1 326	183 330	72 393
1990	n.a.	n.a.	3 650	1 322	185 048	71 158
1991	n.a.	n.a.	3 756	1 653	190 008	67 016
1992	n.a.	n.a.	3 774	2 031 (n) 194 941		68 356
1993	n.a.	n.a.	3 783	1 804	204 609	66 844
1994	n.a.	n.a.	3 813	1 713	213 365	65 002
1995	n.a.	n.a.	3 749	2 013	215 278	64 396

(a) Each offence counted separately when there are multiple charges against an individual. (b) Distinct persons only. From 1982 includes corporate bodies. (c) Year ended 30 June from 1943 to 1983. (d) Year ended 30 June. (e) Year ended 30 June from 1943. (f) Year ended 30 June from 1971 to 1979. (g) Year ended 30 June from 1971. (h) Excludes juvenile offenders from 1973. (i) From 1974-75, war pensions known as disability pensions. (j) From 1980 includes trainees, cadets and probationary constables. (k) Excludes offences relating to the Road Traffic Act. (l) From 1983 excludes minor traffic offences. (m) Includes carer pensions from 1984. (n) From 1992 Disability Support pension replaced the invalid pension and sheltered employment allowance.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Year	Civilian labour force (a)				Civilian employment (a)				Manufacturing employment (b)				Unemployed (a)		
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Number	Rate (c)	
	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	Persons	%	
1911										22.6		5.3			
1916-17										20.8		5.2			
1920-21										24.5		5.9			
1925-26										33.1		6.9			
1930-31										19.3		4.6			
1935-36										31.4		7.1			
1940-41										40.1		10.8			
1945-46										49.5		13.7			
1950-51										66.8		16.2			
1955-56										76.1		16.4			
1956-57										75.5		16.4			
1957-58										75.9		16.6			
1958-59										77.4		16.7			
1959-60										81.3		17.7			
1960-61										81.9		18.1			
1961-62										81.8		17.3			
1962-63										86.7		18.6			
1963-64										90.9		19.9			
1964-65										94.7		21.5			
1965-66										96.2		22.1			
1966-67	321.9	143.5	316.6	136.5	96.1	22.1	5.3	7.0	2.6						
1967-68	319.8	144.5	315.0	138.1	98.9	22.5	4.9	6.4	2.4						
1968-69	328.7	152.1	323.9	146.0	(d)93.3	(d)23.0	4.9	6.2	2.3						
1969-70	332.7	161.2	329.3	155.8	95.4	24.4	3.4	5.4	1.8						
1970-71	335.4	168.1	331.4	163.1	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	5.0	1.8						
1971-72	343.2	170.1	338.0	162.1	96.3	25.4	5.1	7.9	2.5						
1972-73	348.9	182.2	341.5	172.6	97.8	27.7	7.5	9.6	3.2						
1973-74	358.3	196.5	352.9	188.0	100.6	30.8	5.3	8.4	2.5						
1974-75	364.3	200.9	358.5	190.9	(e)91.8	(e)25.6	5.8	10.0	2.8						
1975-76	366.5	211.3	355.0	194.3	91.0	26.1	11.5	17.0	4.9						
1976-77	372.0	217.0	361.0	203.2	89.2	24.9	11.0	13.7	4.2						
1977-78	380.1	223.0	356.0	206.5	82.9	22.9	24.1	16.5	6.7						
1978-79	376.1	224.0	352.2	203.2	82.8	23.7	23.9	20.8	7.4						
1979-80	376.2	222.2	349.8	200.4	82.6	23.0	26.4	21.8	8.1						
1980-81	375.7	229.7	350.7	210.3	80.9	23.1	25.0	19.5	7.3						
1981-82	374.2	229.5	348.7	208.6	81.0	22.6	25.5	20.8	7.7						
1982-83	382.1	224.5	338.9	199.7	70.5	19.9	43.1	24.8	11.2						
1983-84	384.5	236.7	349.9	214.6	70.9	20.8	34.6	22.0	9.1						
1984-85	390.0	248.1	358.0	226.0	71.3	21.2	32.0	22.1	8.5						
1985-86	396.5	260.7	365.5	241.2	1.a.	n.a.	31.0	19.5	7.7						
1986-87	396.2	269.3	362.9	245.9	67.7	22.5	33.2	23.5	8.5						
1987-88	399.0	279.7	364.8	255.8	71.7	23.5	34.2	23.9	8.6						
1988-89	406.1	286.2	378.0	265.5	77.3	25.8	28.1	20.7	7.0						
1989-90	416.9	289.4	389.0	269.2	73.3	23.4	27.9	20.2	6.8						
1990-91	412.3	299.0	371.9	274.8	93.3	40.4	24.2	9.1							
1991-92	411.2	297.5	358.1	267.3	86.4	53.1	30.1	11.7							
1992-93	410.6	299.3	362.0	273.9	84.1	48.6	25.3	10.4							
1993-94	405.7	305.0	361.1	273.9	87.2	44.6	31.1	10.6							
1994-95	411.2	314.3	364.2	289.3	86.9	47.0	25.1	9.9							

(a) From the June Labour Force Survey from 1978; August in earlier years. (b) Average employment (including working proprietors), over the year to 1967-68. From 1968-69 employment at 30 June. (c) The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a proportion of the labour force. (d) Direct comparisons with previous years are not possible because of changes in scope. (e) From 1974-75 to 1988-89 excludes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons.

WAGES

31 December	State living wage		Basic and minimum wage rates (a)		Minimum weekly wage rates (b)		Award rates of pay indexes (c)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1911			5.10					
1916	5.40		6.15		5.90	2.48		
1921	7.95	3.50	7.95		8.94	4.52		
1926	8.55	3.95	8.55		9.57	5.00		
1931	6.30	3.15	5.81		7.50	4.39		
1936	6.60	3.30	6.90		7.95	4.33		
1941	8.70	4.35	8.40		10.58	5.54		
1946	9.85	5.50	10.20		12.41	7.60		
1951	19.50	14.80	19.50	14.60	23.60	17.02		
1956	24.10	18.05	24.20	18.05	29.63	20.92		
1957	25.10	18.80	25.10	18.80	20.69	21.95		
1958	25.60	19.20	25.60	19.20	31.24	22.38		
1959	27.10	20.30	27.10	20.30	33.99	23.92		
1960	27.10	20.30	27.10	20.30	34.22	24.29		
1961	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	35.46	25.20		
1962	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	35.65	25.23		
1963	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	36.40	25.52		
1964	30.30	22.70	30.30	22.70	38.69	27.29		
1965	30.30	22.70	30.30	22.70	39.48	27.75		
1966	32.30	24.20	32.30	24.20	41.75	29.42		
1967	33.30	25.20	(a)37.05		43.79	31.32		
1968	34.65	26.55	38.40		48.23	33.60		
1969	(d)34.65	(d)26.55	41.90		50.76	35.94		
1970	(d)34.65	(d)26.55	41.90		52.12	37.51		
1971	37.85	29.00	45.90		59.38	44.16		
1972	39.85	31.00	50.60		65.82	50.50		
1973	43.15	34.10	59.60		75.20	62.11		
1974	46.50	37.30	67.60	(e)60.80	103.32	91.47		
1975	(f)	(f)	82.40		115.13	103.34		
1976			100.20		132.20	125.62	104.3	104.4
1977			111.80		145.69	139.06	115.1	114.8
1978			119.60		158.53	149.15	124.2	123.1
1979			123.40		167.12	154.58	131.1	128.0
1980			134.40		184.39	172.56	146.2	144.8
1981			144.40		215.25	192.63	167.1	160.5
1982			144.40	(g)229.10	(g)209.52	186.1	181.2	
1983			150.60		(h)	(i)	195.8	191.6
1984			156.80				204.8	202.9
1985			168.50				(j)103.8	(j)103.8
1986			172.40				106.3	106.7
1987			182.40				111.5	111.9
1988			188.40				119.1	119.5
1989			204.10				127.3	127.4
1990			(j)				132.7	132.4
1991							139.1	140.5
1992							140.8	142.6
1993							142.3	144.4
1994							144.3	145.9
1995							146.7	148.6

(a) Provisions for minimum wages (adult males only) inserted in Commonwealth Awards in July 1966 and basic wages were replaced by the total wage concept in July 1967. (b) Adult rates for all industries excluding rural. (c) Base: weighted average minimum award rate, June 1976 = 100.0. Includes wage and salary earners for all industries except n.r.a., permanent defence forces and private households employing staff. (d) An economic loading of 3% of the sum of the living wage plus margin was added to all award rates of pay from December 1969 to January 1971. (e) Between May 1974 and June 1975 the minimum wage for adult males was extended to adult females in three steps. (f) Increased to \$48.20 and \$38.60 for males and females respectively from May 1975 and abolished in September 1975, award rates thereafter being specified as total wages. (g) At 1 August. (h) Discontinued and replaced by award rates of pay indexes. (i) Base: June 1985 = 100.0. (j) Discontinued. Minimum wage rates are now determined for individual State Awards.

PRICES

Year	Retail price indexes: Adelaide						Agricultural produce at principal markets		
	'C' Series (a)			Consumer (b)			Wheat (per tonne) (c)	Barley (per tonne)	Wool (per kg)
	Food and groceries	Rent	All groups	Food	Housing	All groups			
							\$	\$	cents
1901	575								
1911	570						12.71	16.53	15.59
1921	941	819	989				29.39	19.49	24.74
1926	1 045	927	1 026				22.82	17.64	27.45
1931	789	755	837				8.41	9.92	12.52
1936	798	795	839				14.07	9.83	21.89
1941	905	893	988				16.42	21.43	21.76
1946	1 006	894	1 120				29.47	27.91	24.78
1951	1 931	949	1 833	48.2	42.5	54.6	53.76	51.54	237.28
1956	2 871	1 358	2 466	76.2	67.6	78.1	49.80	46.74	103.57
1957	2 710	1 468	2 463	78.9	72.3	81.2	53.28	48.50	135.63
1958	2 768	1 592	2 536	76.9	74.9	81.8	53.50	52.38	103.09
1959	2 998	1 674	2 647	80.7	76.7	83.6	51.51	49.43	83.84
1960				84.6	78.3	86.2	53.83	44.53	98.88
1961				90.9	83.2	89.8	55.37	40.39	88.49
1962				87.7	85.9	89.5	55.70	49.43	91.69
1963				86.6	86.7	89.1	53.94	48.94	98.92
1964				88.8	88.7	90.2	52.65	49.12	119.53
1965				93.9	92.1	93.9	51.88	50.84	97.31
1966				97.1	95.7	97.0	55.15	51.85	102.98
1967				100.0	100.0	100.0	54.67	52.56	99.69
1968				104.7	102.1	102.9	58.86	52.47	82.87
1969				106.4	104.7	105.3	50.01	41.09	91.76
1970				107.1	109.3	108.2	51.88	36.82	75.02
1971				109.5	115.9	112.5	52.98	49.21	59.74
1972				113.6	124.4	119.2	55.26	40.96	72.21
1973		Not calculated		123.1	133.3	126.5	56.09	59.30	178.07
1974				148.3	150.6	143.9	103.20	87.59	176.54
1975				163.7	185.3	169.7	111.21	106.11	120.12
1976				180.6	222.1	190.5	104.46	98.14	134.46
1977				(d)34.7	(d)34.3	(d)35.0	90.36	106.52	173.39
1978				38.7	37.2	38.5	102.20	88.37	179.03
1979				42.7	39.0	41.4	127.83	83.95	193.65
1980				48.1	41.8	45.5	153.24	126.84	224.56
1981				52.9	45.4	49.7	154.92	144.99	245.55
1982				57.6	50.0	54.9	159.61	139.47	262.85
1983				62.9	56.0	61.4	177.54	155.35	260.24
1984				67.3	61.8	65.8	164.86	153.95	281.10
1985				71.2	68.3	68.9	173.72	136.06	281.83
1986				77.0	73.4	74.6	170.63	122.58	304.92
1987				83.2	76.9	81.5	149.69	115.85	343.44
1988				87.6	79.4	87.0	169.07	123.36	493.03
1989				95.2	86.9	93.3	215.62	168.65	540.61
1990				100.0	100.0	100.0	199.39	167.63	469.60
1991				103.8	104.1	106.2	136.03	128.77	347.07
1992				106.0	100.4	108.9	201.05	141.40	303.59
1993				109.3	94.3	111.2	180.22	133.46	285.69
1994				111.7	92.1	113.4	172.19	120.99	255.72
1995				115.1	97.8	116.9			

(a) Base: average all groups, six capital cities 1923 to 1927 = 1,000. (b) Base of each group 1966-67 = 100.0. Index numbers are average for year ended 30 June in the year stated. (c) Bulk wheat from 1962, previously bagged. (d) Base of each group 1989-90 = 100.0.

METEOROLOGY ADELAIDE

Year	Rainfall		Evaporation		Sunshine		Temperature		
	Days of rain		Total	Total	Total	Extreme maximum	Extreme minimum	Mean	
	days	mm	mm	hours	°C	°C	°C		
1841	93	459				42.8	1.7	17.4	
1846	114	651							
1851	128	786							
1856	118	635							
1861	147	602							
1866	121	514				43.1	2.9	17.7	
1871	125	592	1 345			44.1	3.0	17.8	
1876	104	344	1 548			45.7	0.3	16.9	
1881	127	460	1 422			41.0	1.8	16.7	
1886	118	368	1 421	2 588		44.7	2.0	17.1	
1891	109	353	1 322	2 753		39.3	2.3	16.8	
1896	121	385	1 337	2 644		44.0	1.3	17.4	
1901	119	459	1 494	2 523		43.3	1.8	17.5	
1906	130	674	1 400	2 366		45.1	2.3	17.6	
1911	127	408	1 233	2 415		39.3	1.6	17.2	
1916	142	715	1 411	2 512		41.9	3.5	16.7	
1921	100	575	1 478	2 658		43.1	2.8	18.2	
1926	116	429	1 473	2 689		40.1	3.0	17.3	
1931	146	567	1 517	2 534		45.9	3.1	16.8	
1936	123	493	1 525	2 431		39.8	2.8	17.1	
1941	125	575	1 604	2 472		43.3	3.3	16.9	
1946	135	575	1 385	2 301		41.3	2.0	16.3	
1951	135	648	1 645	2 339		40.5	2.6	16.9	
1956	154	692	1 638	2 379		38.3	4.1	16.4	
1961	122	380	n.a.	2 586		40.8	2.9	17.8	
1966	123	495	1 612	2 432		40.7	3.3	16.9	
1967	89	256	1 939	2 841		39.0	3.9	17.3	
1968	141	656	1 870	2 410		43.1	2.2	17.0	
1969	112	526	1 783	2 665		41.1	3.9	16.7	
1970	149	484	1 886	2 658		40.5	2.9	16.6	
1971	147	674	1 813	2 624		39.6	4.2	17.1	
1972	106	448	1 947	2 967		39.6	2.3	17.3	
1973	129	677	1 740	2 686		40.5	3.7	17.7	
1974	136	638	1 561	2 584		36.9	3.6	17.2	
1975	142	523	1 635	2 596		41.2	3.8	17.2	
1976	110	367	1 636	2 831		40.5	3.3	16.7	
1977	117	400	1 665	2 876		40.3	3.6	17.2	
1978 (a)	127	588	1 533	2 723		39.3	2.2	16.4	
1979	137	680	1 557	2 702		42.0	3.0	17.2	
1980	119	527	1 616	2 897		43.3	3.3	17.5	
1981	119	671	1 542	2 739		43.4	2.4	17.4	
1982	105	357	1 571	2 878		44.2	-0.4	17.4	
1983	127	692	1 446	2 745		42.8	0.7	17.0	
1984	130	518	1 460	2 802		37.7	1.9	16.7	
1985	123	562	1 421	2 716		41.8	1.5	16.9	
1986	126	605	1 406	2 705		41.9	1.7	16.5	
1987	121	575	1 381	2 780		40.7	1.6	16.8	
1988	126	545	1 458	2 777		40.9	3.0	17.8	
1989	119	503	1 396	2 650		40.3	1.0	17.2	
1990	117	482	1 406	n.a.		42.0	2.0	17.0	
1991	116	508	1 498	2 673		43.3	2.6	17.4	
1992	152	883	1 267	2 338		39.9	2.7	16.4	
1993	123	526	1 426	2 717		41.5	2.2	17.3	
1994	115	371	1 436	2 842		42.9	1.6	16.8	
1995	126	494	1 368	2 570		39.2	2.4	16.8	

(a) Recorded at Bureau of Meteorology, Kent Town from 1978, previously West Terrace, Adelaide.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Land Cultivation

Year	Rural establis- hments No.	Area of rural establis- hments '000 ha	Area under crop (b)		Area of pastures fertilised '000 ha	Area under irrigation '000 ha
			Total '000 ha	Fertilised '000 ha		
1846-47			14			
1856-57			82			
1861-62			162			
1866-67			245			
1871-72			339			
1876-77			497			
1881-82			873			
1886-87			925			
1891-92			780			
1896-97			830			
1901-02			905	335		
1906-07			873	629		
1911-12	27 120	47 012	1 200	1 010		
1916-17	29 278	52 475	1 468	1 156		
1921-22	29 693	54 311	1 367	1 197		9.1
1926-27	29 654	54 867	1 572	1 430	66	14.3
1931-32	30 648	52 354	2 112	1 705	56	17.3
1936-37	31 321	55 433	1 619	1 853	366	17.1
1941-42	30 565	58 936	1 609	1 409	427	18.5
1946-47	28 040	59 154	1 572	1 366	450	18.7
1951-52	28 698	61 425	1 496	1 284	870	23.6
1956-57	27 936	60 675	1 610	1 376	1 488	26.7
1961-62	28 886	63 494	1 825	1 644	1 450	43.9
1966-67	28 957	65 361	2 322	2 073	2 119	56.2
1967-68	29 058	65 059	2 270	2 037	2 076	70.1
1968-69	29 137	65 603	2 783	2 431	1 728	70.4
1969-70	29 035	65 839	2 407	2 138	2 008	75.3
1970-71	29 087	65 795	2 141	1 884	1 938	77.3
1971-72	29 095	65 146	2 478	2 113	1 822	76.1
1972-73	29 001	65 372	2 084	1 864	2 033	83.1
1973-74	28 738	64 843	2 451	2 146	2 425	80.2
1974-75	28 185	63 825	2 257	1 986	2 138	78.9
1975-76	(a) 25 143	63 577	2 116	1 821	1 133	77.9
1976-77	(a) 21 597	63 052	2 036	1 785	1 408	n.a.
1977-78	21 909	62 494	2 565	2 309	1 607	n.a.
1978-79	22 022	62 655	2 827	2 596	1 614	78.4
1979-80	23 155	62 786	2 772	n.a.	1 811	n.a.
1980-81	22 249	62 437	2 773	n.a.	1 894	79.5
1981-82	21 402	62 897	2 865	2 677	1 782	n.a.
1982-83	21 172	60 196	2 856	n.a.	1 610	n.a.
1983-84	19 923	62 063	3 108	n.a.	1 631	86.0
1984-85	19 915	62 616	2 908	2 633	1 754	n.a.
1985-86 (c)	14 488	57 854	3 000	2 530	1 551	n.a.
1986-87	15 369	59 471	3 066	2 663	1 522	91.8
1987-88	14 768	59 958	2 990	2 699	1 722	n.a.
1988-89	14 565	58 029	2 961	2 457	2 006	n.a.
1989-90	14 636	57 480	3 042	2 491	1 927	98.9
1990-91	14 482	56 954	2 933		3 833	110.2
1991-92 (c)	13 990	56 857	2 920		3 403	104.1
1992-93	14 077	56 555	3 073		3 471	117.1
1993-94	16 345	57 267	2 940		3 282	224.3
1994-95	15 952	56 101	2 991		n.a.	n.a.

(a) Changes in scope of the Agricultural Census. (b) Excludes pastures grown for crops. (c) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993-94 and 1994-95.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Crop Areas and Yields

Year	Cereals for grain					Hay (a)	Orchards (b)(c)	Vineyards (b)
	Wheat		Barley		Oats			
	Area	Yield per hectare	Area	Yield per hectare	Area			
	'000 ha	tonnes	'000 ha	tonnes	'000 ha	tonnes	'000 ha	'000 ha
1841-42	2	1.40	—	1.12	—	1.12	—	0.1
1851-52	22	0.85	2	0.92	1	0.98	9	0.4
1856-57	66	1.68	3	1.19	1	0.90	25	0.3
1861-62	126	0.74	4	0.89	1	0.91	25	0.7
1866-67	186	0.96	5	1.13	2	1.00	45	0.9
1871-72	280	0.39	7	0.53	2	0.49	40	1.1
1876-77	439	0.36	4	0.60	1	0.48	37	1.3
1881-82	716	0.31	5	0.64	1	0.48	135	1.8
1886-87(d)	797	0.37	7	0.73	3	0.56	128	n.a.
1891-92	628	0.28	5	0.52	5	0.29	123	3.6
1901-02	706	0.31	6	0.88	14	0.61	150	6.6
1906-07	683	0.70	11	0.98	23	0.70	121	7.4
1911-12	887	0.62	17	0.97	44	0.56	211	9.4
1916-17	1 124	1.11	42	0.94	61	0.54	196	11.7
1921-22	965	0.70	69	1.08	51	0.46	226	13.1
1926-27	1 120	0.86	104	1.01	62	0.50	201	12.8
1931-32	1 648	0.79	98	1.06	84	0.50	218	11.8
1936-37	1 238	0.63	123	0.78	168	0.26	218	12.0
1941-42	941	0.88	194	1.37	118	0.58	226	12.0
1946-47	1 019	0.75	203	0.94	102	0.49	133	11.4
1951-52	653	1.14	337	1.13	157	0.63	104	11.9
1956-57	582	1.47	494	1.56	173	0.87	121	13.8
1961-62	902	1.02	514	0.94	131	0.61	84	15.6
1966-67	1 198	1.22	448	1.20	206	0.91	195	17.9
1971-72	1 069	1.32	784	1.34	169	0.98	245	17.2
1973-74	1 432	1.25	627	1.26	152	0.93	268	16.9
1974-75	1 220	1.22	701	1.62	135	0.83	190	16.6
1975-76	958	1.19	832	1.32	119	0.90	159	16.5
1976-77	839	0.99	855	1.04	117	0.77	164	15.8
1977-78	1 090	0.47	1 073	0.55	130	0.43	138	15.7
1978-79	1 295	1.61	1 091	1.30	171	1.04	219	15.7
1979-80	1 424	1.65	984	1.55	129	1.12	160	15.7
1980-81	1 445	1.14	989	1.17	105	0.91	161	15.8
1981-82	1 427	1.18	1 032	1.19	127	0.76	194	16.0
1982-83	1 398	0.49	1 005	0.66	124	0.52	152	15.9
1983-84	1 564	1.81	1 104	1.64	153	1.17	258	15.8
1984-85	1 378	1.47	1 122	1.64	128	1.03	161	16.3
1985-86(e)	1 432	1.24	1 153	1.46	107	1.01	143	15.2
1986-87	1 616	1.40	955	1.67	113	1.32	199	15.7
1987-88	1 556	1.16	876	1.44	132	1.02	180	16.0
1988-89	1 520	0.90	837	1.24	156	0.85	195	16.5
1989-90	1 557	1.67	900	1.92	172	1.45	248	16.9
1990-91	1 448	1.40	945	1.59	135	1.10	207	17.1
1991-92(e)	1 297	1.65	999	1.88	129	1.33	221	16.6
1992-93	1 419	1.71	1 023	1.81	123	1.34	184	17.6
1993-94	1 216	1.74	1 115	2.01	102	1.33	169	18.6
1994-95	1 395	1.07	882	1.31	95	1.02	n.a.	18.1

(a) Wheaten only to 1906-07, thence all kinds. (b) Bearing and non-bearing. (c) From 1951-52, private orchards and those no longer worked have been omitted. (d) Statistics not collected and particulars estimated. (e) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993-94.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Livestock and Associated Produce

Year	Livestock numbers				Slaughtering				Wool production (a)	Milk production '000 L		
	Cattle		Sheep and lambs		Cattle and calves		Pigs					
	Sheep	Total	Dairy cows	Pigs	'000	'000	'000	'000				
	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	'000				
1846-47	681	57										
1851 52	1 250	100										
1856-57	1 962	273		28								
1861-62	3 038	265	69						5 971			
1866 67	3 912	124		60					8 954			
1871-72	4 412	143	96						11 752			
1876-77	6 133	219	102						19 253			
1881-82	6 804	294	120						22 118			
1886 87	6 542	285	140						22 934			
1891-92	7 646	399	80	82					26 133			
1901-02	5 012	225	75	89					20 209			
1906 07	6 625	326	98	111					22 193			
1911-12	6 172	394	122	93	1 276	87	88	27 372		127 077		
1916-17	5 091	289	144	119	686	62	90	17 025		136 174		
1921-22	6 257	419	166	88	1 208	95	103	26 202		188 199		
1926-27	7 284	340	127	79	1 091	143	122	32 824		183 817		
1931-32	6 609	265	128	110	1 379	81	136	30 400		227 309		
1936-37	7 905	328	170	85	1 697	166	177	34 747		289 581		
1941-42	10 246	399	179	114	2 070	154	289	47 683		358 687		
1946-47	7 959	424	187	134	1 662	146	159	42 193		426 878		
1951-52	11 470	437	176	63	1 547	216	114	61 454		393 237		
1956 57	14 984	622	195	92	2 329	252	124	85 642		408 694		
1961-62	16 415	659	183	170	3 140	201	232	93 886		434 152		
1966 67	17 864	687	170	222	3 358	265	316	107 725		448 699		
1971-72	17 970	1 495	151	479	5 144	290	436	117 922		457 732		
1973-74	16 431	1 692	138	385	2 595	359	448	100 131		434 107		
1974 75	17 621	1 869	142	349	2 984	465	344	107 452		426 371		
1975-76	17 279	1 891	142	326	3 561	549	342	101 912		397 500		
1976 77	15 132	1 608	126	317	3 426	656	344	98 442		354 912		
1977-78	14 073	1 242	117	311	3 240	744	376	87 092		316 681		
1978 79	14 940	1 086	110	330	2 523	659	402	87 355		321 199		
1979-80	16 046	1 067	107	398	3 451	502	472	95 459		331 345		
1980-81	17 056	1 091	104	394	3 549	539	519	105 052		319 438		
1981-82	16 709	1 013	102	374	3 339	580	528	103 617		305 648		
1982-83	15 448	828	101	405	4 072	629	540	103 007		340 292		
1983-84	16 368	813	101	416	2 846	447	551	106 913		381 484		
1984-85	17 263	846	102	402	3 428	434	589	108 463		371 942		
1985-86 (b)	17 506	854	100	408	3 856	429	588	111 564		364 480		
1986-87	17 234	912	100	422	4 009	461	643	115 805		373 642		
1987-88	17 352	947	97	441	4 154	453	602	122 420		377 062		
1988-89	17 414	943	92	450	3 961	408	659	120 298		369 528		
1989-90	18 363	969	89	437	4 580	456	621	136 294		355 979		
1990-91	17 153	990	87	400	4 786	398	599	118 569		366 016		
1991-92 (b)	16 072	1 016	89	420	4 869	405	524	110 850		410 982		
1992-93 (b)	15 702	1 104	92	435	4 832	418	568	115 598		435 580		
1993-94	14 679	1 202	94	440	5 442	409	562	109 205		456 238		
1994 95	13 249	1 216	97	423	5 029	436	470	n.a.		484 000		

(a) Year ended March. (b) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more from 1993-94.

GROSS VALUE OF RURAL PRODUCTION
(\$'000)

Year	Agricultural			Pastoral			Total rural produc- tion	
	Wheat	Barley	Fruit (including vines)	Total crops	Wool (a)	Total	Dairying	
1916-17	21 729	599	1 653	27 677	4 274	11 200	2 759	42 909
1921-22	12 577	1 227	3 491	23 221	5 752	8 296	3 678	37 273
1926-27	19 052	1 685	4 082	30 181	8 937	12 140	3 895	48 357
1931-32	17 163	1 363	3 442	25 291	3 843	5 452	3 140	35 444
1936-37	14 955	1 766	4 191	26 044	8 720	12 315	4 310	44 366
1941-42	13 913	4 490	4 725	30 142	10 294	13 875	6 735	53 016
1946-47	27 685	7 698	8 283	51 209	17 092	22 602	10 950	90 106
1951-52	45 288	27 706	20 382	120 507	72 394	86 034	21 145	234 587
1952-53	57 302	42 128	19 161	139 160	97 158	109 154	23 527	279 982
1953-54	43 939	28 804	20 788	115 744	88 866	105 950	24 238	264 537
1954-55	41 591	23 243	17 426	104 914	83 204	101 059	25 037	239 022
1955-56	38 514	25 227	20 335	110 570	79 822	100 882	30 826	250 685
1956-57	44 846	34 022	26 265	129 994	114 578	138 118	29 003	303 365
1957-58	20 970	19 573	24 435	90 089	84 708	111 027	26 384	235 337
1958-59	43 791	39 689	23 984	140 858	67 595	99 135	32 103	280 007
1959-60	16 495	10 999	21 394	71 092	85 382	123 351	29 454	231 751
1960-61	68 001	37 977	24 525	161 437	70 484	94 451	30 306	294 087
1961-62	51 515	22 952	27 051	124 022	85 801	111 850	29 848	273 451
1962-63	56 285	19 152	25 857	128 417	92 514	127 386	31 968	295 043
1963-64	77 660	26 399	29 567	165 634	113 409	150 466	34 267	358 802
1964-65	74 550	30 135	36 200	178 132	94 328	135 916	37 533	360 507
1965-66	59 559	20 234	31 411	144 017	103 635	152 244	39 293	345 015
1966-67	79 612	26 912	36 779	184 090	104 588	169 226	40 303	404 864
1967-68	42 183	12 818	32 423	127 288	79 925	129 504	37 163	306 222
1968-69	112 551	25 657	37 815	221 097	95 054	136 070	39 016	408 842
1969-70	82 332	23 724	43 330	184 284	91 224	148 939	40 834	386 041
1970-71	40 562	34 902	45 991	164 895	65 525	123 858	43 918	347 038
1971-72	76 381	40 295	49 753	213 206	85 701	153 068	47 262	430 704
1972-73	44 588	27 506	54 415	177 768	164 577	261 753	47 808	503 315
1973-74	196 444	68 276	52 347	392 747	173 180	n.a. (b) 27 541	772 523	
1974-75	163 922	119 305	77 719	432 455	122 442	n.a.	31 498	705 446
1975-76	118 063	105 865	77 401	373 062	131 865	n.a.	30 170	676 873
1976-77	73 726	93 807	90 318	330 398	153 550	n.a.	30 436	709 603
1977-78	50 349	50 553	99 747	287 931	145 277	n.a.	34 293	696 739
1978-79	265 159	118 303	110 481	607 348	161 985	n.a.	37 407	1 080 204
1979-80	357 058	192 758	120 174	785 848	215 423	n.a.	42 341	1 341 567
1980-81	253 598	165 418	129 307	692 726	246 646	n.a.	48 953	1 321 495
1981-82	269 453	168 727	149 173	759 240	260 548	n.a.	51 912	1 428 587
1982-83	120 849	98 132	132 924	505 432	258 848	n.a.	67 412	1 194 336
1983-84	466 138	273 466	155 067	1 119 546	289 266	n.a.	73 996	1 785 028
1984-85	350 518	249 179	184 522	958 753	297 183	n.a.	70 372	1 634 301
1985-86	327 881	207 314	183 078	916 462	330 150	n.a.	74 529	1 598 917
1986-87 (c)	334 283	182 175	194 946	975 433	389 279	n.a.	80 758	1 816 446
1987-88	301 342	151 162	215 053	937 043	575 348	n.a.	87 496	2 017 035
1988-89	289 677	167 437	289 841	1 064 627	612 190	n.a.	93 542	2 220 652
1989-90	516 195	281 752	284 581	1 442 421	597 296	n.a.	98 860	2 566 927
1990-91	274 893	193 897	250 073	1 040 818	395 816	n.a.	109 979	1 898 690
1991-92	435 544	270 304	332 372	1 418 129	324 343	n.a.	113 179	2 214 574
1992-93	440 046	250 484	307 701	1 382 056	319 866	n.a.	125 771	2 242 642
1993-94	365 226	271 298	344 228	1 411 364	271 773	n.a.	132 472	2 270 618
1994-95p	349 100	258 100	494 400	1 554 900	340 800	n.a.	144 600	2 512 100

(a) Shares of profits from sale of wool under war-time disposal schemes excluded. (b) Dairying before 1973-74 included the value of dairy cattle and pigs slaughtered. From 1973-74 dairying consists of milk intake by factories for market milk sales and manufacture.

(c) From 1985-86 figures are based on Agricultural Census production except for wool. Before 1985-86 the valuation is adjusted to industry estimates e.g. Wheat Board receivables. Wool valuation is based on industry estimates.

MANUFACTURING

Year	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at end of June (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Value added				
				Food etc.	Basic metal products	Transport equipment	Paper etc.	All groups
				No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1968-69	2 994	116 254	347.6	89.8	64.5	158.2	42.0	643.1
1969-70	2 977	119 856	385.8	104.0	79.9	157.2	49.4	714.6
1970-71			Census not conducted for 1970-71					
1971-72	2 979	121 678	469.3	134.5	80.0	141.3	61.1	803.0
1972-73	2 914	125 489	523.2	152.8	93.5	155.1	66.2	896.7
1973-74	2 984	131 368	665.3	176.3	134.8	187.1	76.6	1 109.7
1974-75(c)	2 131	117 394	796.8	216.9	164.8	249.8	88.8	1 335.3
1975-76	2 287	117 099	871.6	252.9	135.7	285.4	102.9	1 485.7
1976-77	2 242	114 103	981.4	293.8	153.2	249.1	113.3	1 597.0
1977-78	2 170	105 832	1 015.2	315.4	148.2	257.3	128.6	1 672.2
1978-79	2 119	106 440	1 052.0	332.5	206.9	301.4	136.6	1 851.4
1979-80	2 143	105 621	1 185.9	356.0	248.6	447.9	156.5	2 233.0
1980-81	2 131	104 086	1 283.0	422.8	246.5	426.6	172.6	2 387.4
1981-82	2 219	103 624	1 445.7	485.7	242.9	445.6	197.3	2 620.4
1982-83	2 099	90 372	1 502.3	547.4	214.4	551.6	206.9	2 708.6
1983-84	2 110	91 698	1 472.2	534.4	270.6	449.7	218.2	2 841.5
1984-85	2 196	92 533	1 604.0	528.9	286.7	490.1	279.0	3 095.0
1985-86			Census not conducted for 1985-86					
1986-87	2 267	90 258	1 809.1	623.5	411.9	625.6	317.8	3 732.5
1987-88	2 505	95 168	2 003.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1988-89	2 543	103 096	2 315.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1989-90 (d)	3 221	98 243	2 458.2	1 058.6	773.4	3 004.7	262.8	6 803.9
1990-91	3 160	92 922	2 522.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1991-92	3 110	85 830	2 463.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1992-93	2 833	83 436	2 441.0	1 199.2	798.8	1 802.3	331.1	5 745.5

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (c) From 1974-75 to 1988-89 excludes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons. (d) From 1989-90, data is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) and includes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons.

NOTE: Comparable details of above industry classifications before 1968-69 are not available. However data on Factories was collected before 1968-69.

MINING PRODUCTION

Principal minerals produced

Year	Copper and con- centrate	Iron ore (a)	Coal	Natural gas	Crude oil	Conden- sates	LPG	Value of production (b)
	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	millions m ³	'000 kilolitres	'000 kilolitres	'000 tonnes	\$m
1846	6 565							0.3
1856	11 980							0.8
1861	11 440							0.9
1866	23 661							1.7
1871	26 948							1.3
1876	28 597							1.2
1881	25 871							0.8
1886	18 713							0.6
1891	16 894	7						0.6
1896	5 030	—						0.5
1901	8 743	—						1.1
1906	8 340	76						1.7
1911	6 017	43						0.9
1916	7 396	191						2.5
1921	1 557	515						2.1
1926	235	593						2.9
1931	22	293						1.3
1936	458	1 918						5.2
1941	615	2 276						7.1
1946	—	1 847	138					6.1
1951	2	2 439	395					9.9
1956	12	3 645	489					(c)47.9
1961	8	4 055	1 133					58.2
1966	143	4 876	2 053					72.3
1967	1 470	4 645	2 077					69.3
1968	518	5 566	2 112					77.4
1969	3 666	7 042	2 246					98.5
1970 ^(d)	(e)249	7 425	2 155	628				104.2
1971	2 287	7 400	1 626	909				112.3
1972	2 819	6 301	1 536	964				111.6
1973	9 662	6 874	1 571	1 095				134.3
1974	8 830	6 065	1 494	1 255				131.4
1975	10 037	5 448	1 798	1 263				126.0
1976	18 433	4 479	1 819	1 447				131.9
1977	16 390	3 450	1 920	2 006				153.1
1978	11 975	2 189	1 757	2 516				144.6
1979	14 784	2 705	1 514	2 860				174.2
1980	14 183	2 701	1 723	3 430				224.0
1981	12 955	2 370	1 737	3 870				226.1
1982	16 310	2 241	1 425	4 260				259.4
1983	16 287	1 337	1 435	4 440	208.9	87.4		404.9
1984	15 578	1 469	1 269	4 489	1 047.6	168.8		641.9
1985	7 456	1 676	1 757	4 733	1 105.4	741.1	366	971.7
1986	10 609	1 876	2 182	4 864	1 441.0	843.5	525	1 099.2
1987	—	2 056	2 435	4 792	1 402.6	718.8	464	899.9
1988	1 686	1 975	2 557	4 747	1 308.9	860.4	523	949.7
1989	17 352	2 346	2 675	4 827	1 650.7	752.3	579	1 080.8
1990	48 564	2 439	2 922	4 891	1 492.0	647.8	494	1 221.9
1991	50 657	2 313	2 469	4 364	1 325.7	613.5	486	1 370.2
1992	66 880	2 264	2 820	4 339	1 298.5	826.3	510	1 371.2
1993	76 844	2 514	2 778	4 200	953.0	709.1	451	1 312.2
1994	67 327	2 728	2 652	4 550	877.9	581.4	442	1 223.0
1995	68 304	2 844	2 555	4 038	742.0	524.0	345	1 186.0

(a) Includes jaspelite. (b) Value at site of production. Quarries included from 1916. (c) Comparability affected by revaluation of iron ore. (d) Year ended 30 June from 1970. (e) Metallic content from 1969-70.

Source: South Australian Department of Mines and Energy.

TRADE

Overseas Exports

Year	Value of exports				Proportion of total exports: selected countries of destination				
	Total	Wheat and flour	Barley	Wool (b)	Japan	New Zealand	UK	USA	Other countries
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000					
1861	1 837	76		1 302		3.42	89.46		7.12
1871	3 630	578		1 948		4.00	89.62	n.a.	6.38
1876	5 928	2 146		2 884		1.96	89.58	0.07	8.39
1881	6 311	1 846		3 496		0.71	82.03	—	17.26
1886	5 877	420		3 508		0.69	86.90	0.04	12.37
1891	11 197	2 728		3 776	0.01	0.29	80.82	0.90	17.98
1896	8 111	222		3 038	1.38	0.48	56.39	0.28	41.47
1901	8 866	2 232		2 208	0.07	0.65	51.62	0.10	47.56
1906	13 742	4 780		3 360	—	0.26	51.68	0.24	47.82
1911	20 350	7 671	2	4 007	0.04	0.17	45.96	0.13	53.70
1915-16	12 272	3 511	19	2 824		1.01	42.92	21.15	34.92
1920-21	35 339	28 675	1 175	6 035	—	1.11	59.40	1.16	38.33
1925-26	38 900	14 825	275	8 865	6.88	1.70	51.94	1.16	38.32
1930-31	20 123	6 078	685	3 006	2.38	0.81	54.11	0.79	41.91
1935-36	30 762	9 020	707	7 561	6.66	2.05	67.44	1.11	22.74
1940-41	26 393	8 617	226	6 656	5.29	3.46	50.46	15.48	25.31
1945-46	40 307	7 407	718	14 917		4.95	25.45	26.43	43.17
1950-51	215 348	36 852	14 662	109 900	5.90	2.39	39.58	14.41	37.72
1955-56	195 332	26 266	14 069	70 063	6.71	7.47	38.70	10.71	36.41
1960-61	198 557	36 598	19 219	64 328	18.11	5.60	27.55	4.71	44.03
1965-66	296 276	45 864	7 050	94 486	18.38	5.89	22.81	10.37	42.35
1966-67	325 170	55 675	13 056	98 013	20.43	4.69	15.46	8.85	50.57
1967-68	282 767	31 432	2 321	77 008	21.81	5.05	18.20	11.03	43.91
1968-69	300 934	27 421	11 683	84 747	25.52	4.55	16.46	9.78	43.69
1969-70	417 030	59 457	16 133	81 797	19.02	5.58	17.03	9.41	48.96
1970-71	393 737	83 629	23 670	62 828	18.07	5.66	13.70	6.39	56.18
1971-72	394 064	64 599	35 652	68 189	18.64	7.21	13.83	5.84	54.48
1972-73	521 720	48 684	17 250	149 956	23.89	6.41	8.84	7.47	53.39
1973-74	662 881	103 168	40 790	153 202	19.47	9.18	7.44	4.23	59.68
1974-75	764 410	174 405	99 517	93 273	16.35	6.73	5.71	2.61	68.60
1975-76	685 029	109 526	90 290	115 560	19.69	5.41	5.65	3.55	65.70
1976-77	789 872	84 884	88 072	172 538	21.31	5.33	5.99	4.17	63.20
1977-78	661 887	51 915	39 512	114 517	16.21	6.50	4.10	6.25	66.94
1978-79(a)	922 754	101 750	71 470	147 010	15.18	5.74	3.45	9.16	66.47
1979-80	1 599 199	376 726	191 806	183 745	11.00	4.42	2.01	6.45	76.12
1980-81	1 400 028	307 803	153 118	225 336	12.25	5.53	2.27	5.40	74.55
1981-82	1 275 938	212 636	105 280	213 237	11.00	5.87	2.11	7.26	73.76
1982-83	1 227 125	99 364	64 486	176 830	11.92	6.15	7.62	7.91	66.40
1983-84	1 635 825	272 454	229 422	202 681	11.07	5.94	6.61	7.52	68.86
1984-85	1 921 413	406 345	215 887	202 160	13.10	6.44	4.45	8.38	67.63
1985-86	1 988 233	305 995	236 026	231 253	17.96	5.21	3.66	6.83	66.34
1986-87	2 047 147	321 268	181 771	282 040	14.72	6.83	3.56	9.40	65.49
1987-88	2 263 360	286 086	102 454	378 065	17.37	7.30	4.15	9.52	61.66
1988-89	2 451 372	287 472	132 080	395 125	15.92	9.39	4.43	7.54	62.72
1989-90	2 828 091	438 411	243 151	269 184	12.72	10.25	4.29	8.10	65.20
1990-91	3 007 137	336 044	205 379	245 921	14.60	5.96	6.20	10.68	62.56
1991-92	3 431 139	352 291	168 565	338 272	18.88	6.25	6.41	8.75	59.71
1992-93	3 760 602	328 928	194 726	304 939	17.28	7.67	6.32	9.38	59.35
1993-94	3 889 783	395 262	n.p.	281 213	16.08	8.02	6.76	10.12	59.02
1994-95	3 829 327	223 950	n.p.	287 066	17.83	9.83	6.43	8.61	57.30
1995-96	4 496 909	645 994	n.p.	225 344	15.01	8.32	6.39	6.20	64.08

(a) From 1978-79 statistics are 'State of Origin', previously 'State of Lodgement of Documents'. (b) From 1983-84 'Wool and other animal hair' (including wool tops).

TRADE

Overseas Imports; Retail Sales and Turnover

Year	Value of imports		Proportion of total imports: selected countries of origin				Retail sales of goods	Turnover of retail establish- ments
	Total	Metals, metal manufactures and machinery (a)	Japan	UK	USA	Other		
	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%		
1861	2 756	310	80.14	0.32	19.54			
1871	2 891	342	81.85	1.45	16.70			
1876	6 428	1 084	81.30	1.44	17.26			
1881	7 133	1 022	79.06	3.80	17.14			
1886	5 003	770	0.01	78.90	6.82	14.27		
1891	8 063	1 644	0.02	71.36	7.91	20.71		
1896	6 475	1 198	0.18	68.59	7.82	23.41		
1901	7 854	1 432	0.38	56.91	14.17	28.54		
1906	7 965	2 104	0.64	63.10	10.17	26.09		
1911	12 492	4 132	1.31	58.60	12.81	27.28		
1915-16	10 304	2 816	3.12	47.68	19.81	29.39		
1920-21	24 764	6 558	1.55	42.07	21.25	35.13		
1925-26	28 160	10 602	1.13	43.30	27.84	27.73		
1930-31	7 833	1 802	1.14	36.96	16.66	45.24		
1935-36	10 839	3 616	2.24	38.65	21.16	37.95		
1940-41	10 924	3 158	1.56	38.09	12.01	48.34		
1945-46	17 556	3 622	—	62.28	10.13	27.59		
1950-51	112 002	50 446	1.98	48.31	8.42	41.29		
1955-56	125 504	64 656	3.18	49.17	11.70	35.95	347.8	
1960-61	142 764	72 570	5.37	32.66	17.61	44.36	418.9	
1965-66	198 156	103 032	6.84	23.32	27.25	42.59	602.0	
1966-67	196 771	97 861	7.69	21.64	27.72	42.95	627.1	
1967-68	215 619	113 215	7.16	17.29	32.71	42.84	663.6	
1968-69	231 956	134 222	11.19	19.82	27.35	41.64	706.9	
1969-70	201 223	98 204	10.77	21.49	21.50	46.23	762.3	
1970-71	198 358	98 358	14.44	25.10	17.32	43.14	818.8	
1971-72	189 748	83 083	15.08	22.83	14.48	47.61	890.9	
1972-73	199 978	88 271	20.48	17.49	15.08	46.95	1 037.1	
1973-74	313 915	142 187	22.57	22.03	16.91	48.49	1 237.3	
1974-75	482 077	216 355	19.17	14.20	13.10	53.53	1 503.3	
1975-76	501 476	203 407	18.57	11.14	14.84	55.45	1 781.1	
1976-77	629 309	259 695	22.23	8.52	13.38	55.87	2 025.4	
1977-78	628 568	248 236	21.79	8.85	12.47	56.89	2 162.7	
1978-79	865 554	437 704	18.97	6.74	26.75	47.54	2 344.7	
1979-80	882 457	300 393	17.25	7.18	13.09	62.48	2 528.3	
1980-81	1 072 425	363 735	20.00	5.07	12.55	62.38	2 852.1	
1981-82	1 337 301	563 750	21.24	3.69	13.38	61.69	3 181.7	
1982-83	1 244 243	515 143	23.36	4.26	15.92	56.46	3 512.3	4 150.4
1983-84	1 318 693	504 009	24.32	3.93	16.33	55.42	3 840.0	4 541.3
1984-85	1 603 240	722 555	29.86	4.71	16.62	48.81	4 065.6	4 818.4
1985-86	1 736 757	953 754	38.62	4.71	15.22	41.44	4 481.8	5 315.0
1986-87	1 501 827	761 376	37.96	4.47	13.12	44.45	4 663.2	5 555.9
1987-88	1 804 614	959 309	35.99	6.66	12.37	44.98	4 910.8	5 953.3
1988-89	1 861 622	961 437	30.62	4.85	17.24	47.29	n.a.	6 403.8
1989-90	2 050 024	1 025 654	25.87	5.76	20.65	47.72	n.a.	6 829.9
1990-91	2 193 851	1 023 601	22.73	4.53	15.65	57.09	n.a.	7 282.7
1991-92	2 396 954	1 110 134	23.44	8.98	15.42	52.16	n.a.	7 460.7
1992-93	3 068 122	1 526 850	26.91	5.12	14.75	53.22	n.a.	7 398.8
1993-94	2 803 446	1 419 792	30.15	5.22	12.92	51.71	n.a.	7 830.4
1994-95	3 099 510	1 659 128	24.86	3.79	10.44	60.91	n.a.	8 553.6
1995-96	3 113 779	1 435 812	22.80	7.18	14.10	55.92	n.a.	9 222.6

(a) Includes road vehicles, parts and accessories.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Year	Motor vehicles on register				Telephone services in operation (a)
	Passenger vehicles	Other motor vehicles	Total (incl. cycles, scooters)	Drivers and riders' licences in force	
	000	000	000		
1901					1 831
1906					2 510
1911					6 086
1916					10 184
1921	13.2		21.4		15 984
1926	42.5	8.2	62.5	79 659	33 547
1931	(b)45.1	(b)12.1	(b)67.3	106 053	39 552
1936	53.7	19.4	84.3	92 227	39 911
1941	54.5	24.4	86.2	122 280	47 962
1946	64.4	31.4	107.2	137 979	53 126
1951	108.9	51.2	183.6	215 157	74 457
1956	161.4	73.2	257.5	299 158	107 649
1961	224.5	82.5	325.2	393 869	144 502
1962	238.9	82.5	338.1	397 803	152 785
1963	258.8	83.9	358.2	414 656	162 012
1964	280.1	86.3	380.5	427 717	173 314
1965	298.1	86.4	397.4	447 985	182 249
1966	314.0	87.3	413.5	464 778	192 922
1967	327.7	87.1	427.6	481 496	203 191
1968	342.9	87.6	443.9	491 765	212 842
1969	364.7	89.6	468.2	513 687	224 174
1970	384.0	90.7	490.1	535 184	239 452
1971	400.8	91.5	510.3	550 745	251 330
1972	420.4	92.8	536.0	570 562	261 608
1973	445.4	97.9	572.4	592 481	278 687
1974	468.6	100.6	601.3	612 693	298 300
1975	491.5	104.0	628.9	637 248	311 804
1976	513.0	112.7	657.9	658 671	334 948
1977	528.8	116.9	677.5	690 663	361 334
1978	536.5	118.7	685.6	716 991	390 852
1979	(c)542.0	(c)117.7	(c)689.3	737 410	420 871
1980	(d)554.9	(d)120.0	(d)708.6	751 458	449 724
1981	564.9	123.8	725.4	762 372	480 873
1982	(c)580.4	(c)126.8	(c)744.0	779 110	507 234
1983	593.3	132.6	763.7	797 971	532 107
1984	613.9	138.6	790.2	814 046	558 380
1985	634.7	144.9	816.9	833 118	591 448
1986	651.5	148.2	835.8	845 073	605 272
1987	654.2	148.0	834.9	858 931	628 541
1988	666.2	149.1	846.3	863 796	646 658
1989	680.3	152.1	862.5	882 176	674 037
1990	698.9	154.9	883.5	904 388	(e)707 176
1991	680.0	147.1	857.8	944 004	740 853
1992	719.6	141.8	889.5	941 493	n.a.
1993	731.9	145.0	904.6	947 134	n.a.
1994	746.4	146.8	920.2	949 318	805 478
1995	759.4	149.0	935.0	974 756	n.a.

(a) At 30 June from 1916; at 31 December in earlier years. (b) Previously all motor vehicles had to be registered but from 1930 only those in actual use on the roads. (c) At Census 30 September. (d) At 30 June from 1980. (e) Figures from 1990 include Northern Territory.

PUBLIC FINANCE

State Government

Year	Expenditure			Public debt		Local government revenue			
	Total revenue	From revenue	From loan (net)	Total	Per head	State taxation	From rates	Government grants	Total
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1840-41	51	180							
1845-46	95	77							
1850-51	445	367							
1855-56	960	1 160		590	5.50	326		54	114
1860-61	1 117	966		1 733	13.30	282	46	40	114
1865-66	1 900	2 130		1 551	9.20	478	60	60	162
1870-71	1 556	1 519		4 335	23.00	498	80	74	194
1875-76	2 640	2 647		7 674	34.20	920	118	80	286
1880-81	4 344	4 108		22 394	78.30	1 168	188	136	488
1885-86	4 558	4 767	2 800	36 680	118.60	1 603	208	108	502
1890-91	5 464	5 207	968	43 315	135.80	1 655	276	254	702
1895-96	5 043	5 019	886	48 433	137.60	1 600	264	194	652
1900-01	5 648	5 693	845	52 129	146.40	1 203	302	222	738
1905-06	5 612	5 437	900	60 165	165.80	735	348	198	740
1910-11	8 363	7 929	3 752	(a) 56 065	136.50	1 092	481	336	1 004
1915-16	8 714	9 483	4 371	79 049	179.40	1 403	652	302	1 150
1920-21	14 303	15 087	9 351	104 725	210.70	3 244	986	580	1 936
1925-26	20 948	20 922	12 860	160 521	290.10	5 428	1 640	942	3 441
1930-31	21 452	25 079	6 581	199 055	345.70	6 800	1 672	397	2 612
1935-36	22 819	22 521	2 502	211 397	359.70	6 409	1 665	509	2 824
1940-41	25 849	26 015	2 548	219 599	365.30	8 683	1 851	577	3 170
1945-46	32 687	32 687	3 429	221 498	348.80	(b) 4 036	2 040	451	3 474
1950-51	67 344	66 885	33 871	296 776	405.20	8 104	3 830	1 963	7 579
1955-56	118 805	121 665	42 666	512 179	603.60	16 250	8 162	4 381	16 310
1960-61	172 559	170 182	44 739	722 038	743.20	23 425	13 076	(c) 3 524	25 034
1965-66	236 816	243 650	55 089	955 128	872.30	37 636	20 412	4 106	38 020
1970-71	386 859	386 838	71 491	1 256 337	1 070.40	62 745	29 118	4 758	49 589
1975-76	1 036 985	1 034 698	160 602	1 394 702	1 094.66	272 760	65 670	33 551	123 287
1976-77	1 174 025	1 183 180	175 552	1 495 737	1 163.00	314 280	76 385	34 881	137 364
1977-78	1 167 196	1 192 063	171 329	1 605 834	1 243.10	323 502	85 680	38 052	156 074
1978-79	1 264 705	1 258 252	161 087	1 702 221	1 310.81	342 307	95 525	34 774	168 771
1979-80	1 384 589	1 384 589	149 582 (e)	2 242 000	1 713.81	369 490	104 891	38 501	186 925
1980-81	1 548 299	1 554 885	149 363	2 414 000	1 830.23	387 453	118 745	45 233	214 213
1981-82	1 705 499	1 766 772	84 913	2 633 000	1 978.51	438 152	132 691	52 097	240 507
1982-83	1 923 808	2 032 765	85 433	2 977 000	2 212.07	(d) 537 148	150 923	64 814	288 107
1983-84	2 160 679	2 190 399	143 775	3 317 000	2 438.97	659 427	167 603	82 419	331 803
1984-85	2 639 937	2 626 240	173 877	3 459 000	2 523.16	788 143	187 089	100 118	384 267
1985-86	2 966 345	2 955 350	253 757	3 734 000	2 701.20	837 600	206 899	103 163	417 693
1986-87	3 217 176	3 214 926	363 519	4 077 000	2 927.62	917 800	228 336	97 975	445 853
1987-88	4 225 669	4 215 265	295 823	4 207 000	2 994.31	1 076 200	252 148	104 685	488 353
1988-89	4 206 418	4 123 056	282 311	4 437 000	3 126.85	1 249 000	279 332	99 457	532 460
1989-90	4 554 612	4 483 597	251 494	4 682 000	3 269.10	1 305 000	307 909	100 479	573 373
1990-91	4 594 232	4 710 426	242 950	7 155 000	4 947.45	1 472 000	337 979	107 355	613 914
1991-92	4 400 744	4 682 684	188 063	8 055 000	5 525.83	1 596 000	364 565	108 993	647 477
1992-93	4 357 610	4 526 585	135 817	8 480 000	5 797.10	1 754 000	386 744	146 619	709 871
1993-94	4 422 895	4 04 424 274		8 710 000	5 927.59	1 876 000	398 952	129 582	738 446
1994-95	4 494 727	4 797 664		8 669 000	5 881.28	1 946 000	422 424	123 452	776 746

(a) Debt of Northern Territory and Port Augusta-Oodnadatta railway transferred to Commonwealth Government. (b) Uniform taxation in force from 1941-42. (c) Excludes reimbursement for work done on behalf of Highways Department from 1961. (d) Before 1982-83 excluded taxation paid to Special Funds and statutory authorities. From 1966-67 the coverage of this item does not completely coincide with SA Treasury classifications. (e) Source: State Treasury. From 1979-80 refers to State public sector net indebtedness, previously indebtedness to Commonwealth only. (f) Expenditure from 'loan (net) no longer separately available.'

Statistical Summary

PRIVATE FINANCE

Year	Banking			General insurance revenue (a)	Friendly societies members at 30 June		
	Trading banks		Savings banks deposits at 30 June				
	Advances	Deposits					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	No.		
1856		1	—				
1861	3	1	—				
1866	6	3	—				
1871	6	3	1				
1876	9	7	2				
1881	13	10	2				
1886	19	10	3				
1891	16	16	4				
1896	9	15	6				
1901	9	13	8				
1906	11	16	10				
1911	17	22	15				
1916	20	27	20				
1921	27	44	33	1 305	65 540		
1926	32	52	44	2 045	70 155		
1931	44	45	43	1 627	77 791		
1936	44	52	51	1 859	(b)		
1941	40	64	55	2 643	71 658		
1946	32	93	132	2 705	76 357		
1951	62	207	196	9 298	80 419		
1956	109	241	272	20 590	50 644		
1961	147	270	333	32 363	57 216		
1966	(c)274	(c)365	559	50 121	51 551		
1971	411	436	788	50 488	51 109		
1972	448	474	874	89 173	48 057		
1973	516	620	1 060	98 6/8	48 051		
1974	672	816	1 175	127 473	50 488		
1975	749	973	1 395	(d)187 316	49 431		
1976	914	1 214	1 617	231 649	48 057		
1977	1 147	1 301	1 781	267 640	45 815		
1978	1 419	1 302	1 945	(e)266 594	43 051		
1979	1 728	1 437	2 138	263 903	41 575		
1980	1 938	1 652	2 277	282 268	39 431		
1981	2 149	1 813	2 457	307 453	38 061		
1982	2 390	1 901	2 596	354 432	36 171		
1983	2 562	1 933	2 979	428 695	35 017		
1984	2 840	1 977	3 327	n.a.	n.a.		
1985	3 430	2 903	3 113	n.a.	n.a.		
1986	4 161	3 750	2 971	n.a.	n.a.		
1987	4 625	3 784	3 390	n.a.	n.a.		
1988	5 433	4 521	3 808	n.a.	n.a.		
1989	6 536	5 728	3 594	n.a.	n.a.		
1990	(f)13 771	(f)12 074	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
1991	15 853	12 709	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
1992	16 054	13 050	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
1993	17 133	13 988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
1994	18 617	15 046	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
1995	16 657	14 968	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		

(a) Year ended 30 June. (b) Membership at 30 June from 1932; previously 31 December. (c) Until 1961, average of balances at close of business or Wednesdays during June thereafter average of weekly figures for the month of June. (d) From 1974-75 premium income only; details of interest, dividends and rent no longer available. (e) Details of brokers are excluded from 1977-78. (f) From 1990 all banks.

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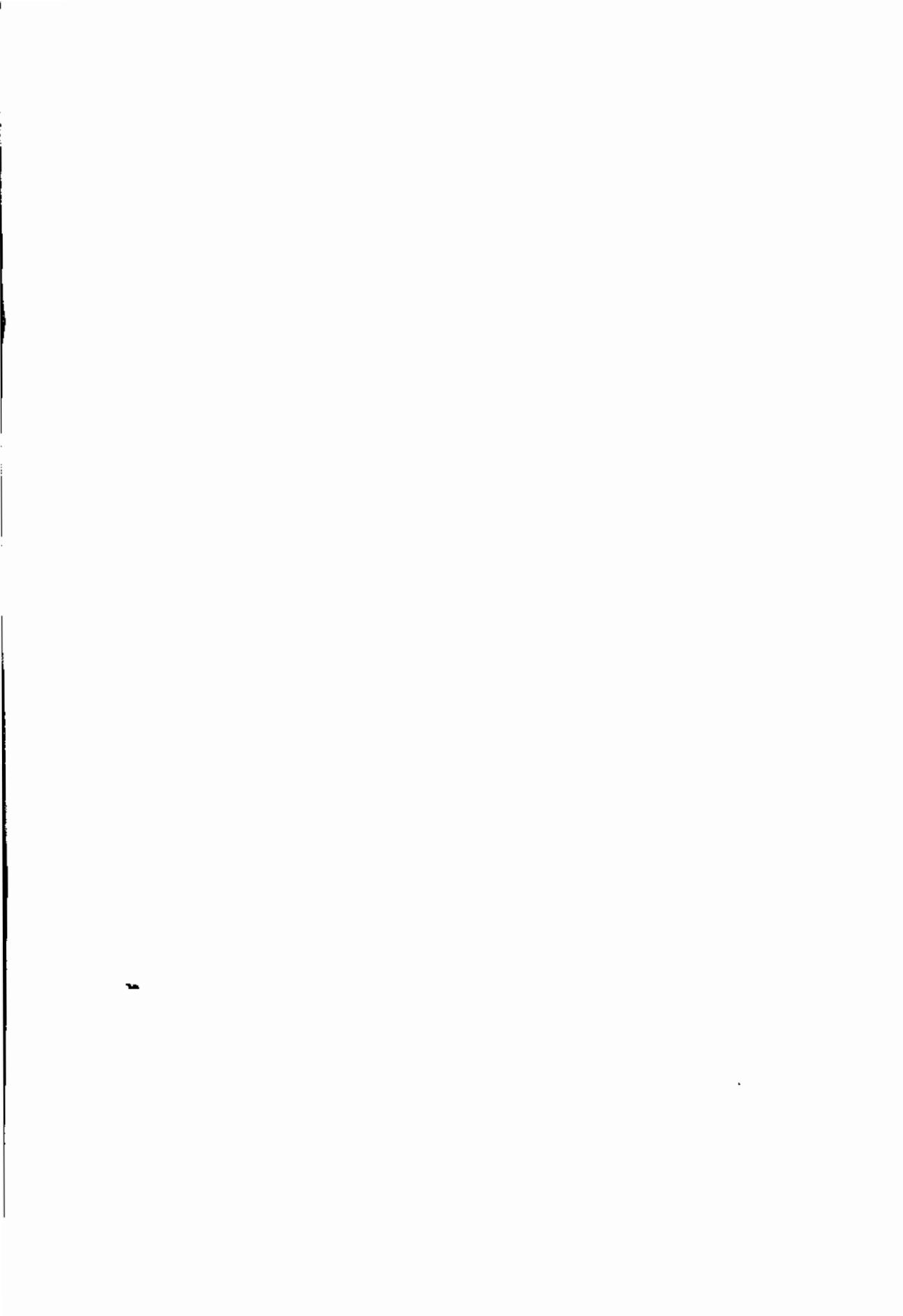
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